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COLLECTIONS

OF THE

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SECOND SERIES

DOCUMENTARY

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF MAINE

VOL. XII

CONTAINING

THE BAXTER MANUSCRIPTS

EDITED

BY JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A. M., LITT. D.

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PREFACE

THE present volume (number twelve of the Documentary Series) is the seventh volume of the manuscript documents which I have collected from American and European archives. My design has been to continue the publication of these documents to the time of the separation of the State from Massachusetts; but it is doubtful if I shall be able to do so. Should I not complete the task which I have desired to accomplish, it is my hope that someone may think it worthy of the labor required to finish it.

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.

MACKWORTH ISLAND,
Sept. 1, 1908.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS

				PAGE
1749	June	6	Petition of John Mitchell of Wells and Jacob Curtis of Arundel,	1
	June	8	Report,	2
	June	13	Answer,	3
	June	23	Governor's Message,	4
	Aug.		Petition of Humphry Hobbs,	5
	Aug.	8	Governor's Message,	6
	Aug.	12	" "	7
	Aug.	15	Answer to Governor's Message of Aug. 8th,	8
	Aug.	16	Vote,	9
			Petition of Joseph Frye,	10
	Sept.	22	Letter H. Pepperell to Brigadier Waldo,	14
	Oct.	21	" Francis Waldo to his father,	15
	Nov.	22	Petition of Jabez Fox, Atty.,	16
			" Second Parish in Falmouth,	18
	Nov.	23	Speech of the Lieut. Govr,	21
	Nov.	30	Letter N. Sparhawk to Brigadier Waldo,	21
	Dec.	4	" Enoch Freeman to Thos. Hutchinson,	24
	Dec.	6	" Chas. Procter to Saml Waldo,	25
	Dec.	7	" Isaac Winslow to Sam'l Waldo,	27
	Dec.	7	Message,	30
	Dec.	9	"	30
	Dec.	11	Votes,	31
	Dec.	12	Letter Eph. Williams Jr to Brigr Gen. Waldo,	32
	Dec.	15	" Jno Gerrish to Sam'l Waldo Esq.,	33
	Dec.	19	" Secry Willard to Gov. Shirley (in London),	34
	Dec.	23	" Secry Willard to the Justices of the Court,	34
	Dec.	28	Letter Thomas Henderson,	35
1749-50	Jan.	9	Message,	36
	Jan.	11	Letter Lawrence Barrow to Major Gen. Waldo,	37
	Jan.	23	" James Allen to Hon. Sam'l Waldo,	38
	Jan.	26	" Isaac Winslow to Sam'l Waldo,	39
	Feb.	3	" Isaac Winslow,	41
	Feb.	20	" Isaac Winslow,	43
			" Chas Procter to Sam'l Waldo,	45
	Mar.	8	" N. Sparhawk,	45
	Mar.	19	" Isaac Winslow to Hon Saml Waldo,	46
			Answer to Petn of Second Parish of Falmouth,	47
			Petition — Wiscasset,	49

				PAGE
1749-50	Mar.	19	Memorial,	51
1751	April	3	Report,	54
1750			Votes, on petitions of Capt Hobbs & Capt Pierson,	54
	April	17	Vote, on petition of J. Molton & others,	58
	May	7	Letter Wm Sherriff to Secry Willard,	59
	May	25	Inhabts of Sheepscot — Petition,	61
			Petition of inhabitants of Kennebunk,	63
	June	1	Letter Ez. Cushing & others to Hon. Jeremiah Moulton,	65
	June	2	Answer,	68
	June	8	Voted,	68
	June	28	Message,	69
	July	4	Letter Wm Shirreff to Josiah Willard Esqr,	70
	July	7	" Secry Willard to Capt. Thos. Saunders,	71
	July	26	" J. Willard,	72
			" Lieut. Gov. Phips to Capt. Jabez Bradbury,	73
	July	27	Letter J. Willard,	73
	Aug.	2	" Thos. Fletcher to Lt Gov. Phips,	74
	Aug.	3	" Thos. Fletcher to Capt. Thomas Henderson,	74
	Aug.	20	Letter Thos. Fletcher to Lt Gov. Phips,	75
	Aug.	21	Instructions to Capt. Thomas Sanders,	76
	Aug.	29	Letter to Lord Colvill,	77
	Sept.	3	Fort George in Brunswick,	78
	Sept.	7	Letter Wm Phips to Lt. Gov. Phips,	79
			" Wm Phips to Capt Lithgow,	80
			" Capt. J. Bradbury to the Commanding Officer at Pemaquid,	80
	Sept.	10	Letter S. Phips to Jabez Bradbury,	81
			" Sam'l Denny to Lt Gov. Phips,	82
			" to Col. Israel Williams,	83
			" Lt Gov. Phips to Hon. Jera Moulton,	84
	Sept.	11	" Jo Oulton to Lt Gov. Phips,	84
	Sept.	12	" Lt Gov. Phips to Capt. Wm Lithgow,	86
			" S. Phips to Capt. Jab. Bradbury,	87
			" Selectmen & al. of No. Yarmouth to Lt Gov. Phips,	87
	Sept.	14	Letter Lt Gov. Phips to Col. Ezekl Cushing,	88
	Sept.	21	" Thos. Chute to Major Freeman,	89
	Sept.	22	" Col. Ezekl Cushing to Lt Gov. Phips,	90
	Sept.	26	Lieut. Governor's Speech,	91
			Petition of Inhabitants on the Frontiers,	92
	Sept.	27	Letter Samuell Denny,	93
			Report,	94

			PAGE
1750	Sept. 29	Orders Lt Gov. Phips to Lt Col. Cushing, . .	96
		Letters Lt Gov. Phips to Col. Cushing, . .	97
	Oct. 1	Message from the Honble Board, . . .	97
	Oct. 3	Petition of Settlers & Inhabitants of upper part of St Georges River, ...	98
		Petition of S. Whittemore & Israel Averell, .	100
	Oct. 6	Letter Wm Lithgow to Lt Gov. Phips, . .	101
	Oct. 9	Governor's Message, ...	103
		Letter Sr Wm Pepperrell to Hon Josiah Willard, ...	103
	Oct. 10	Letter Jabez Bradbury to Lt Gov. Phips, . .	104
		" Secry Willard to Phinehas Stevens, .	105
	Oct. 15	" Secry Willard to Capt. Phinehas Stevens,	106
		" Secry Willard to Gov. Wm Shirley, .	107
	Oct. 19	" Secry Willard to Sr Wm Pepperrell, . .	108
	Oct. 23	" Phinehas Stevens to Lt Gov. Phips, .	108
	Dec. 13	Certificate "New Town granted at the head of the Town of Berwick,"	109
		John Wheelwright's Account with Truckmasters, ...	111
	Jan.	Letter Jos. da badis de St Castin to Lt. Gov. Phips, ...	121
	Jan. 24	Committee on St Casteens Letter, . . .	122
	Jan. 25	Report of Committee, ...	122
		Letter Joseph da badis de St Castin to Lt Gov. Phips, ...	123
	Feb. 15	Report, ...	125
1750-51	Feb. 19	Letter Lt Gov. Phips to Jos. de badis de St Castin, ...	126
	Mar. 12	Letter Secry Willard to Major J. H. Lydius, .	127
1751	April 2	Message, ...	128
	April 3	"	129
		Memorial of Richard Hazzen, ...	129
	April 4	Petition &c. Third Parish of Kittery, . .	131
		Message, ...	134
	April 11	"	134
		Memorandum of Mr. Wm Pote, . . .	136
		Letter Thomas Fletcher to Capt. David Dunning, .	136
		" Thos Henderson to Lt Gov. Phips, .	137
	April 14	" Thos Fletcher to Capt Wm Lithgow, .	137
	April 15	" John North to Lt Gov. Phips, . . .	138
		" John Oulton to Lt Gov. Phips, . .	138
	April 16	" Enoch Freeman to Lt Gov. Phips, . .	139
		" Alexr Nikels to Lt Gov. Phips, . .	140
	April 18	" Alexr Nikels to Jabez Bradbury, . .	140
	May 1	Lieut Governor's Letter to Capt. Nichols, .	141

				PAGE
1751	May	1	Letter Secry Willard to Capt. Wm Lithgow ,	142
	May	2	" Col. Moulton & others to Lt Gov. Phips,	142
	May	25	Berwick Petition, ...	144
			Petition of the Grantees of Land adjoining No. Yarmouth, ...	149
	May	27	Depositions, ...	147
	May	27	Letter Jno Oulton to Lt Gov. Phips, . . .	147
	May	28	" Ezekl Cushing to Lt Gov. Phips, . .	148
	May	3	Record, ...	150
	May	6	"	150
	June	6	Letter Wm Pepperrell, ...	151
	June	6	Petition of Sir Wm Pepperrell, ...	151
	June	7	" of the Selectmen of Brunswick, . .	152
	June	8	Letter Enoch Freeman to Lt Gov. Phips, .	154
			" Jabez Bradbury to Lt Gov. Phips, . .	155
	June	9	" Job Averell to Capt. Alexr Nickels, .	156
	June	12	" Lt Gov. Phips to Capt. Wm Lithgow, .	157
	June	15	" Lt Gov. Phips to Col. Ezkl Cushing, .	158
	June	23	" Lt Gov. Phips to Col. Ezkl Cushing, .	159
			" Lt Gov. Phips to Capt. Jabez Bradbury,	160
			" Lt Gov. Phips to Capt. Wm Lithgow, .	160
	June	25	" John Gatchel to Col. Ezkl Cushing, .	161
	June	26	" Enoch Freeman to Lt Gov. Phips, .	162
			" Jacob Wendell to Hon. Josiah Willard, .	162
	June	30	" John North to Lt Gov. Phips, . .	164
	Aug.	6	" Sir Wm Pepperrell to Lt Gov. Phips, .	165
	Aug.	9	" Josiah Willard to Col. Israel Williams, .	166
	Sept.	25	Answer to Petition of Third Parish In Kittery, .	166
	Oct.	10	Petition, ...	171
			New Marblehead, ...	172
			Second Parish in Falmouth, ...	174
			Petition, ...	175
1752	May	28	Lieut. Governor's Speech, ...	177
	May	29	Phillipstown Petition, ...	177
	June	5	Letter Lt Gov. Phips to Capt. Jabez Bradbury,	179
	June	24	" Gov. Shirley to Secry Willard, . .	180
	June	25	" to the Agent in England, ...	184
	June	27	" Lt Gov. Phips to the Board of Trade, .	186
	July	25	Monsr Longeüil to Lt Gov. Phips, . . .	190
	Decr	14	Petition, ...	193
1753	Jan.	3	"	199
1752	Mar.	9	Letter Capt. Wm Lithgow to Lt Gov. Phips, .	201
			" John Lane to Hon. Josiah Willard, . .	202
1753	April		Bond of Joseph Plaisted to Sam'l Walton, .	203
			Petition of Joseph Plaisted, ...	205
	April	27	Letter Gov. Shirley to Secry Willard, . .	206

			PAGE
1753	Adril 27	Petition,	210
	June 12	" of the Inhabitants of Lands on Kennebec River,	211
	June	Answer to Sheepscot Petition,	213
		Letter Lt Gov. Phips to Capt. Jabez Bradbury,	215
	June 12	Lieut. Governor's Message,	216
	Septr 7	New Casco Petition,	217
		Answer,	220
	Sept. 10	George Town Precinct,	220
	Sept. 11	Message to the Governor,	221
	Sept. 13	Answer to Message,	224
	Sept. 18	Letter John Wheelwright to the Commrs,	225
	Oct. 23	" to Jerea Moulton,	225
		" to Capt. John North,	226
	Nov. 30	" Nathl Wheelwright to Gov. Shirley,	228
	Dec. 5	Speech,	231
	Dec. 13	Message,	232
	Dec. 20	Report,	234
	Dec. 21	Letter Josiah Willard to Capt. Wm Lithgow,	235
1754	Jan. 3	" Secry Willard to Col. Preble,	236
	Jan. 4	Message of Both Houses to His Excellency,	236
	Mar. 4	Letter Gov. Shirley to Capt. Phinehas Stevens,	241
	Mar. 6	" Gov. Shirley to Capt. B. Muggeridge,	242
	Mar. 7	" Gov. Shirley to Capt. Berry & others,	243
	Mar. 13	Wiscasset Petition,	243
	Mar. 18	Letter Gov. Shirley to Capt. Muggeridge & others,	245
	Mar. 28	The Governor's Speech,	246
		Petition of Ezekiel Cushing & Wife,	254
	April 1	"	257
	April 11	Letter Gov. Shirley to Bartholemew,	258
		" Gov. Shirley to Capt Jonathn Bane,	259
	April 15	Commission to James Bain,	259
	April 22	Letter Gov. Shirley to Gov. Wentworth,	260
	April 25	" Gov. Shirley to Capt. John North,	261
		Mr. Franklin to Mr. Partridge,	262
	May 10	Letter Gov. Shirley to the Naval Officer at Newbury,	264
		Letter Gov. Shirley to Hon. Col. John Greenleaf,	265
	May 15	" Capt. Chas. Morris,	266
	May 23	First Parish in Wells — Petition,	267
		Memorial,	269
		" of Sam'l Goodwin,	270
		Answer to Petition of Ezekiel Cushing & others,	274
	June	Petition,	276
	June 4	Extracts from Message,	278

				PAGE
1754	June	4	Vote,	280
	June	6	Message,	281
	June	8	Col. Winslow's Memorial,	281
			Message,	282
	June	9	Communication from Selectmen of Boston,	283
	June	13	Message,	283
	June	14	Report,	284
	June	21	Letter T. Robinson to Gov. Shirley,	285
	July	8	" Gov. Shirley to Secretary Willard,	286
			Speech of the River Indians,	288
	July	10	Message,	290
	July	12	Letter Secry Willard to Gov. Shirley,	290
	July	20	" Secry Willard to Gov. Shirley,	292
	Aug.	19	Gov Shirley to Sir Thomas Robinson,	292
			Jesuit of the Penobcots to the Jesuit of the Norridgewalks,	304
	Aug.	20	Letter Secry Willard to Gov. Shirley,	306
	Sept.	1	" Secry Willard to Gov. Shirley,	307
	Sept.	3	" Gov. Shirley to Secretary Willard,	308
	Oct.	4	Second Parish in Falmouth. Petition,	310
	Oct.	11	Letter Lt. Jas Howard to Lt Gov. Phips,	312
			Petition of Joseph Plaisted Admr,	313
			" of Ichabod Goodwin & Hannah Ayer Admors,	317
	Oct.	17	Wiscasset Petition,	317
	Oct.	18	Speech Gov. Shirley,	320
	Oct.	31	Message Gov. Shirley,	333
	Nov.	6	" " "	333
	Nov.	7	Order,	334
	Nov.	11	Message,	335
	Nov.	12	Letter Gov. Shirley to Capts Lithgow & Bradbury,	335
			Warrant to Capt. Lithgow,	336
	Nov.	21	Message,	336
	Dec.	2	Extract of Letter from Capt. John Hamilton to Dr Sylvester Gardiner,	337
	Dec.	10	Message Gov. Shirley,	338
1755	Jan.	3	Letter Gov. Shirley to Capt. Wm Lithgow,	339
	Jan.	9	" Capt. Wm Lithgow to Gov. Shirley,	340
	Jan.	18	" Gov. Shirley to Majr Denny & Capt. Watts,	344
			Letter Gov. Shirley to Capt. Wm Lithgow,	344
	Feb.	3	Deposition of Abiel Goodwin,	345
			Answer to petition of Joseph Plaisted, Admor,	346
	Feb.	7	Governor's Speech,	350
			Message,	362

				PAGE
1755	Feb.	13	" Thos Fletcher to Gov. Shirley,	362
	Feb.	15	" Gov. Shirley to James Johnson,	363
	Feb.	20	" Capt. Wm Lithgow to Gov. Shirley,	364
	Feb.	21	" Capt. Wm Lithgow to Gov. Shirley,	374
			Report of Committee,	375
	Mar.	5	Letter James Howard to Gov. Shirley,	376
	Mar.	8	" Gov. Shirley to Capt. Wm Lithgow,	377
			" Gov. Shirley to Col. Ezekiel Cushing,	379
	Mar.	22	" Capt. Wm Lithgow to Gov. Shirley,	380
	Mar.	27	Message,	383
	Mar.	28	"	384
	April	2	Letter to Col. Ezekiel Cushing,	385
	April	9	" Alexr Nikels to Gov. Shirley,	386
	April	19	" Capt. Wm Lithgow to Gov. Shirley,	387
	April	24	" Mattheys Ramley to Gov. Shirley,	390
	May	9	" T. Fletcher to Gov. Shirley,	391
	May	11	" Capt. Wm Lithgow to Gov. Shirley,	391
	May	13	" Capt. Wm Lithgow to Gov. Shirley,	393
	May	15	" E. Freeman for Col. Ezkl Cushing to Gov. Shirley,	396
	May	19	Letter Gov. Shirley to Col. Ezkl Cushing,	397
	May	20	" Gov. Shirley to Capt. Wm Lithgow,	398
	June	4	" Henry Little to C. C. Leissner,	398
			" C. C. Leissner to Gov. Shirley,	399
	June	5	" Josiah Beal to Gov. Shirley,	400
	June	6	" Benja Burton to Thos. Proctor,	402
	June	8	" Capt. Wm Lithgow to Gov. Shirley,	402
	June	9	Petition of Caleb Hutchings,	405
			Votes,	408
			Message of the House to His Excellency,	411
	June	11	Report of Committee,	412
	June	12	Message Gov. Shirley,	413
	June	13	" " "	414
			Message,	415
	June	12	Order Govr Shirley to Col. Ezkl Cushing,	416
	June	14	Letter Capt. Wm Lithgow to J. Wheelwright,	416
			" Tho. Killpatrick to the Gov. and Council,	419
	June	19	Instructions,	420
			Letter J. Willard, Secy to Jacob Fowles,	421
	July		Petition,	421
	July	3	Memorial of French Inhabitants of Annapolis River,	422
	July	4	Council at Governor's House, Halifax,	433
	July	14	" " " "	434
	July	15	" " " "	435
	July	25	" " " "	437
	July	3	Letter Robt Monckton to Gov. Shirley,	443

				PAGE
1755	July	11	Petition,	444
	July	15	Letter to Capt. Wm Lithgow,	444
	July	18	Lt Gov. Lawrence to Sir Thomas Robinson,	445
			Letter Capt. Wm Lithgow to J. Wheelwright,	447
			" Capt. Wm Lithgow to Lt Gov. Phips,	449
	Aug.	6	Extract from Lt Gov's Speech,	452
	Aug.	8	Letter Robt Monckton to Lt Gov. Phips,	453
			Report of Committee,	454
	Aug.	9	Message,	455
	Aug.	11	Lieut. Gov. Lawrence to the Governors on the Continent,	455
	Aug.	12	Order,	457
	Aug.	15	Letter Capt. George Berry to Lt Gov. Phipps,	458
	Aug.	16	" Lieut. Gov. Phips to Capt. Wm Lithgow,	459
	Aug.	18	" Lieut. Gov. Phips to Capt. Wm Lithgow,	459
	Aug.	27	" Capt. Sam'l Goodwin to Lt Gov. Phips,	460
	Sept.	4	" Capt. Wm Lithgow to Lt Gov. Phips,	461
	Sept.	9	" Capt. Wm Lithgow to Lt Gov. Phips,	463

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

Petition of John Mitchell of Wells and Jacob Curtis of Arundel.

To his Excellency William Shirley Esq[r] Captain General and Governour in Chief The Honourable the Council and the Honourable House of Representatives of His Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England in General Court assembled

The Petition of John Mitchell of Wells and Jacob Curtis of Arundell in the County of York Agents for the Petitioners praying a New Parish may be Set off partly out of Wells and part of Arundell

Most humbly Sheweth

That as the Seting off a New Parish as aforesaid will greatly accommodate the Petitioners They therefore most humbly pray this Great and Hon[ble] Court would be pleased to favour the Petitioners so far as to appoint a Committee to View the Situation and Circumstances of the said Parish if there shall be occasion and make report thereon what they Judge most reasonable to be done in the premisses The Petitioners paying the Cost and Charge of the Committees Service in the premisses and what shall arise thereon.

And Your Peti[rs] as is duty bound Shall ever pray &c

John Mitchell
Jacob Curtis } Agents

June 6[th] 1749.

Report. June 8, 1749.

The Committee appointed to take under Consideration the first Paragraph of his Excellencys Speech & make report have attended that service and are humbly of Opinion

That if upon Cap^{t} Saunder's return from the Eastward it shall appear that the Indians have not agreed to send their Delegates to Boston but continue to ask for a Treaty elsewhere, his Excellency be desired either in Person or by Commission to treat with said Indians in such Part of the province as he shall think proper —

That if the Indians shall insist upon a Trade with the Province his Excellency or the Commissioners be improved in behalf of the Government to engage that **A** such Trade shall be carry'd on with as great advantage to the Indians as may be without Loss to the province & at any place or places near the Sea & as far from our Settlements as shall be thought proper but not farther Eastward than the Penobscot

Which is humbly submitted by order

W^{m} Pepperrell

In Council; June 8. 1749: Read & Sent down.

In the House of Rep^{ves} June 8. 1740

Read and Ordered that this Report be accepted.

Sent up for concurrence

Joseph Dwight Sp^{kr}

In Council June 9. 1749 Read and Concur'd with the Amendment at **A**

Sent down for Concurrence by Order

W^{m} Pepperrell

A That the said Indians shall be supplyd with Goods at as cheap rates as they shall then be sold, in like quantitys in

the Town of Boston & that they shall be allowd the full price their Peltry will sell for in Boston ; that the said Trade provided the Indians will agree to it shall be carry'd on at one place only not further East than Georges, but if the Indians will not agree to one place only that his Excell^{y} or the Commissioners be then impower'd to consent to two places & no more one at Georges the other at Richmond and his Excellency be desird to give Order that Stores at the Truck Houses at Saco & Brunswick be upon the Conclusion of Peace transported to Boston as soon as may be.

In the House of Rep^{ves} June 10, 1749. Read & Nonconcur'd and the House adhere to their own Vote Sent up for concurrence

Joseph Dwight Sp^{kr}

In Council June 13, 1749. Read & Nonconcur'd and the Board adhere to their own Vote. Sent down for Concurrence by order of the board

J. Osborne

Answer.

In Council June: 13th 1749

Read and Ordered that the prayer of the Petition be Granted and that the Lands & Islands mentioned in the Petition togather with the Gore of Land So called Lying between North Yarmouth & Brunswick with the North East part of the Island called great Sebaskadegon with the Inhabitants that are or may be Settled thereon be & hereby are Erected into a distinct & seperate precinct to Enjoy all powers and previledges as other precincts by Law do Enjoy. & that Capt John Stover a principall Inhabitant there is hereby Impowered to call the first precinct meeting sometime

in y^e^ month of July next for the Choice of precinct Officers to Continue to y^e^ Annuall meeting in March next.

Sent down for Concurrence by Ord^r^ of the Board.

J: Osborne

In the House of Rep^ves^ June 14, 1749

Read & Concur'd Joseph Dwight Sp^kr^

Consented to W Shirley

Governor's Message. June 23, 1749.

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Rep^ves^

As you were present at the Interview between me & the Indians of the Penobscot & Norridgewalk Tribes this Forenoon, and have heard what kind of Power they have from their Tribes to treat with me; and the Answers they made upon some Points I mov'd to e'm, and are also appriz'd of the Attack made three days ago upon Number Four by some of the Indian enemy, which I receiv'd Intelligence of in the Council Chamber, I shall be glad of your Opinion & Advice how far & upon what Points it may be expedient for me to treat with these Indians at present.

W Shirley

Council Chamber June 23^d^ 1749.

In the House of Rep^ves^ June 23, 1749

Read and Ordered that m^r^ Speaker Col^o^ Appleton Col^o^ Heath Col^o^ Willard Maj^r^ Lawrence Col^o^ Choate Col^o^ Storer Th^o^ Foster Esq^r^ & M^r^ Hall with such as the Hon^ble^ Board shall Joyn be a Comm^tee^ to take this Mess^e^ and the Letters from Israel W^ms^ Esq^r^ and Caleb How under consideration and report what they Judge proper for this Court to do thereon. The Comm^ee^ to sit forthwith

Sent up for concurrence J Dwight Sp^kr^

In Council June 23, 1749 Read & Concur'd & Jacob Wendell, Thomas Berry, Joseph Wilder, Samuel Watts,

James Minot, Andrew Oliver & Thomas Hutchinson Esq^{rs} are joined in the Affair

J Willard Secry

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

To His Excellency William Shirley Esq^{r} Cap^{t} Generall & Governour in Chief, The Hon^{ble} Council and House of Represent^{tis} in Generall Court Assembled at Boston Aug^{t} 1749 —

The Petition of Humphry Hobbs, late Cap^{t} of a Company of Voluntiers in the Service of said Province, in behalf of himself, and said Comp^{y} /

Most humbly Shews, That your Petitioner himself has for about Four Years Last past, been in the Service of this Province; and humbly hopes he has therein behaved to y^{e} Acceptance of y^{r} Excellency & this Hon^{ble} Court; and he can truly say, he had no other View than to Oppose the Common Enemy, in which he has never saved himself, but has always been forward therein, and exerted himself to y^{e} Utmost of his Power, That in Consequence of the Encouragement given by this Hon^{ble} Court, he did y^{e} Last Year Raise a Company of Voluntiers, who are now all Dismis'd —

That your Petitioner and his Said Company, are very desireous of Settling & bringing forward, a Town Ship, or New Plantation in the frontier parts of y^{e} Province, and if they can obtain, y^{e} Grant of a Tract of Land Sufficient for a Town Ship, they are Willing to Subject themselves to a Regular personale Settlement, In two Years from the Surveyors Return & Acceptance of a plan thereof; and have^{s} nothing less in View,— and being Really Willing to Settle a new Town Ship,— they most humbly Pray that of your Excellency & Honours Great Goodness, they may Obtain a Grant of Six mile Square in some Sutable Place in the County of York,

to be granted to y^r^ Petitioners, & Such others as y^r^ Excellency & honou_ Shall Please to Admitt. Under such Restrictions, & Conditions, of Settlements, as Shall be Just & Reasonable, and as In duty bound Shall Ever pray &c

Humphry Hobbs

Governor's Message. Aug. 8, 1749.

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Represent^ves^

There being divers of our Captives still in the hands of the French & Indians of Canada; And as I apprehend it incumbent on this Governm^t^ (especially in this time of Peace) to use all Means for their Recovery & Return home to their Country, as well as for the Deliverance of the Prisoners of the Six Nations in Canada; Therefore I desire you would consider these Matters, & advise what may be the surest way to effect them; and that you (Gentlemen of the House of Represent^ves^) would provide for the Charge that may arise thereon, if it may be thought proper to engage in these Affairs

Gentlemen; I would further recommend to your Consideration the Benefits which may result to this Province by an Interview with some of the Chiefs of the Cagnawaga Indians; And I would observe to you, if there be a Prospect that such an Interview may be of Service to us, It ought to be speedily undertaken lest the French make their Advantage by our Delay; And therefore I desire to know your Mind upon this Affair as soon as may be.

W Shirley

Council Chamber 8 Aug^st^ 1749.

In the house of Rep^tves^ Aug^t^ 9, 1749

His Excel^cys^ Message of Yesterday, according to order was read Again ~ and Ordered that Col^o^ Williams James Allen

Esq^{r} and M^{r} Hall together with Such as the Hon^{ble} Board shall Join be a Com̃^{tee} to take y^{e} same into Consideration so far as it is directed to Both houses and also y^{e} Pet^{n} of Phineas Stevens, and report as soon as may be what is prop^{r} for this Court to do thereon.

Sent up for Concurrence

Joseph Richards Cler Dom Rep:

p Order

In Council Aug. 9 1749 Read and Concurr'd and Jacob Wendell and Joseph Pyncheon Esq^{rs} are join'd in the Affair.

Sam^{l} Holbrook D^{ty} Sec̃ry

In the House of Rep^{tives} Augst 10th 1749

Voted that Col^{o} Choate & M^{r} John Tyng be added to the Com^{tee} appointed to Consider & Report upon his Exc^{ys} Message of the 8th Instant

Sent up for Concurrance J Dwight Sp^{kr}

In Council Aug: 10. 1749 Read and Concurr'd and Sir William Pepperell and Sylvanus Bourne Esq^{rs} are added to said Committee

Sent down for Concurrence

J Willard Sec̃y

Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the House of Represent^{ves}

The Secretary informs me that the two Houses have voted to desire me to dismiss the Remainder of the Forces in the Eastern Frontiers except the Garrison Soldiers, which will make it necessary that a Guard sh^{d} be taken out of the Militia in the Town of Falmouth to attend the Commissioners in the designed Treaty with the Indians; And therefore I desire you would provide for the charge of such a

Guard. And I take this Occasion to acquaint you that I shall appoint Sir William Pepperell & Thomas Hutchinson Esq^{r} of the Council, & John Choate, Israel Williams & James Otis Esq^{rs} of Your House to be Commiss^{rs} for the Service afores^{d} W Shirley

Council Chamber Aug^{t} 11. 1749.

In the House of Repres^{ves} Aug: 12 1749

This House having taken into Consideration the Message of His Excellency the Governour of yesterday, Voted that His Excellency be desired to give His Orders to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment of Militia in the Eastern part of the County of York, that he detach Fifty Men belonging to the Foot Companys of the Town of Falmouth, to be put under the Command of a proper officer, And that they attend the Commissioners appointed at the proposed Interview with the Indians the 27th of September next.

And that there be allowed pay and Subsistance to the said Soldiers for the time they Shall be upon Duty, as this Court shall Order.

Sent up for Concurrence

J Dwight Spk^{r}

In Council Aug 12th 1749

Read and Concurr'd J Willard Sec̆ry

Consented to W Shirley

Answer to Governor's Message of Aug. 8, 1749. Aug. 15, 1749.

In the House of Represent^{ves} Aug^{t} 12, 1749.

The House taking into Consideration his Excellency's Message of the eighth Currant, Thereupon Voted That His Excellency be desired to commissionate two Gentlemen, that shall be chosen by this Court, that they proceed to Canada forthwith, whose business shall be to redeem Captives in the hands of the French & Indians; and to forward the Redemp-

tion of the Captives of the Six Nations in the hands of the French; — The said Commissioners to act in all these Matters agreable to such Instructions as they shall receive from this Court.

Sent up for Concurrence J Dwight Spk[r]

In Council Aug[t] 15. 1749 Read & Concur'd

S. Holbrook D[ty] Sec̃ry

Copy examined p J Willard Sec̃ry

Vote. 1749.

In the House of Representatives August 16, 1749.

Voted, That upon the Ratification of the Peace with the Several Tribes of Indians, a Trade be opened and carried on with them at the Truck-Houses at Richmond and S[t] Georges. That two Truck masters be annually chosen and appointed by this Court who shall be under Oath and Bonds with Sufficient Sureties, for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

And Whereas there were Rules & Rates Settled by which the Commissary General govern'd himself in carrying on the Trade with the Indians in time of the last Peace with them, and has conformed himself to the same Rules with respect to the Goods lately Sent to those Truck Houses, and has given directions to the officers there as to the prices of Goods & Furrs accordingly Voted That the said Commissary General be directed (as said Ratification of Peace shall be compleated) to continue the Trade with the Indians in the Same Method he has done, till the further Order of this Court. And that private Trade with the Indians be restrained as formerly.

Sent up for Concurrence J. Dwight Sp[kr]

In Council Aug: 17. 1749

Read and Concurr'd Sam[l] Holbrook D[ty] Sec̃ry

Consented to W Shirley

Petition of Joseph Frye

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

To His Excellency the Governor, To the Honourable His Majestys Council & House of Representatives of said Province in general Court Assembled

The Petition of Joseph Frye Humbly Sheweth

That under the Patronage of this Government He undertook the Settlement of a new Township (now called Fryeburg) at Pigwacket in the County of York, which being so far in the Wilderness as to render the getting a Passage thereto, that would make a Road for Wheel Carriages exceeding Difficult. It cast a very gloomy Aspect upon the Undertaking.— But, as Such a Road must first be had, or it would be in Vain to Attempt the Settlement of the Place. Your Petitioner and Associates exerted Themselves to the utmost of Their Power to find a Passage that would Answer that Purpose.— Made two Expensive Tryals on Different Courses, and carried each Road the greatest part of the way thro' the woods, and then mett Insuperable Impediments in Their way, by means whereof Their Labour on those two Routs was intirely lost, and They almost Discouraged — However Your Petitioner used means which revived the Courage of His Associates to abide by Him in a Third Tryal Pitched upon a Time when He would go (with two Men only) to look out the way and Accordingly went, and thro' much Difficulty found a Passage thro' the Wilderness which He thought might Possibly Answer and made Report thereof to his Associates, who thereupon went with Him, clear'd, Bridg'd & Causeway'd the same where it wanted (except great & Little Ossapee Rivers) Then Measured the Road & found, That from the Town then called Phillipstown (which was the Place of Their Departure) to Fryeburg was fifty four miles. And also found the Cost They had been put to in

getting said Road (Including the two fruitless Attempts) Ammounted to upwards of four hundred Pounds Lawful Money.—

Having then got a Road for Wheel Carriages (tho' a very Rough one in Some Places) They proceeded to the Settlement of the Place with all Possible Speed, and in about five years after got upwards of fifty Families Settled therein.—

That tho' your Petitioner believes the People Settled there are in general as Laborious a Set of People as have undertook the Settlement of a Plantation in the Wilderness for many years past; Yet it's certain That Their Task in Subduing Their wild Land, Building Mills, clearing Roads, building Bridges &c &c &c within their own Department is as great as in Their Infant State They are able to bear —

Notwithstanding which, as Their Lands will not Produce all the absolutely Necessaries of Life, They have been Obliged to maintain the greatest part of a Road of fifty miles in length to get to the Sea-Coasts for those Necessaries that are Lacking. This is such a great Addition to the Difficulties They Labour under within their own Place as will (except Relief from this Court Presents) Terminate in Their Ruin —

Your Petitioner and Associates having Labour'd under this Difficulty for upwards of eight years, and finding They were no Longer able to Support Themselves under it, and That Falmouth (tho' fifty miles distant from Fryeburg) is the most Convenient Sea Port Town for Them; Your said Petitioner (hoping to obtain some Speedy help from thence) Sets out for Falmouth, where he arived the 15th of November 1771, and on the then next monday evening was favour'd with the Company of a Number of the Gentlemen of that Town, when he Laid before Them the Difficulties His Remote Plantation Labour'd under for want of a Road to Them. Shewing Them at the same Time, That the way to get the most Convenient Communication opened between Falmouth

and Fryeburg, was to open a Road from the North End of Pearsontown – Road (Steering about Northwest thro' a Tract of unappropriated Wilderness Land belonging to the Province) to the falls in Saco River called the great Falls, and then there would be only the width of said River to get into the Road your Petitioner & Associates had open'd to Fryeburg as above Related — Upon which, the Gentlemen, for the immediate Relief of said Young Plantation, and in Consideration of the Prospect of Advantages arising therefrom to the Publick, open'd a Subscription for raising Money to Clear, Bridge and Causeway a Road, the way your Petitioner had Propos'd to Them, and immediately Chose a Committee to Seek a Passage thro' the woods for that Purpose —

This Committee went on the Business for which They were Chose, & after finding the way where the Road must unavoidably go they measured and found the length of the Road from the north end of Pearsontown Road to s^{d} Falls, would be fourteen and an half miles, and that it would go the greater part of that Distance, on s^{d} Tract of Province Land.— The Subscribers being soon inform'd by their Committee what length of way They had to make s^{d} Road They Proceeded with all Possible Speed to opening the Same, and (at great Expence) have Clear'd it two Rods wide, and altho' there were many bad Brooks & miry Places in their way They have Bridged and Causeway'd the Same, so that a Number of Loaded Teams that went from hence Traveled so Comfortably thro' s^{d} Road it has much Revived the Spirits of the (almost Discouraged) Inhabitants of this young Plantation for the Present — But here your Petitioner begs leave to observe, That said Tract of Province Land turns out very Different from what Sundry Persons have heretofore Conceived of it, It having Lately been found to be Such a Mountainous, Boggy, Ponded, and broken Fragment of Land, That none who had grants of Land to lay out in that part of the

Province would Accept of but Chose to go many miles further into the Wilderness than to take it. It's likely to lay (no one can tell how long) a Grievous Stumbling-Block in the way of the back Settlements, as there is no Prospect of it's ever being made a Township of whereby the Road may be kept in Repair. So that the kindness of the Subscribers aforesaid will not be of that lasting Advantage to the back Settlements They Really Stand in Need of, Except your Excellency & Honours would be pleas'd to grant said Tract of Land to some Persons or other upon such Terms as will Induce Them into an Obligation to maintain the Road thro' it.— And as the said Subscribers In Consideration of the Danger of the Road's not being kept in Such Repair as to Answer the good Design of it, Have (since They open'd Their Subscription) manifested a willingness to bind Themselves to keep said Road in good Repair, Provided They might have a Grant of said Tract of Province Land to Defray the Charges of it, your Petitioner begs leave humbly to Pray your Excellency & Honours, would (on Their Request) be pleas'd to Grant it to Them for that Purpose —

And as in Duty bound will ever Pray

Joseph Frye

To His Excellency & the whole Court To whom the foregoing Petition is Addressed —

We the Subscribers who are Associated of the above Petitioner, Proprietors & Inhabitants of the said Township of Fryeburg, beg Leave to Declare, That the foregoing Petition contains a True & just Representation of the Expence and Difficulty of getting a Road to this Place, and the Expence and Difficulties we have been put to, and Still Labour under within our own Department. And upon the whole That our Sufferings for want of help to maintain a Road to the Sea-Coasts have been Such, as Constrains us to make known to your Excellency & Honours, we are no longer able to Sup-

port our Selves under Them. And as the Subscribers mention'd in s[d] Petition have been so Compassionate to us, as to open the Road for our Relief, as therein Justly Set forth; and from Their Knowledge of our Inability to maintain said Road in that Repair which is absolutely Necessary are willing to bind Themselves to do it Provided They may have a Grant of the Tract of Province Land the Road goes thro' to Defray the Expence of such Repairs, We beg Leave humbly to Subjoin our Prayer That the Prayer of s[d] foregoing Petition may be Granted.

And as in Duty bound will ever Pray —

Ebenezer Farnum	Isaac Abbot	Timothy Walker
Caleb Swan	Hugh Sterling	Sam[ll] Osgood
Nathaniel Smith	Stephen Farington	Rachel Walker
David Evans	Simon Frye	Jo: Greely Swan
Jedediah Spring	Joseph Frye Jun[r]	Ezekiel Walker
John Bicknell	Jonathan Dresser	Richard Kimball
Benjamin Russell	James Swan	Isaac Walker
Nath[l] Merrill	Ezra Carter	Samuel Walker
John Evans	Moses Ames	Hezekiah Aston
John Farington	Samul Ingalls	Peter Allen
Nathan Ames	John McMillan	John Stevens
Henry Gordon	Joseph Pettengill	Joseph Walker
Stephen Knight	Ebenezer Day	Abner Charles
Joseph Kilgore	Aaron Abbot	Abraham Bradley
Benjamin Kilgore	Timothy Bradley	John Webster
John Walker	Peter Chandler	David Page
William Wiley	Moses Day	Daniel E[m] Cross

John Charles Junor Samuel Walker Ju[r]

Letter H. Pepperell to Brigadier Waldo

Kittery Sep[t] 22[d] 1749

Hon[ble] S[r]

By a Letter fr[o] you to M[r] Sparhawk I am Informed

You Imbark Next Week for Lond° Where I hope you will See my Father who (You Undoubtedly have Heard) Went in Grant, Be so good as to Excuse the Freedom I now take in Pray^s the Favour of you to Take the Trouble of the Inclosed to Him, Give me Leave to Wish You Heavens Protection in Your Voyage, All the Success You desire Abroad, & a Safe Return to You Friends Again I am with Compliments to Your Family & my Best Wishes to You in Your Voyage Honb^le S^r Your Most Obed^t & most H^le Ser^t

H. Pepperrell

Brigadier Waldo

Letter Francis Waldo to his Father.

Boston Oct° 21° 1749

Hon^rd Sir

We have great Reason to flatter Ourselves You had a Good Time off the Coast & that You are well advanced in the Voyage, by the long spell of Fair Winds with us after your departure from Nantasket. I therefore hope this by Bradford will find You in good Health safely Arrived in a short & agreeable Passage

Since you left Boston a Peace is concluded with the Indians I was favour'd with the Treaty by Colo Cotton & have sent You a Copy of it by Maj^r Gardner who desired it unseal'd that he might Copy it on Passage

I have procured the Prov Seal to Woods Aff^a which with the Acco^t of Improvements at Falmouth is here inclos'd. The Cop of your Case with Gov^r Shirley I fear cant be obtain'd in season for this Ship oweing to M^r Winthrops Absence from Town for a Week past he is expected to morrow & will be / as he has often been / closely followed to get it in readiness for this Vessell, this I hope will be sent

you without fail by Stransburry who sails next week. The Geese you Order'd are on board Cap^{t} Bradford under M^{r} Gardners Care. Cap^{t} Capham his Wife now informs is not expected here this Winter. for w^{ch} reason I have made out Three Copy of his Acco^{t} & got M^{rs} Clapham to Certify to him her having compar'd them with his Originall Acco^{t} / w^{ch} I still keep /. These Copys I shall send him to Chebucta in a day or two in Order for him to authenticate 'em, M^{r} Winslow will write him directing his forward^{g} You one fr^{o} thence as soon as possible & sending the other two here to be likewise sent You

The beggining of the Week coming I shall answer Your Expectations & leave Boston for Casco Bay. The Scituation of the Affairs of the House would not admitt of my going sooner. We are now moveing The Furniture to M^{r} Winslows, he was obliged to give M^{r} Barrell your Directions / relating the House & the security requir'd / in writing, since which he has declin'd takeing it & is not a little angry threatning to write Chauncey Townsend & send him a Copy of the Extract. M^{r} Clarke is soon to come into y^{e} House

I am Hon^{red} Sir Your Most Dutifull Son

Francis Waldo

P. S. I have the pleasure to acquaint you my Sisters Winslows being Well bro^{t} to Bed with a nother Girl & they both are likely to do well My sister hanner is also well & in high Spirits at my Lady Pepperrells Coming to Town who expected to see her sister in Boston but arrived after She was interr'd

Petition of Jabez Fox, Att^{y} Nov. 22, 1749.

To the Honourable Spencer Phips Esq^{r} Lieu^{t} Governour and Commander in Chief in & over His Maj-

esties Province of the Massachusetts Bay & the Honb^le^ His Majesties Council for s^d^ Province, as the Supreme Court for Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration within the s^d^ Province

Humbly Shews

Jabez Fox of Falm^th^ in the County of York that in the year 1744 he Exhibited a petition to this Hon^ble^ Court in behalf of Mary Westbrook Late of Portsmouth in the Province of New Hampshire De^cd^ then the widow of Tho^s^ Westbrook late of Falm^th^ afores^d^ Esq^r^ Dec^d^ and Richard Waldron of Portsmouth afores^d^ Esq^r^ & Elizabeth his wife in her right (by virtue of a power rec'd from the above s^d^ Mary Westbrook and Richard Waldron) Setting forth in s^d^ Petition that the s^d^ Tho^s^ Lately Dyed Intestate (Leaving only one Child the s^d^ Elizabeth) Administration on whose Estate was moved for by the s^d^ Mary but was notwithstanding granted to one M^r^ Enoch Freeman a meere Stranger and not a principal Creditor from which Decree your Remonstrants appealed to this Honb^le^ Court for the following reasons (first) for that the Decree is Erronious and directly against Law, the right of Administration being thereby vested in the widow or next a kin to the Intestate or both as the Judge shall See fitt, and if they Claim it no other can have it Legally (2^ly^) the Judge has no Discretionary power but only as to Joyning the next akin with the widow, or not as Occasion may require, therefore the Letting in a Stranger is Illegal & Injurious (3^ly^) the administration was Claimed in behalf of the widow and a Promise Obtained of having it, but yet it was afterwards granted as afores^d^ without any notice given to any Concerned, wherefore your appellants on Tryal Obtained a Vote from the Honb^le^ Board for a Reversion of the afores^d^ Decree, of the afores^d^ Judge Wherefore your Petitioner prays, that the Honb^le^ Jeremiah Moulton Esq^r^ Judge of Probate for s^d^ County of York may be

directed by this Honb^le^ Court to grant a Letter of Administration to the above s^d^ Richard Waldron Esq^r^ and as in Duty bound shall ever pray

Falm^th^ Nov: 22 1749 Jabez Fox Attorney

Petition. Second Parish in Falmouth.

To the Honourable Spencer Phips Esq^r^ Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief in and Over his Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England The Hon^ble^ the Council and Hon^ble^ house of Representatives of the said Province in General Court assembled at Boston the 23^d^ day of November 1749

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Second Parish in Falmouth in the County of York

Most humbly Shew

That the said Parish Contains a Tract of Land of Ten Miles in length and about five Miles in breadth and Suitable for a Township on which is now settled about One hundred and fifty Familys

That your pet^rs^ by long Experience have found Great Difficultys and many Inconveniencys by being only a Parish and so part of the Town of Falmouth do Earnestly desire that they may be Erected into a Township for the following Reasons

First Because they are by the Water so Seperated from the Town that they cannot Attend upon the Publick Town Meetings without going some of them ten and some fifteen Miles by land to said Meetings and for Want of their presence many things are there done and Acted by the other part of the Town very much to their damage

Secondly Because being only a Parish they cannot keep a

Constant School Among them for want of which their Children greatly Suffer for thô they have paid Constantly for the Support of a Grammer School yet they never have Since they have been a Parish four Months of the Town School or any money Granted by the Town to help them on that Account Whereas had they been a Town they would Constantly have Maintained a Schoolmaster Among themselves which they cannot do now but by Subscription which hath been a very heavy burthen on Some particular persons

Your petitioners for these and other Reasons that might be mentioned Most humbly pray This Great and Hon^{ble} Court would be pleased to Erect the said Second Parish of Falmouth into a Township by the Bounds of said Parish And as in duty bound Your pet^{rs} will ever pray &c

Ezekiel Cushing } Agents for
Christopher Stroot } the said Parish

In the House of Rep^{ves} Dec^{r} 1. 1749

Read and Ordered that the Petitioners serve the first Parish in the Town of Falmouth with a copy of this Petition that they shew cause if any they have on the first tuesday of next Sitting of this Court why the Prayer thereof should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence

Att^{r} Roland Cotton Cler. Dom. Prep.

In Council Dec^{r} 1st 1749 Read & Concurred

Sam Holbrook Dep: Sec.

In Council: March 29. 1750, Read again with the Answer of the first Parish in Falmouth, and Ordered that John Greenleaf & John Otis Esq^{rs} with such as shall be joined by the Hon^{ble} House of Represent^{ves} be a Committee to consider this Petition & Answer, hear the Parties, & report what they judge proper for this Court to do thereon.

Sent down for Concurrence

J Willard Secry

In the House of Rep^ves March 30 1750
Read and Concurd and Col^o Heath Capt Hobson and M^r Bayley are Joyned in the Affair
Tho^s Hubbard Spk^r pro Tempore

The Committee to whome the Consideration of the within written Petition was referred Having mett And considered the Same togather with the Answer thereto And heard the Parties thereon Are of Opinion That the Prayer of the said Petition be so far granted That the Lands contained therein be Erected into a Seperate Township And be invested with All Town Priviledges they Maintaining and Supporting their Equall part or Proportion of Keeping in repair the Great Bridge built over the Main and Fore river in the within named Town of Fallmouth till further order, if the Tole do not prove sufficient to Keep the Same in repair p order of the Committee: John Greenleaf

In Council April 19. 1750 — Read, & so far accepted as that the Land contained in the Bounds mentioned in the Pet^n with the Inhab^ts thereon be erected into a distinct & seperate Township, and vested with all such Powers & Priviledges as other Towns within this Province do or by Law ought to enjoy; (Saving that they shall continue to join with the Inhab^ts of that Part of the Town of Falmouth from which they are seperated in like manner as heretofore the Select Men of Falmouth from time to time to regulate all Meetings) for the Choice of Rep^ves) — Provided the Pet^rs pay their proportionable Part of the Repairs of the great Bridge over the Fore River till the further Order of this Court, in Case the Toll does not prove sufficient for that Purpose; & that the Pet^rs have leave to bring in a Bill accordingly

Sent down for Concurrence
Sam^l Holbrook D^ty Se$\tilde{c}$ry

In the House of Repᵛᵉˢ Febʸ 11. 1750

Read and Ordered that this Petⁿ and the Answer and the Vote of Council thereon be revived and Concur'd and the Petʳˢ are allowed to bring in a Bill accordingly.

T. Hubbard Spkʳ

Speech of the Lieut. Govʳ Nov. 23, 1749.

"Gentlemen of the Council & House of Representatives"

"I can now inform you that the Treaty proposed by the Delegates of the Eastern Indians at the May Session, to be held in the Eastern parts between this Government and their Tribes, has been attended to by the Gentlemen I Commissionated, agreeable to the appointment of the Governour before his Departure, and that the said Treaty was Concluded in as full a Submission of the Several Tribes of Indians to his Majestys Goverment by the Delagates, as has been Made by those Tribes in Former Treaties.

I desire therefore that you would Consider as soon as May be whot is Necessary to be don by this Court (More Especially with relation to the Trade with the Indians) for fulfilling our Engagements to them in this Treaty which yᵉ Secretary will lay before you, or whotsoever else we can do that may tend to render the Peace with them more firm and durable:"

S Phips

Council Chamber November yᵉ 23: 1749

Letter N. Sparhawk to Brigadier Waldo.

Kittery Novemʳ 30 1749

Dear Sir /

I was duly favoured with yoʳˢ just before you embarked for London, which at your present distance don't

require a very particular Answer, permit me However to Say, It would be a very great pleasure to me, to Oblige you in Respect of yo^{r} Son Franks spending some time at my Warehouse, But as M^{r} Colman & I Have agreed to part this winter, & our Vessels are all dispatched, Goods sold, and little to be done between us, But what we must negotiate Our selves, I could propose no Advantage to Him, That would be any Equivolent for His being in this Obscure part of the World, In the Spring if I don't Embark for England w^{ch} will depend much on the Advices I may receive from S^{r} William, and I am not greatly disappointed in the Success of my Applications to my Friends for Busyness on my Own Acco^{t} It may be in my power to give him some exercise, w^{ch} may be no disadvantage to him, I have lately been Eastward where I found some difficultys Attending my proposed purchase, which prove discouraging, and will render the Instrument you were so good as to leave with M^{r} Winslow of no use to me this I could not foresee, or I should not have given you the Trouble of executing it, for which I Hold my self much Oblidged as I do for your offers of Service at London, upon w^{ch} I would take the freedom to Say that inasmuch as you were pleased to inform me, that your family in none of its Branches, would be injured or disoblidged by your Influencing Commission Buying into my Hands, as you might Have Opportunity, that on these Terms I should greatly Esteem of your Interest & recommendation, for Building ships, loading fish, Lumber or any other the produce of N England, But an Agency for Some of the Contracts at Home might be still more beneficiall, and as I stand in a pretty near relation to Sir William, It seems to me, if I was properly recom̃ended at the Board of Ordnance As His Son in Law, that the Supply of Chebucta & Newfoundland might be Obtain'd for me, Should it be in your power to contribute any thing to it, which I doubt not at all,

if it don't interfere with any favourite point you are pushing, I should Esteem it as a very convincing proof of your Friendship, as I should your recomẽndation of me to M^r^ Townsend, who may possibly incline to do busyness at Piscataqua, w^ch^ might not be so convenient for a House at Boston to negotiate nor could they in many respects so much to His Advantage, As one that is always on the Spott, But not to trouble you any further on these Heads, I now most Heartily wish you may Have had an Agreeable Voyage to London, and that with yo^r^ Two sons, to whom my sincere regards, You are in perfect Health, in prospect, if not already Obtain'd, of all the Success you could expect or even wish, The Grand Affair I am exceeding Impatient & Sollicitous about, and shall be quite big with the Expectation to Hear of your gaining a compleat Victory p̄ first spring ships, if not sooner, I have wrote S^r^ William largely in relation to another Bashaw, not farr off, praying that He / S^r^ W^m^ / will give him His quietus, & I Pray God He may, I am if He or some other worthy Gen^n^ does not, fatall will be the consequence, Let me therefore entreat you, to Afford your Assistance in a Matter of so much concernm^t^ to a Multitude besides myself. I Have begun a very agreeable correspondence with M^r^ Winslow, in a great measure that I May have the pleasure of Hearing often & particularly from the Ladys of yo^r^ family, & I wish it was in my power to Advise you that M^r^ P———lls nuptials with Miss Hannah were consummated, But this is a Happiness y^t^ Its now said, we must wait for 'till Xmas, & therefore may be a Subject for my next Address, In the mean time let me Assure you, the present distance between us, don't in any measure abate my concern for yo^r^ prosperity & Happiness, & I am rather more fond than ever of convincing you that with all sincerity & respect I am Dear Sir Y^r^ most Affectionate & Obed^t^ Hum^l^ Serv^t^

N Sparhawk

P S. As all Busyness directed to B C or myself after this time, will be for Sole benefit of him to whom Its so directed, you'l please to Observe this in any of your recomẽndations of me :

Yo^{rs} N S

Letter Enoch Freeman to Thos Hutchinson

Falmouth Dec^{r} 4th 1749

Sir,

Last Oct^{r} Coll^{o} Moulton, according to the Advice that had been given him ; received the Inventory of Coll^{o} Westbrooks Estate which I Exhibited to him and he Administerd the Oath to me upon it, and as I had represented y^{e} Estate Insolvent, he fill up a Commission for three men to receive the Claims, but̄ before he Sign'd it, M^{r} Fox happen'd to come in, and desir'd the Judge to Stop the Proceedings, till he had once more Petitiond the Governour and Councill, hoping Since Govern^{r} Shirley was gone that Governour Phips wou'd determine the Affair in his Favour ; so the Judge Stopt and I hear M^{r} Fox has sent his Petition, but I hope, as the Counsillors are new ones, tho' the Same Men, & a New Governour, that there will be no New Determination, without a New hearing, especially as Madam Westbrook is Since dead ; and M^{r} Fox, who was the only Instigator of the Appeal, I say the only Instigator, for M^{r} Waldron did absolutely decline it, in as much as he order'd his Son Richard (who had y^{e} Keys of Coll^{o} Westbrooks House after he dy'd) to deliver the Keys to me, that I might take an Inventory & proceed in the Administration, which I can prove; but M^{r} Fox having taken Possession of Coll^{o} Westbrook's House as his own Property pretending it stood upon Land he bought of said Westbrook, & I having ousted him as I was Admin-

istrator, he was so vext that he apply'd to M^r^ Waldron to appeal from my Administrat^n^ and with Difficulty brought M^r^ Waldron to give him a Power of Attorney to appeal; And M^r^ Fox has Since dispos'd of his Right in said Land, so that he has no Pretence of any Interest of his own to Serve; And I am persuaded M^r^ Waldron wou'd not take the Trouble of Administring, and all that ever was Intended was to gratify M^r^ Fox. Upon the whole I must desire that I may be heard before a final Decision of the Affair is given.

Sir, as Travelling by Land is so Chargeable and by water so hazardous, I have sent my Muster Roll of the Guard that attended the Treaty with the Indians, also my Memorial and Acco^n^ by a Friend that was bound for Boston without coming my Self, least the wages that shou'd be granted me wou'd not Amount to the Expence of a Journey, and the Ballance turn against me, which wou'd be very hard; however I hope the Honourable Court will do me Justice and the men that have been under my Command — I hope Your Honour will take no Exceptions at my troubling you with these Lines for I really thought it proper for me to write Something as I cou'd not be present my Self

You'l please to cover every thing that is amiss in, Sir, Your Honour's most Sincere and Obed^t^ hum^l^ Serv^t^

Enoch Freeman

[Superscribed]

To The Hourable Thomas Hutchinson Esq^r^

in Boston

Letter Cha^s^ Procter to Sam^l^ Waldo Esq

Halifax Decem^r^ 6^th^ 1749

Sir

I hope you will Excuse my boldness in troubling you with a Line, S^r^ I hope you will not be offended at my Going

to Chebucto, which I would not have Done had it not been for two reasons, the first was that I had great Encouragment of a Company of Rangers from Governor Cornwallis, which he told me since I came down I should have had it if I had been down Ten or fifteen days sooner, for he gave Two Companys away in my Absence and he said by the Commendation that he had of me, from Gentlemen that knew me, that I was very fit for that Employment, But am not quite out of hope yet for they say if he rais'd any more, I shall have one, which I think We shall have business enough before Spring, For the Priests & Indians met all together, to plot some mischiefe as we suppose, the other was my Wife was afraid as I Killed some Indians and the threatning if ever they oust me, the would kill me, S^{r} I beg your favour to assist me & Deliver the Enclosed to M^{r} Kilby, & make no doubt by your Desire, that he will Settle my Acco^{t} and — allow the Charges of the Twenty pound Bills that his Clerk protested, the Charges was forty nine pounds, Ten Shillings, Which would be some help to a Broken Officer, Sir Your family is all well for I had a Letter from M^{r} Winslow, to beg the favour of one to Let me know the prise of Lumber & Lime, w^{ch} I do by all opportunitys.

Boards bring five pounds Sterl p thous^{d} and all other Lumber Accordingly Lime being forty shill^{gs} p H H^{d}

Dear S^{r} if it fall in your way, that you fall in Company with any of the Gentlemen that has a hand in settling this place, I hope you will be so good as to get them to mention my name to Governor Cornwallis for some place of whom I believe M^{r} Kilby is one that has a good Interest with him please

S^{r} to give my Complyments to Cap^{t} Waldo And to M^{r} Reafe And Begs Leave to Subscribe my Selfe Y^{r} Sincere friend & Hum^{l} Serv^{t}

Cha^{s} Procter

Isaac Winslow to Sam^{l} Waldo Esq.

Copy via Liverpool.

Dear Sir Boston Decem^{r} 7th 1749

My last was of Nov^{r} via Liverpoole, The Copy of the Case I dont send now, as I think it best on all Accounts to send it by Spinder a Snow of London that's expected to sail in a Week & shall comit it to the Care of M^{r} Stansbury – The Gov^{r} I'm told goes in the same Vessell. I hope you will not have occasion of it & that you'l not find it necessary to enter into any tedious Contest on those affairs but that you will be admitted to settle on y^{e} footing of your Musterolls. Affairs at y^{e} Eastward go on as well as can be expected for this Season, the Winter has began early & threatens to be a severe one, I keep up a constant Correspondence with my brother Frank; He seems contented wth his situation and I have the pleasure to tell you he apply's himself to business & has your Interest much at heart – He writes me that his tarrying at Casco is well lik'd by y^{e} people he has to do with

He has collected some boards & expects if the Weather dont prove too severe to get 60^{m} at the wharf in a short time. Gov^{r} Cornwallis's Agent here offers me to contract for 20£ for any Quantity to be dld at Casco; I think to agree for w^{t} we shall be able to get this Winter. & in the spring if any advantage in carrying them to Halifax I shall attend to it I shall also have the same regard as to y^{e} Article of Lime if I find it will answer. There has been but 120hh^{ds} burnt this Winter. M^{r} Cooke Offers me his share of the Works at 1500£ w^{ch} I think to purchase if I can bring him to 1000£ I hear from Georges that y^{e} Mill at Madomock is going but that y^{e} Millmen refuse supplying the Inhabitants at B. Bay with Lumber w^{ch} they are in great want of — I have wrote to Cap^{t} Fairfield & Henderson to supply them wth what may be necessary to defend them from

the Cold, Have also wrote Henderson to inquire what Boards were cut of the Logs left by Cap^{t} Martyn & to keep me acquainted with affairs there I am told that the Lotts are most of y^{m} fill'd up in the three Towns that are laid out.

I wish you may be able to procure a Number of settlers from Ireland or Germany in y^{e} Spring I had lately a L^{r} from M^{r} Zouberbuhler at Louisbourg He had sold all y^{e} Lumber at abo^{t} 70 Livers & was going to Halifax f^{m} whence he propos'd remitting me Bills of Gov^{r} Cornwallis's – I have wrote him to remit me silver, as its at present worth more in proportion than bills, besides I'm loth to run the least risque of bills Its said M^{r} C———s has drawn 120 thous^{d} p^{ds} Ster^{g} you know what publick bills are & can tell w^{t} dependance may be had on y^{r} being paid please to write me yo^{r} opinion of them & if my caution be unecessary to let it rest with you. I have had no answer from Clapham to my L^{rs} inclosing the Acc^{ts} w^{ch} were to be sign'd by him, but I've repeated my request y^{t} he will forward them to you if oppertunity. There is little or nothing new to write you of nor am I politician eno' to write on publick affairs

Our Gen^{ll} Court have not yet come to any resolves with regard to the Silver in the Treasury, but it's generally suppos'd they will not postpone y^{e} Act for exchanging y^{e} Bills The Lieut^{n} Gov^{r} has admitt'd B. Pemberton to the Naval Office Your Old friend Lambert is dead, & Sir Harry Frankland has been dangerously ill but is grown better Its likely that some of your ffriends of the Court may write you fully on publick affairs, but least they sho^{d} not / as I imagine it may be agreable to you to know how things go on / I will take care to put some of them in mind of writing you I dont hear any talk of an Agent I understand by Sam^{ll} Cary that M^{r} Bourryan has signify'd his inclinations to the Agency; & as I imagine you'l have no thoughts of it yourself, May it not be of advantage to you your interesting your self in his

favour; I sho[d] think him a Likely person to purchase a share in your Lands in case you think best to dispose of any I suppose you are well acquainted w[th] him. I take him to be a Gentleman of great worth, & from the uncom̃on friendship he has shewn to some of our Country men who were intire strangers to him I judge such a friend is worth securing As I am desirous of writing you every thing y[t] comes to my mind which may be any ways agreable or serviceable to you, I hope you will be so good as to excuse both y[e] want of Connection in y[e] L[rs] I write you as well as the Liberty I take of writing my opinion I shall only add that M[rs] Winslow & my Sister Hannah are both well & desire y[r] duty to you & Love to y[r] brothers; In w[ch] I sincerely join & am with great respect.

Boston 18° Dec[r] 1749

Dear Sir

The preceeding is Copy of what I last wrote you to which I have but little material to add, saving That by M[r] Stansbury I have sent you the Copy of the Case in a parcell directed to You containing 208 papers which w[th] 30 papers M[r] Winthrop deliv[d] you before to carry with you He tells me contains the whole Case —

Our Gen. Court its said are inclind to give a bounty on Importation of Forreighners; I hope it will be such as may incline Gen[t] in England to engage in the bringing Them from Germany & Ireland Coll° Wendell tells me That Hopes of Holland keep severall large Ships purely for the Trade of carrying passengers to Phila. & He promises he will write to them encouraging their send[g] a Number to the Eastward; a Correspondence w[th] Them on this Head may be of great Service to You.

Mrs Winslow & miss Hannah present y[r] regard & Love to You & y[r] Brothers w[ch] with mine concludes me

D[r] Sir Yo[r] very affectionate & most humble Serv[t]

Isaac Winslow

Message.

Gentlemen of the House of Represent^{ves}

I perceive by the Treaty held with the Indians at Falmouth, that the Commiss^{rs} promised them to lay their Desire to have a Truck Trade at Saco before the Court: I am inform'd that many of the Indians have lately been into the Truckhouse, and they are very uneasy that they can have no Trade, and that there is danger of some bad Consequence arising from this their Uneasiness; At least I doubt not you will think it necessary very soon to determine whether you will make any Provision for a Truck Trade there, or not.

Council Chamber S Phips

7 Decemb^{r} 1749

In the House of Rep^{ves} Dec^{r} 20 1749

Read and Ordered that the Commissary Gen^{l} be directed to send down to Jonathan Bean Commander of the Truck House at Saco a quantity of Goods, proper for the Use of the Indians trading there to the Value of two hundred pounds.

The said Bean to be subject to such regulations as the other Truck masters in the Provinces to be accountable to this Court of the disposition of said Goods &c

Sent up for concurrence J Dwight Sp^{kr}

In Council Dec^{r} 20. 1749

Read & Concur'd Sam^{l} Holbrook Dep. Sec.

Consented to S Phips

Message.

Gentlemen of the House of Represent^{ves}

I have received a Letter by Cpt Saunders from a Number of Indians at S^{t} Georges, in which, among other things, they desire an Armourer may be kept there, to mend their Guns

when out of Order; They moved the same thing at the Treaty, and the Commissioners gave them Incouragem^{t} that they should be gratified therein: I desire you to take this matter into Consideration; and if you think such an officer necessary at the Truckhouses, make an Establishment accordingly.

Council Chamber Decem^{r} 9 1749 S Phips

In the House of Rep^{ives} Dec^{r} 22. 1749

Ordered that an Armourer be Stationed at S^{t} Georges Truck House and that an Establishment be made accordingly.

Sent up for concurrence J Dwight Sp^{kr}

In Council Dec^{r} 22 1749 Read and Concurrd

Sam^{l} Holbrook Dep Sec

Consented to S Phips

Att a Legal Parish meeting held in the Lower Parish of the Town of Kittery December 11th 1749 —

Voted That Rich^{d} Cutt Esq^{r} be a Moderator

Voted That the whole Soil of the lower Parish aforesaid be Divided Into two Seperate Parishes in Equall halves for Quantity And Quallity by A Committee to be Chosen in some of the Neighbouring Towns for the same in the County of York.

Voted That the Rever^{d} M^{r} John Newmarch be Supported by the whole Parish aforesaid as to Maintainance Notwithstanding a Division of said Parish —

Voted That there be Five men Chosen for a Committee to Divide the afore said Parish —

Voted That M^{r} Sam^{l} Clark of York Humph^{y} Chadburn Esq^{r} of Berwick Joseph Plasted Esq^{r} of York M^{r} Ralph Farnom of York and Collon^{l} Nathan^{l} Dunile of York be a Committee to Divide the Afore Said Parish —

Voted That M^r^ Walter Bryant be a Surveyor to wait on the Committee aforesaid to measure over said Parish —

Voted That M^r^ Joseph Weeks and M^r^ Will^m^ Dearing be Chainmen to Carry the Chain for the aforesaid Surveyor —

Voted That John Gunnison Esq^r^ M^r^ Thom^s^ Cutt Nath^l^ Sparhawk Esq^r^ Rich^d^ Cutt Esq^r^ And^w^ Pepperrell Esq^r^ Cap^t^ W^m^ Wentworth and M^r^ Thom^s^ Hutchin be a Committee to wait on y^e^ Committee aforesaid

Voted That Rich^d^ Cutt Esq^r^ goes to the Generall Court to Get a Confirmation of what the aforesaid Committee Does as to the Dividing the aforesaid Parish —

A true Copy of Record

Atte^r^ Elihu Gunnison J^r^ Par^h^ Cler:

Letter Eph. Williams ju^r^ to Brig^r^ Gen. Waldo Dec. 12, 1749

Sir

I am in hopes these lines will find you in helth & high Spirit, and Upon More Equal Ground with your Antagonist than while in New England — And Not plagu'd with an Ignorant Stupid parcell of plow Jogers to Liquidate your Regiments Accounts —: May Heaven bless you And Succeed you in all your Attempts for your own, your Countrys or Rigements good — if you Could imagine what pleasure the reading a line of yours wou'd afford Me, you would Not deprive me thereof which shall allways be Acknowleg'd with the Utmost grattitude and if possible heighten the Esteem I have for your Honour — who am Unworthy Sir to Subscribe my self what in truth I am

Your Oblig'd most Obed^t^ most Hum^ble^ Servt

Boston Decem^r^ 12^th^ 1749 Eph Williams ju^r^

P S

Sir I must beg your Skill & Judment in the Choice of 3 Silver watches of the best sort I am informed one M^r^ Hughes

makes the best in London but this I Refer to you^{r} Hon^{r} better Judment I have Desired M^{r} Kilbe to supply you with what they Cost: E: W

The Hon^{ble} Briga^{r} Gene^{ll} Waldo

[Superscribed]

To Brigad^{r} General Samuel Waldo Esq^{r}

In London

p fav^{r} of Col^{o} Williams Q D C

Letter Jn^{o} Gerrish to Sam^{l} Waldo Esq^{r}

Bristol Dec^{r} 15th 1749.

Hon^{d} Sir,

I some time since Wrote to You, by the favourable Conveyance of my late good Friend M^{r} Vincint Briscoe, and humbly begg'd an Answer, but have not received a line.

It is with the utmost Diffidence I now make this second attempt, to Address so superior a Gentleman. Hope and Fear, alternately play up and down, and place me in the worst Condition in the World, which is, to be in Doubt.

As Sir, my Circumstances and present Situation, must be well known at the New Engl^{d} Coffee House, in London, as I have not received a Line from any of my Countrymen, which is a very Great Check upon other Gentlemen; I say, as this is my unhappy Case, it is Matter of the higest Grief and Concern to me, as well as, a full Demonstration That I am a poor, little insignificant Thing of no Importance in these Ends of the Earth.—

To be Dependent, to be really in Want, is surely to be in a Deplorable Situation! But if You Sir, think I am any ways worthy of the least kind of Notice, on Account of my Families and Friends in New England, It will raise my

depressed Spirits, and lay me under everlasting Obligations,

With Greate Deference and Esteem I am, Sir, Your Most Hum: Servant

Jn° Gerrish

N. B. I presumed to Write to Good Sir William Pepperrell, but am not Favour'd with an Answer. — I would to God I could come to London – I should be much better off I'm sure than I now am. —

Dear Sir, Deign to Favour me with a Line.

Sam[l] Waldo Esq[r]

Letter Sec[ty] Willard to Gov. Shirley, (in London)

Dece 19. 1749.

Sir On the latter End of the last Month six English men in cold Blood murthered one Eastern Indian & dangerously wounded two more, Five of the Men are taken & there is a Proclamation for apprehending the other who is supposed to be the Ringleader. I have inclosed the Proclamation with the last Treaty with the Indians.

Letter Sec[ry] Willard to the Justices of the Court of Sessions, Essex County.

Boston Decem[r] 23, 1749.

Gentlemen

I am directed by the Hon[ble] Lieuten[t] Govern[r] & the Council earnestly to recommend it to your Honours to give Special Order for the safe Keeping in the Prison at Salem Obadiah Albee Jun[r] who is apprehended & committed by His Honours Proclamation, as being strongly suspected of being principally concerned in the Murther of an Eastern Indian & the

dangerously wounding two others & that all means which you may apprehend necessary be used to prevent his Escape.

Coll. Berry by whom this goes will be able to speak more fully to you of this Matter. I am

Gentlemen Your Honors most obedient Humble Ser

To the Hon^{ble} the Justices of the
Co. of Essex in their Gen^{l} Sessions of the Peace

Letter, Thomas Henderson

Fort Lucy Dec^{r} 28th 1749

Sir

I receiv'd your favour of the 5th Curr^{t} with pleasure I owne my duty was to let you know from time to time of the Brigad^{s} affairs which there has been nothing material since I left Boston.

There are several persons coming & is come to settle, these that is come I have settled to y^{e} best advantage both to y^{e} Brigad^{rs} advantage & the good of the Settlers, I have rec^{d} from Casco 8000 feet of refuse boards & what I have sold of them has taken Notes of hand for them in M^{r} Waldo's name at abo^{t} 25£ ℔ thous^{d}, the Mills in broad Bay is going & has cut several thousand of boards, but as I am credibly inform'd Cap^{t} Fairfield & Perkins profer'd every settler M^{r} Waldo's part (taking their Notes for the Quantity) the price to be left to himself, As to what y^{e} Request abo^{t} the Settlem^{t}, S^{t} Georges and Madomock is most partly taken up, and the Settlers on the place, So that according to M^{r} Waldo's last Letter & words to me, the next Settlem^{t} is to be above S^{t} Georges Falls, where is a Navigable river to y^{e} Falls & a fine Country fitt for Farming on each side of a fresh Water river thirty miles into the Country / the plan of which I believe you have / So that if you incourage any number of People, that must be the place, a fine Country with Meadows great Store

& att y^e^ Falls M^r^ Waldo designs to build Iron works with a Saw Mill &ca.

Where those that settles above the Falls may have y^e^ benefit of disposing of their Lumber both Wood & pine timber, of which there is great plenty, Whether the Indians will obstruct that Settlem^t^ as was y^e^ case in M^r^ Belchers time we know not (but it's surely thought they never wo^d^ before) Had they not been sett on by Ill Instruments not of their own Colour, You shall not miss of having an Acco^t^ of every thing material that comes to my knowledge, and by next Spring hope to give an Acco^t^ of a fine Settlem^t^, I am Sir with my humble Respects to Mad^m^ Winslow, Mast^r^ Frank & Miss Hannah,

Yo^r^ very hum^ll^ Serv^t^

Thomas Henderson

Message. Jan^y^ 9. 1749/50

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Represent^ves^

You will perceive by the Journal of Cap^t^ Phinehas Stevens, which I shall direct the Secretary to lay before you, that some of the Indians belonging to this Province, & who had the Misfortune, during the late War, to be captivated by the French, have been sold for Slaves at Montreal.

As I am inform'd that those Indians were Freeman, I think they have a good Claim to be treated as his Majesty's Subjects; & as they were Inhabitants of this Province they may expect your immediate Care; And I desire, Gentlemen, you would Consider what is necessary to be done by you in order to obtain their Release

Council Chamber Jan^y^ 9. 1749 S Phips

In the House of Rep^ves^ Jan^y^ 9. 1749

Read and Ordered that M^r^ Speaker Col^o^ Appleton and Col^o^ Otis with such as the Hon^ble^ Board shall appoint be a

Comm^ee^ to take the within written Mess^a^ under Consideration and Report what theyJudge proper for this to do thereon

Sent up for concurrence

Att^r^ Roland Cotton Cler Dom Rep

In Council Jan^y^ 10 1749

Read and Concurr'd and Tho^s^ Berry and Benj^a^ Lynde Esq^rs^ are join'd in the affair

Sam^l^ Holbrook Dep. Sec.

Letter Lawrence Barrow to Major Gen. Waldo

Bilbao Jan^y^ 11^th^ N. S. 1749/50

Sr/

Having done myself the Honour of congratulating you particularly on the great Share you had in the glorious Reduction of Cape Breton, which was attended with such happy Consequences to Great Britain in particular as well as Europe in general; and redounded so much to the Honour & just Praise of New England, that all those who were concern'd in that noble Expedition, where Unanimity, Prudence & Fortitude was so apparently visible, will be remembered by Posterity with the greatest Esteem & regard for those indefatigable Endeavours they there exerted in the Service of their Country, among whom you stand so worthily Distinguished.

I now beg leave to congratulate you on your Arrival in London, where I have desir'd my Brother Maurice Barrow to wait on you in my Name, and if you are still concern'd in Business, shall greatly esteem your Commands in the Fish Trade; or your Influence in the same will be gratefully acknowledg'd by myself & M^r^ Wood who is come over here to settle with me; and the Remittances or Returns for all

Cargo's either you or your Friends may please to favour us with shall be punctually comply'd with according to Orders

I am always S^r Y^r mos Obliged & Most Obedient

hum^l Serv^t Law : Barrow

Major General Samuel Waldo

Letter James Allen to Hon. Sam^l Waldo

Boston Jan^ry 23^d 1749/50

Sir

I hope this will congratulate you, on your safe Arrival in London, as also to your Success against S^ir Plume.

Since you left us, we have found the Affairs of the Land Bank Directors turn out more in their disfavour, than when you were with us, on the Examination of that dark Scene, for the perticulars of which, as also all our public Affairs, I shall beg leave to refer to the Bearer my Brother, Whom I must warmly recommend to your Favour, and beg you would afford all the Assistance in your Power and that you will be so kind as to supply him (if he should want it) with One Hundred Pounds Sterl^g on my Account.

If the Breaches between you and S^ir Plume remain open (for We are amus'd here, that an Accomodation between all Parties is by the Friends on each side strenuously pusht) I believe you may be supply'd with Matter sufficient, to put it out of his Power ever to repeat any ill treatment. Wishing you Success in your Solicitations.

I am Sir Your most Hum^ble Serv^t

James Allen

Hon^ble Sam^l Waldo Esq^r

Letter, Isaac Winslow to Saml Waldo

(Copy p Davis)

Boston Janry 26th 1749

Dear Sir

My last was by a Snow Capt Spinder in which I sent you a Copy of the Case with the Govr under care of Mr Stansbury, since which nothing material has occur'd in your affairs We have had a great deal of Cold Weather which prevents collecting any great Quantity of Boards at Casco, but as soon as the rivers are open Mr Frank writes me he expects to have abot 100 thousd at the Wharf wch I shall send Vessells to load them for Halifax if I find the price keeps up there, the last Accot from thence was 3.10/

I have not yet heard from Zouberbuhler in answer to any of mine & have wrote him often He is at Halifax where I understand he carry'd with him a Cargo of goods in a small Vessell which goods & Vessell are all condemn'd Its probable he intends you to bear a part in his loss, & as I look upon it your Effects in his hands must be in a dangerous scituation, I have sent a power to Mr Aaron Porter a person of good Character & Nephew to the Worthy Judge Sewall wth directions to take care of & secure your Effects in the best manner in case he finds any danger from Zouberbuhler's bad management I hope the settlement at Georges will go on well next year not only from what may be done towards the Importation of Inhabitants by private persons but from the Incouragement the Genll Court seems to give. A Comittee from both Houses have reported a bounty of 5 Dollars a head on all servants brought into the Government, & the giving away two townships at the Eastward & two at ye Westward, The sending the Province Ship to Holland or Ireland is talk'd of & I'm fully of ye opinion something will be done by the province towards the introducing a Number

of Inhabitants Industry, Frugality & the Improvem^{t} of our Lands are universally talk'd of & agreed to be the only means of keeping a Silver Curr^{cy} among us A Number of Gentle^{m} in Trade & others have form'd themselves into a society & subscribed a sum of money to promote these good Ends) of w^{ch} I've the honour to be a member. From the whole it appears to me something considerable will be done in the Importation of Settlers as its the first thing necessary for the publick Good & I hope it will not be esteem'd the Less so, by Those in pow^{r} because it may be of service to your settlements. The Gen^{ll} Court have at last past an Act to explain & confirm y^{e} Act pass'd last sessions respecting our Curr^{cy} & the silver comes out of the Treasury at y^{e} 31st March —

M^{r} Bollan is chosen Agent for y^{e} province & goes home in the next ship. The Settlement of the Boundaries of y^{e} Land between the French & us & to prevent y^{e} encroachments on the Land of this province, is the principal reason given for his going so soon & it's allow'd here y^{t} he is well acquainted with the affair having taken a great deal of pains when in England & since he has been here to get a thorough knowledge of it I understand the French claim as far as Kenebeck river. Notwithstanding M^{r} Bollans relation to a certain Gent^{m} I am perswaded that he will not be inclin'd to any opposition to your Interest for the sake of pleasing him. Some Gent^{m} have in his private company introduc'd some talk of the depending dispute between y^{e} Gov^{r} & you & he has prudently declin'd saying anything abo^{t} it only that he knew nothing of the affair. This has been attempted at different times by some ffr^{ds} of his & yours I think he is a Gent^{m} of Strict honour & I hope it will not be displeasing to you, That I wish there may be a good understand^{g} between you I shall write you again shortly by y^{e} Bethel Cap^{t} Ross & shall only add that M^{rs} Winslow y^{e} Baby & my sister

Hannah are very well & present their duty & Love to you & their Brothers w^ch^ be pleas'd to accept from

D^r^ Sir &c &c

Boston 3^d^ Feb^ry^ 1749

Dear Sir

The preceeding is Copy of what I wrote by a Vessell bound to Holland w^ch^ was expected would touch at Dover, Since that the Gen^l^ Court have rise, They have not given any bounty on the Importation of Forreigners tho^u^ they have given away two Townships one at the Westward, the other at the Eastward, bordering on Kittery & Berwick, The two Townships are said to contain 23 thous^d^ acres & are to be divided to 120 Familys.

This Grant was made in consequence of a Letter from one Crellins a German in Philadelphia, who taking notice of the Lieu^t^ Gov^rs^ Speach recomending the Incouraging Forreigners to come among us wrote him a L^r^ offering his services to introduce a number of Familys from Germany The Gen^r^ Court have voted him 250 acres in each Town for his Encouragement It's suppos'd that this M^r^ Crellins will go over to Germany on this business & that he will be able to procure a good number of people to come over here as he has been employ'd many years at Phila. in this Way of business & is said to understand it well. Please observe That this Grant of the Court is not confin'd to any persons y^t^ may be introduc'd by Crellins nor is he to be under Engagement to place them there as I apprehend; I intend therefore to write him what Encouragement I suppose you will give to any Settlers he may introduce at S^t^ Georges Its probable he will be here in the Spring & that I may by that time know Yo^r^ resolutions w^th^ regard to y^e^ increasing the Number of Germans having wrote you some time since on that head. In the mean time I shall not neglect any opportunity of doing

every Thing in my power to promote yo^{r} Settlements I hope y^{t} before next sum̃er is out, Affairs at y^{e} Eastward will put on a different Face, from the number of Vessells gone & going for passengers & from what I suppose you will procure sent over. My Broth^{r} Josh^{a} T. Gunter & S^{m} Wentworth have obtaind the Loan of the province Ship & She is now fitting for Ireland but its doubtfull whether she will be in season for next Sum̃er I'm not certain whether you have so good an Opinion of Germans, as you have of Irish settlers but is there not a greater probability of extending yo^{r} Settlements by introducing Germans, since They are more numerous & as You have begun a Settlem^{t} with Them I sho^{d} think it probable any of y^{r} Countrymen that come this Way wo^{d} incline to be with Them: I understand that Pensylvania Government is quite fill'd wth Germans.

I have not yet receiv'd any thing considerable of y^{e} outstand^{g} Debts or bonds, nor has Frank of those due at the Eastward. Scarcity of mony is the general Complaint but when the Dollars are at Liberty I hope it will be better times on this As well as on other Accounts. We are impatiently waiting to hear of yo^{r} Arrival & hope it will not be long first.

I've only to add the dutyfull Regards of the Ladys under my roof & y^{t} I am wth like regard Dear Sir

Your most affectionate & very humb. Serv^{t}

Isaac Winslow.

P S. Inclose you one of Claphams the other he sent you from Halifax. I also inclose Copy of a L^{r} from M^{r} Crellins to the Lieu^{t} Gov^{r}. What was acted upon it you'l see by the votes of the House w^{ch} I sent for to the printers but he tells me M^{r} Allen has them for you.

I forgot to write You y^{t} some Gen^{t} this Sessions made some Attempts to bring forward an Act for ascertaining the Titles of Eastern Lands, by a Court to be erected for this purpose — I think it must be a good thing in General as the Disputableness of some Titles has probably been a hindrance

to the Settlem^{t} of the Whole It's what I understand has been talk'd of for some years I shall be glad of yo^{r} opinion upon it.

Inclos'd is Copy of a L^{r} from T. Henderson /

Boston 20^{o} Febru^{y} 1749

Dear Sir

I wrote you last week by the Bethel Cap^{t} Ross Since which I have the pleasure of your Letters by Cap^{t} Bowers

The Accounts You therein give of yo^{r} & our Broth^{rs} safe Arrival & being in good Spirits the receptions You meet with from Persons of the greatest Distinction as well as others, & the probability of all Affairs turning out to yo^{r} mind do afford us of yo^{r} Family here as well as yo^{r} other Friends the highest Joy & Satisfaction —

You have herewith M^{r} Townsends acco^{ts} as I find them in yo^{r} Books The general Mem^{o} I shall inspect & shall observe what You may have added that's new in yo^{r} last; The Weather still continues exceeding cold at times That no boards can be got down from the mills. Frank has abo^{t} 40m̃ at Casco & as soon as the Weather abates I think to get a Vessell to take Them in for Chebucta. I shall be glad to hear you have made a Contract for Lumber & Lime. By what I can learn from people who come from Halifax, They will be able at least to lessen the Demand next sum̃er by y^{r} own mills, so y^{t} if you contract for such a Quantity as may be a two or three years supply it may be best. I have agreed wth M^{r} Cooke for his share of the Lime Works & Quarrys for w^{ch} am to give him 1500£ O. Ten^{r} I sho^{d} be glad to know What Compass it takes in, I mean the Land & rocks w^{ch} were allotted for the business of the Works —

If I could have a L^{r} to Gov^{r} Cornwallis recom̃ending the preference of any Vessell I might send to Halifax to be improv'd in the Governments service sho^{d} there be a demand

for any, or should there be a Demand for rum or any supplys in the Ordnance Way I shall be greatly oblig'd for yo^{r} good offices herein —

I wrote You that the province ship was lent to severall Gen^{t} here on a Voya. for Ireland. The difficulty of procuring Timber will prevent her going till the Fall, So that they propose wth the Leave of the Gen. Court to have the advantage of collecting y^{r} passengers y^{e} Next Winter in Ireland. I have not yet heard any Thing further from M^{r} Zouberbuhler I have very seldom any L^{rs} from Maj^{r} Freeman, I'm apt to think He dont well relish M^{r} Franks being at Casco & It's probable He thinks an attention to yo^{r} affairs may not be requisite. I have wrote to know what Cattle he sold, but have had no L^{r} from him a great while, but shall write him again to day.

As this is an uncertain Way of conveying a L^{r} to You I dont write so fully as I might otherwise do. I shall only add that your Daughters wth our little one are all well:

We present you our dutifull regards & esteem our selves under the greatest Obligations for yo^{r} kind Expressions of Affection & esteem for Us. They intend to write you p next ship The affair with M^{r} P———ll & Miss remains much as you left It I have hitherto omitted saying any Thing of it as I've been at a Loss what to say; & Miss Hannah has been of Opinion y^{t} it was best to be silent on y^{e} Affair at present. Every post almost has bro^{t} some apology for his not coming & M^{r} Sparhawk still thinks favourably of him; A short time must I think determine his Intentions

I am with the sincerest regard Dear Sir

Yo^{r} most affectionate & very humb Servant

Isaac Winslow

P S. Be so good as to present our Love to the Cap^{t} & Ralph & our Compliments to Sir William.

The hon^{ble} Sam^{ll} Waldo Esq^{r}

Letter, Chas Procter to Saml Waldo

Halifax March 19th 1749/50

You have hear Duplicate of mine of the 3d Decr last in which I inform'd as followeth —

Halifax Decemr 6th 1749

Sir

I hope you will excuse my boldness in trobling you with a line, &c.

please to Observe this in any of your recommendations of me — Yors &c &c &c

Kittery Mar: 8 1749

Dear Sir/

The above & foregoing I confirm as copy of my last, since Have Had the Inexpressible pleasure to Hear of yor safe Arrivl and Sr Willms at London. I congratulate yo on this Kind Event of Providence, & upon the Hopes of your Success with Mr S———y, & your being rewarded for yor publick Services, wch is most just & reasonable, yt yo should be; One post is just going out, & I have this minute advice yt there is a Ship Bound to Engld from Rhode Isld yt I can't only just Hint at a few things Many are surprised yt Mr B—n should be chosen A——t, when two of the principle Gent of the Country are at Home and yt Mr K——y should be dropped; Mr S———y and His prime Minister T. M———n, wee owe our Acknowledgmts to for this. Doct Av—y of Londo was put up at the same time with Mr B—— & So was the Aforenam'd Mr M———n. & there was no choice, But A. came nearer to it much (I Hear) yn B. upon wch H———n Joyn'd his Interests with B. wch carry'd in favour of B. by a small majority I Hear the Country resents this conduct. & intend an Alteration at the B———d, that

is somewhat general, I am told my Friends intend Me some place this year in the C——t, & shall be glad y^{t} y^{o} & S^{r} W^{m} may be in time to joyn your Friends in reEstablishing M^{r} K———y, & doing many other Services, I am sure y^{o} are En^{o} wanted, Pray make my Complim^{ts} to M^{r} K———y. I am quite impatient to Hear further from y^{o} & Hope the Two Bashaws, will have their Quietus, w^{ch} I should think y^{o} & S^{r} W—— might have force En^{o} to effect. I shall write y^{o} more at large p s^{o} Conveyance from Boston. In the Interim, Assure your self of my best wishes & respects & y^{t} I sincerely Am D^{r} Sir

Y^{r} Affec^{a} & most Ob^{t} Hum^{l} S^{t}

N Sparhawk

Pray make my Complim^{ts} to Your Sons —

[Superscribed]

To the Hon^{ble} Brigad^{r} General Waldo att London

Via Rhode Isl^{d}.—

Letter Isaac Winslow to Hon. Sam^{l} Waldo

Boston March 19, 1749

Dear Sir

I wrote you lately by way of Ireland, & hearing of a Vessell bound to Lond^{o} from N. port, I take this opportunity of forwarding you a L^{r} from M^{r} Sparhawk under Cover to Chris^{o} Kilby Esq^{r}

The Weather is now become moderate, & by what M^{r} Frank writes me, there will be a good Quantity of boards collected this sum̃er: but there's a poor prospect at present of a market for them; They are sold here at 18£ & expected to be lower — At Halifax They are but 3£ & by L^{rs} I have from thence 12^{o} Cur^{t} They are over stock'd; I have found That Casco is the best market for Them & have directed

Frank to make Sale of Them as soon as possible I wish you would make an advantageous Contract both for Boards & Lime; Of Lime They expect to make near 2 thous^{d} ho^{ds} if Theres a market for it Its but 30/ at Halifax & dull

I shall be glad of a L^{r} from some person of note to Gov^{r} Cornwallis recoñending the taking off these or any other Articles w^{ch} may be in demand. My being thus made known to him may be of great advantage.

I want much also to have yo^{r} sentiments wth regard to the introducing Germans from Pensylvania and from Holland to S^{t} Georges

I had this day a L^{r} from M^{r} Crellins whom I mentiond to you in my Last, He is coming wth a Design of embarking for Holland on the affair of bringing over fforreigners He offers me his service & writes me he'll try to divert this Way some people in the settlem^{ts} in Pensylvania who talk of removing to S^{o} Carolina; If he does I will try to get them to settle at Georges.

As theres no great prospect of this L^{r} reaching the Vessell, I conclude with assurances of my great regard & that I am

D^{r} S^{r} Yo^{r} most affectionate & very huñ serv^{t}

Isaac Winslow

P S. M^{rs} Winslow & miss Hannah are well & present y^{r} duty to you; You'l please to make our Compliments to the Cap^{t} to Ralph & M^{r} Bethune

[Superscribed]
To The hon^{ble} Sam^{ll} Waldo Esq^{r}
at London

Answer to Pet^{n} of Second Parish of Falmouth.

To the Honourable Spencer Phipps Esq^{r} Lieut Governour and Commander in Chief in and over His

Maj^{s} Province of the Mass^{a} Bay in New England. The Hon^{ble} the Council and the Hono^{ble} House of Representatives of the Said Province in General Court assembled at Boston on y^{e} 22^{d} March 1749/50

We the Subscribers being impoured by y^{e} first Parish in Falmouth within the County of York & Province afores^{d} — To make answer to a Petition of y^{e} Second Parish within said Town, exhibited To this Hon^{ble} Court on the 23^{d} day of Nov^{r} last, that they might be made a Seperate Township, And we are of opinion that it is a mannifest peice of Injustice for them To indeavour To cast the heavy burden of maintaining the Great Bridge built over the Main & fore River in said Town as it was built for the advantage of both Parishes as also for the whole County and repaired by both Parishes and off which part they groan under as being Justly suggested Too much for said Town to maintain wth the Sundry other Great Bridges necessarily built within Said Town. And thô they have exceeded the bounds of the Township granted by the General Court To make them appear large Enough for a Township having in their Petition by y^{e} best information we can get represented themselves to be almost Twice as large in Extent then they really are and about as large as the Whole Town and have also in their Petition unjustly reflected on this part of the Town by insinuating that by their being by y^{e} Water prevented attending the Town Meetings many things are acted and done to their Damage Whereas no meetings are held here but when they may as easily attend as any off of y^{e} Neck — and by them always more Generally attended than by the Inhabitants of the other parts of y^{e} Town, especially by those at New Casco and y^{e} Rest living on y^{e} Eastern Side of Presumpscut River, for Whom it is much more difficult to attend those Publick Town Meetings then for those in the Second Parish and to obviate their Charge abo^{t} a School We herewith send a Copy of w^{t} Sums of mony

the town has voted for Support of Schools since and in y^e^ year 1737 and the first Parish are willing that if the Second be obliged to keep a Grammer School at Their own Cost they be freed intirely from paying any Tax Toward Supporting one in the first Parish.

Yet if Yo^r^ Hon^rs^ should judge it Proper To make them a Seperate Township We in behalf of the aforesaid first Parish Humbly pray that Yo^r^ Hon^rs^ would oblige them to maintain & Support their equal part or proportion To the aforesaid Great Bridge until it is made a County Charge, or that we be otherwise releav'd from said heavy Charge Thr^o^ Your Wonted Wisdom and Goodness — and beleive the first Parish wo^d^ be as willing as the Second of Their being Sett off on those conditions as many foreseeing Men belonging to said Second Parish have expres^d^ their uneasiness of Such a Petition W^ch^ if Granted would involve them as they fear into Great Difficultys and much increase their Charge as wel as ours

As in Duty bound shall Ever Pray

Cha^s^ ffrost Ja^s^ Fox Jn^o^ Waite

Petition. Wiscasset.

To the Honbl^e^ Spencer Phips Esq^r^ Lue^t^ Gov^r^ & Commander in Chief the Hon^ble^ his Majestys Council the House of Representatives of y^e^ Province of the Maschusets Bay in Generall Court Asembled at Boston by Prorogation to the twenty Second day of March 1749.

The Humble Petition of us the Subscribers &c A Number of Inhabitants to the Number of about Fifty Famelys who have been for fourteen or Fifteen Years last Past Bringing Forward a Settlement at a Place Called Whiscasick to y^e^ Eastword of Georgetown Within the County of York and

Whereas we finde by Sad Experance that we in the sircumstances that we are in and for want of our being Erected into a Township and being Invested with y^e^ Powers & Privalages that Other of his Majestys Good Subjects do Injoy Cannot Orderly Prosed to y^e^ Calling Settling & Supporting a Gosple Minister Employing & Mentaining a Schoolmaster for y^e^ Teaching our Children & Many Other Ill Conveniances not Nesasery to be Mentioned to Your Honours You well Knowing what People meet with where Order & Goverment is wanting This therefore waits on Your Honours to Pray You to take y^e^ Premises into Your wise Consideration & If it may be Agreable to Your Pleasures that You would be Pleased To Erect us into A Town or Otherways as You shall think fitt & Invest us with the Powers & Privileges as Other of his Majesty's Good Subjects do Injoy in the like case. May it Please Your Honours Whereas We Setled Under a number of Properiators where of S^r^ William Pepperrill Baronite is one Known by the name of y^e^ Whiscasick Properiators & in Order to Include their Claim within y^e^ said town or Presinct which we Pray may be Called by y^e^ Name of Whitehaven this we would Humbly Propose that y^e^ Bounds thereof be Stated & described After y^e^ following maner Vix Begining at a Place Known by y^e^ Name of Sheepscutt Narrows thence Runing Northwest 5 Milds then Runing three Milds & a half South West then Runing by Georgetown Eastren line Untill it comes to y^e^ Sea Then begining at Sheepscutt Narrows afores^d^ & Runing South East 2 Milds then South three Milds from thence South West Untill it comes to y^e^ Sea, takeing Jaremy Squam or Long Island with all Other Small Islands that may fall within y^e^ s^d^ bounds So may it Please Your Honours we have taken leve to Propose & Wait Your Pleasure & as in Duty Bound Shall Ever Pray &c

Jon^n^ Williamson James Nelson Joseph Young Ju

Robert Foy	Isaac Young	Samll Trask
Elisha Kenny	Ebenezer Gove	Robert Huper
John Gray	Jacob Metcalf	Joseph Welch
Thomas Young	William Boyinton	Richerd Holbrook
Henery Hooman	Obadiah Allbec	Aron Abott
Michall Sevey	James Peirce	Robert Lambert
Ambros Colby	Sharabiah Lambert	Ruglas Colby
Abraham Preble	Timothy Dunton	Nathanel Runlet
John Rowell	James Gray	Frances Gray
David Danford	John Baker	Joshua Silvester
Moses Gray	George Gray	Joseph Tayler
William Hilton	Jonathan Howard	Joseph Young Jr
Jonathan Blackledge	Andrew Bowman	Caleb Boyinton
Benjman Colby		

In the House of Repves April. 9. 1750

Read and Ordered that the Prayer of the Petn be granted and Colo Storer has leave to bring in a Bill Accordingly

Attr Roland Cotton Clerk Dom Rep.

Memorial.

To his Excellency Thomas Pownall Esqr Commander in Chief of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, The Honble his Majesty's Council & house Representatives —

The Memorial of the Proprietors of the Kennebeck Purchase from the late Colony of New Plymouth

Humbly Shews

Whereas the making strong Settlements on the Frontiers of any Country is its principal strength, and best security. That the river Kennebeck from its situation with regard to Quebeck being nearly under the same Meridian, & the nearness of its head to Chaudiere River, which gives the English an easy water Carriage to that Capital, has long been the

object of The attention of the French Court which by their Commissaries at Paris in the Year 1750 laid claim to it

That on this consideration the Government of The Massachusetts built Fort Halifax to secure that River and that part of the Country from the French, and is still at considerable expence to maintain it

That this expence is greatly increased by the Transportation of Provisions so great away as from Boston to that Fort

Now your memorialists would beg leave to make a proposal to your Excellency and Honours which if carried into execution they humbly conceive will more effectually secure that River & Country from the French; would in a few years lessen the expence of the Government, in maintaining that Fort, and in the mean time create no additional charge to the Government

The proposal is this That Y^r^ Memorialists shall lay out four Townships near Fort Halifax for the settlement of Fifty families in each, and Grant each Family 150 acres of Land, besides a home Lot of five acres, upon the following Conditions, Viz. That each family should build an House of at least twenty feet square on the house lot and clear the said home Lot, fit for plowing and mowing within 3 years; or that the fifty Families of each Township, should build six large houses in a defensible manner of 80 feet in length, 40 feet in Breadth and eight feet stud, four of them at the four corners of the five acre Lots, and two of them within said Lots at places to be agreed on by a major Vote; and to clear the said five acre Lots as aforesaid: but the beginning of the first settlement will be attended with the greatest difficulty: therefore for the encouragement of the first hundred Families that goes to settle the two first Townships in the manner aforesaid

Your Memorialists would further humbly propose that the commanding officer at Fort Halifax should be authorized by a Law of the Province to inlist one hundred men, such as

shall be recommended by your Memoralists to do the duty of Fifty private men at that Fort for three Years, or as long after that time as the war with y^e^ French and Indians shall continue in the room of the Garrison now there, the said hundred men to do duty alternately, viz 50 of them for one week and the other fifty for the next succeed^g^ week, and so by turns during the said term, the said hund^d^ men to have from the Government for three Years, the pay and subsistence of the 50 privates now at that Fort.

That in case of an Attack by the French or Indians upon Fort Halifax that the other 50 shall then repair to said Fort and do duty therein during the attack and be allowed subsistence for that time & that your Memorialists will oblige themselves to make it a Condition of their Grant that if the settlers of said Township shoud on occasion being warn'd by the commanding Officer of that Fort, refuse or neglect to repair to their said duty they shall thereby forfeit their Lands so granted

If the Hon^ble^ Court should think proper to come into this proposal it is humbly apprehended it would be the means of the said four Townships being soon well settled, and in consequence thereof, the whole of the River for sixty miles below being also well settled, which would in a more effectual manner secure that said River and Country from the French and lessen the expence of the maintenance of Fort Hallifax, and in the mean time create no additional charge to the Province, and besides these advantages it will in a good measure prevent the Indians in that Quarter from disturbing the County of York, and be a means of bringing them off from their attachment to the French or obliging them to remove to Canada especially the penobscotts whose usual route to Canada is near Fort Hallifax:

Cha Apthorp	Thomas Hancock
Silv Gardiner	Will^m^ Bowdoin
Benj Hallowell	James Pitt

Report.

The Comittee appointed on His Hon^{rs} Message yesterday having considered the same, Report as their Opinion, That His Hon^{r} be desired to appoint some sutable person with proper Assistant to Repair (as soon as may be) to the River Le Chock in the Eastern parts of This Province to make Discovery whether any French Settlements are lately begun and carrying on there; in such way and mañer as His Hon^{r} shall Judge most Convenient.

which is Humbly submitted p order of y^{e} Com^{te}

John Hill

In Council April 3. 1751 Read & sent down

In the House of Rep^{tves} April 3. 1751

Read and Ordered that the Report be accepted

Sent up for concurrence T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council April 3. 1751 Read & Concur'd

Sam Holbrook D^{ty} Secry

In the House of Rep^{ves} April 3. 1750

On the Pet^{ns} of Cap^{t} Hobbs and Cap^{t} Pierson Voted that a Township **C** of Six Miles square on the North West Side of the Line from Sebago Pond to the Head of Berwick against Gorham Town be and hereby is granted to Cap^{t} Humphry Hobbs and Company and to Cap^{t} Moses Pierson and Company and those who have Signed his Petition **D** Provided they take **E** in Associates of the Cape Breton Men (so called) so as to make up the full Number of One hundred and twenty. Conditioned to Settle said Township with Sixty Families within two Years from this time.

And Sixty nine more within Seven Years from the same time with **A** dwelling Houses, and to bring to and Cultivate five Acres of Land to each House within three Years from the time of Settling. The said Settlers to make One hun-

dred twenty three Shares. One for the first Minister One for the Ministry and one for the School. And to settle a Learned Orthodox Minister within five Years. (**B** And if any Persons do not fulfil the Conditions of this Grant their Lands to Revert to the Province)

Sent up for concurrence

Thoˢ Hubbard Spkʳ pro Tempore

In Council April 7. 1750

Read & Concur'd with the Amendments at **A**. & **B**.

Sent down for Concurrence

Sam Holbrook Dᵗʸ Seĉry

A dele & insert — a Dwelling House to each Lot

B Dele & insert

Provided always any thing in this Vote to the contrary notwithstanding that the Fee of said Lands shall be & remain in the Province until the Conditions of this Grant are fulfilled by the respective Settlers and whensoever any Settler shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Province Treasurer for the time being that he the sᵈ Settler has comply'd with the terms requird for this Lott or Share a Deed shall be given by said Treasurer (who is hereby requir'd & impower'd to execute the same) conveying the Right and Title of the Province in & to such Lot or share, to such Settler his Heirs and Assigns for ever. And all such Lots or shares as shall not be settled at the Expiration of Seven Years according to the Terms of the Grant may & shall be sold by the Province Treasurer for the time being who is hereby impower'd to give a good and sufficient Deed of same to such purchaser as may then appear their Heirs & Assigns the amount of such Sale to be brought into the Province Treasury.

In the House of Repˢᵛᵉˢ April 9. 1750

Read and Nonconcur'd and the following Vote pass'd Viz.

Journal of the House of Representatives. Page, 221, 222.

Luna 9. Die Aprilis, A. D. 1750.

Sylvanus Bourn, Esq; brought down the Vote on the Petitions of Capt. Hobbs and Capt. Pierson, respecting a Township. Pass'd in Council, viz. In Council April 7th 1750. Read and concur'd with the Amendments.

Sent down for Concurrence.

Read and nonconcur'd, and Ordered, That Col. Choate, Mr. Allen, and Capt. Little, take the Vote of the House under Consideration, and report what they judge proper further to be done thereon.

Pages 226. 13 April A. D. 1750

The Committee appointed on the Petitions of Capt. Moses Pierson and Capt Humphry Hobbs, prepar'd a Vote as taken into a new Draft, which was accepted by the House, instead of that which pass'd this House the 3d Currant; and the Grant of a Township was pass'd accordingly

Sent up for Concurrence.

Page 231. 17 April A. D. 1750.

The Committee for that Purpose appointed, reported Amendments on the Grant of a Township to Capt. Pierson and Capt. Hobbs; which was read and accepted by the House, and the Grant made accordingly.

Sent up for Concurrence.

Page 233, 236. 18 April, A. D. 1750.

The Grant of a Township to Capt. Peirson, and Capt. Hobbs, read again, and is as follows, viz.

Voted. That a Township of the Contents of six Miles Square on the northwest Side of the Line from Sabago Pond to the Head of Berwick against Gorham-Town and Numb. One, be and hereby is granted to Capt. Humphry Hobbs and Company, and to Capt. Moses Pierson and Company, and those who have signed his Petition, provided they take

Associates of the Cape Breton Soldiers, so called, not excluding the Representatives of such as are dead, so as to make the whole Number of Grantees one Hundred and twenty, sixty of which to settle in distinct Families on said Township within three Years from this Time, and sixty more within seven Years of the same Time: Each Settler or Grantee to give Bond to the Treasurer of this Province for the Time being within twelve Months of this Time in the sum of twenty Pounds, Conditioned that he will (if of the first Settlers) by himself or some other Person, build a House on his Share eighteen Feet long sixteen wide and seven Feet Studd, bring too and fit for plowing or pasturing five Acres of Land within three Years from this Date; and if of the second Settlers to perform the same Condition within seven Years of same Time, and cause a suitable Meeting House for the publick Worship of God to be built in the Township, and a learned orthodox Minister of good Conversation to be settled among them within five years; the whole Township to be in one Hundred and twenty three equal Shares, one for the Ministry, one for the School, and one for the first settled Minister, the rest in equal Shares among the said Grants: And in Case any Proprietor shall fail of performing his Part of the Condition to be express'd in his Bond as aforesaid, the Treasurer of the Province for the Time being shall and he is hereby impowered and directed, in his own Name for the Use and Order of this Government, to put such Delinquent's Bond in Suit; and the Share of such delinquent Proprietor is hereby declared and made liable to an extent of Execution for the Satisfaction of any Sum that may be by said Treasurer recovered on the Settler aforesaid, where other Estate is not to be found, any Conveyance of such delinquent Proprietor's Share to any other Person or Persons that may have been made notwithstanding: The said Township to be laid out in as regular a

Form, and with as little Prejudice to the other Province Lands as may be; a Plan thereof to be taken by a skilful Surveyor and Chairman on Oath, and returned to this Court within twelve Months for Confirmation: and that Jabez Fox, Ezekiel Cushing, and Enoch Freeman, Esqrs; be a Committee to take the said Bonds, and transmit them to the Treasurer of this Province, the Charge thereof to be born by the Petitioners.

Sent up for Concurrence.

Vote, on petition of J. Molton & others.

In the House of Representatives April 17th 1750

On the Petition of Jeremiah Molton Esqr and others Offesers and Soldiers Imployd in the Reduction of Louisbourg and the desendants of such as are desesed

Voted That a Township of the Contents of Six miles Square Adjoining to the Towship of Berwick and Philleps Town in the County of York, Be and hereby is Granted unto the said Jeremiah Molton and the Rest of the Petitionors and thair asociats to be of the sd Louisbourg Soilders to make up the Number in the whole one hundred and twenty Grantees, in Equal shers Saving three sheres shall be Layd out and asignd to the following uses to witt one for the Ministry one for the schoole and one for the first minister that shall settle in sd Township which is to be to his Heirs and asigns, Sixty of the Grantees to Settele in sd township in distinct famaleys within three years from this time and the other Sixty within Seven years of the same time.

Each Grantee to give bond to the Secretarey of this provnce for the time being, within twelve months of this time in the sum of Twenty pounds Conditiond that he will (if of the first Sixty) by him selfe or sum other person Build a house

on his Share Eighteen feet Long Sixteen Wide and Seven feet Stood bring to and fitt for plowing pasturing and mowing five acers of Land within three years from this time, and if of the Second Sixty to perform the Same Conditions within Seven years of the same time and to Cause a Suitable meeting house for the publick worship of God to be bult and a Learned orthodox minister of Good Conversation to be setteld in said township within five years.

And in Case aney Grantee shall fail of performing his part of the Condition to be Exprest in his bond afores[d] the Secretarey of this provence for the time being shall and he is hereby Impowered and directed in his own name but to the Use and behoof of this provenc to put such delinquent Grantees bond in Sute And the Share of such delinquent Grantee is hereby declared and made lyable to an Exteent of Execution for the Sattisfaction of any sum that may be by s[d] Secretary Recoverd on the failuer afores[d] when other Estate is not to be found aney Conveyance of such delinquent Grantees share to aney other parson that may have then ben made Notwithstanding.

The said Township to be Layd out in as Reguler a form and with as Litle preduice to the other provence Lands as may be A plan theirof to be taken by a skillfull Surveyor and Chainmen on oath and Returnd to this Court within Twelve Months for Confirmation, and that John Hill Esq[r] Cap Batler be a Committie to take the s[d] Bonds and to transmitt them to the Secretary thaire Charge to be Born by the petitionors.

Sent up for concurrence.

Letter W[m] Sherriff to Sec[ry] Willard

Annapolis Royal 7[th] May 1750

My Son in Law L[t] John Hamilton with a party of about 18 or 20 Men being as it was ordered Reconnoitring at the

Grand Preé of Minas, & there surprised & taken by a much superiour number of Indians the 27. of Nov^{r} last, & since that several other unfortunate English Subjects, which as I presume you have heard, I shall not, & indeed I cannot give you any further Account of them than that they were carried off to Chicanecto, as we have been informed:

And as I & others have upon application to His Excellency Gov^{r} Cornwallis & obtained his liberty to act in our private Capacities / & to use all possible means for their Redemption, We have accordingly practised & done all in our power; but as yet to little or no purpose; as they the Savages insist upon having the Indian Girls first returned, before they'll let them go, of which Girls, one being taken by Coll^{o} —— Gorham in this River he has engaged to send for her, provided the Governm^{t} doth not give her up in exchange as customary in such Cases, & the other being a Daughter of one Cap^{t} Sam, who deserted from Coll^{o} Gorham, & whom he the Coll^{o} tells us is allready return'd, by your Governm^{t} to your Eastern Indians,— but it having been also reported here y^{t} she was dead, which being doubtfull, is the cause of my giving You this trouble) which I hope you'll excuse upon such a pressing & necessary occasion; My request thereupon being that in either of these two Cases you would procure me a Certificate signed by Gov^{r} Phipps yourself, & as many more as you may think proper, for I presume you know their Credulity; But if this Cap^{t} Sam's Daughter is still alive, & not return'd, my humble request is, that his Honor the Gov^{r} & your Governm^{t} would graciously condescend to give Her up or to send Her hither, to be return'd to her Father, with that of Coll^{o} Gorhams, for the purpose affors^{d} which being for the redemption of so many English Subjects It's humbly hoped that a Christian compassion towards them our unfortunate Bretheren, will move & prevail with all those concerned with said Cap^{t} Sam's daugh-

ter & the other to Join with & assist Us so nearly concerned with these our poor distressed Prisoners, to recover them from their cruel state of Bondage, which as we cannot otherwise Effect, but upon those Terms I earnestly beg your application & Interest & that you will favour me with an answer & such necessary Certificates as are required, by the first opportunity – all necessary expences shall be thankfully paid & the favour most gratefully acknowledged by

Sir Your Most Obedient & most humble Servant

W^m^ Sherreff

[Superscribed]

To Josiah Willard Esq^r^ Sec^ty^ to His Majesty's Province of the Massachusets Bay in New England Boston

At a Meeting of the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Wells Leagaly warned on the 14^th^ Day of May 1750

Voted that the Inhabitants Liveing betwen Kenebunk and Mousom Rivers in Wells with the Lands and Estates of Every kind Lying between s^d^ Kenebunk and Mousom to the head of the Township be and is Seet off as a Destinct Parrish In order to Settle the Gosple amongst them.

A true Copey p Nath^l^ Wells Town Clerk.

Inhab^ts^ of Sheepscot – Petition.

To His Honnor Spencer Phips Leavetenant Governor and Comander in and over his Majesties province of the Massachusetts Bay in new England And to the Honorable hous of Representitives in Generall Court assembled Joyntly or severally

The Petition of us the inhabitants of Sheepscot on Sheepscot river, humbly sheweth

The Great Difiquilty that we labour under for want of being incorporated into town order which is in a great misure a means very prejeduciall to our setlement and we having Experienced the Great damage of not being numberous in our lat warr with the indian Enemy is the Caus to ster us up now to Give your honnors this truble neither Can we Expect to be setled before we are put into a Capacity to setle a minister & have the benefeit of the province laws to Rease money to suport him neither Can we under our present sircomstance oblidge people to yoak ther hoggs or fetter there horses that runs at large upon the Comons make highways or Bridges or regullar ther fences so as that we may live peaceablely and Comfortablely together these things mentioned and severall others which we labor under for want of being inCorporated and put into town order is so discourageing that we Canot Expect to grow numberous for there is hardly such a thing Can be Expected that any thinking people will Com and setle with us under our present sircomstance for we Canot oblidge any man to doe any thing of these above mentioned but what is right in his own Eye so your honnors is soficient Judges of the defiquiltys we labour under for want of being into town order

We pray that your Honnors would be pleased take our Case into your wise Consideration and in your great Wisdom inCorperat us into a town order by Granting to us to be inCorperated begining at the narows or at Mose point that is on the sheepscot river betwixt withcaset Bay and Sheepscot and so upwards Eight mills or as far as the tid flows up Sheepscot river with four Mills on Each sid of river and we your petitioners as in duty bound shall Ever pray

Dated at Sheepscot May 25th 1750

William Clark	James	James Clark Jun
William Kennedy	Alexr Nikels	William Ross
Robert Hodge	John B	James Kennedy

William Kennedy	James Clark sign	James Black
Samuel Burns	Robert Coheran	Robert G
James Hodge	Timothy Wood	John M
John Cuningham	Samuel Kennedy	William Hopkins
James Cuningham	William M^{c}Cleland	James Anderson
Henry Little	William C	David Hopkins
Alexander Nickels	William Hodg	John Cuningham Ju
Joseph Anderson	Samuel Anderson	Samuel Nickels
Joseph Boys	David Giveen	James Giveen
James Hodge	Henery Hodge	James Nikels
petter petersons	John petterson	Willem Coheran
John Mayors	Alexander Mayors	

The Comittee to whom was Reffered the petition of Alex^{r} Nichols & others, Do Report as their Opinion, That the Petition be so far Granted as that the Lands hereafter Delineated & Discribed with the Inhabitants Dwelling thereon be Erected into a Distinct & Seperate Township & that a Bill be brought in for that Purpose, Begining at the North East Corner of Wichcasset line Eight Miles, then North East by North Six Miles, then Easterly on a Line Parrellell with Wichcassett Head or Northerly line Eight Miles, and from thence to the first mentioned Corner

All w^{c} is Humbly Submitted P^{r} order Tho^{s} Clap

Accepted and the Comm^{ee} are directed to bring in a Bill accordingly.

Petition of inhabitants of Kennebunk.

Province of the Massa: Bay }

To the Honourable Spencer Phipps Esq^{r} L^{t} Govern^{r} and Commander in Chief, the Hon^{ble} His Majesty's Council

and Hon^{ble} House of Representatives in Gen^{l} Court Assembled May the 30. 1750

The Petition of the Subscribers Inhabitants of the Place called Kennebunk within the Township of Wells

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners dwell at a great Distance from the Meeting House of the said Town viz. Some Nine and the nearest between Six & Seven Miles therefrom, on Kennebunk River the Easterly End of said Town, and have paid their Proportion in the Taxes of said Town to the Publick Ministry, and have not any other Objection thereto than the Distance from the same, which is so great that our Women and Children, must live without the Ordinances of the Gospel for the most Part of the Year and the ablest of our Men, a great Part of y^{e} Winter unless we Support a minister amongst our selves, which we have done almost Seven Years past in the Winter Season, and also built a Meeting House, with but little Help from y^{e} s^{d} Town.

That this Plantation of Kennebunk within the said Town being a New and growing Place, consisting of thirty two Familys, and the Inhabitants thereof yearly increasing, will be greatly encouraged, and many others will probably be inclined to Settle with us if the Gospel Ministry may be established there

That the said Town of Wells, consisting but of one Parish, and being, without the Aid of our Taxes, well able to Support their own Ministry, have in Compassion to us Voted that the Inhabitants living between Kennebunk and Mousam Rivers in Wells with the Lands and Estates of every kind lying between said Kennebunk and Mousam to the Head of the Township, be and is set off as a distinct Parish, in Order to settle the Gospel amongst them.

That your Petitioners hope by y^{e} Blessing of God on our Endeavours we shall be able in some Measure to Support a

Minister, if we may be discharged from the Taxes for y^e^ Support of the Ministry of the said Town.

Wherefore your Petiti^o^ humbly pray that your Hon^r^ and this Hon^ble^ Court who we doubt not are disposed to encourage true Religion in all Places will take our Circumstances into your wise Consideration and relieve us by erecting us into a distinct and separate Parish or Precinct by the Bounds allowed and consented to according to the Vote of said Town which we pray a Confirmation of

And Your Petitioners as in Duty bound Shall ever pray —

Benj^a^ Coussens	John Mitchell	Joseph Coussens
Robard Cusens	Thomas Town	Jesse Town
Richard Thomson	Jaems Wacfild	Gilbins Wakfield
John Wackfeld	John Gillpatrick	Stephen Larabe
Samuel Shackley	Richard Kimball	Phillip Brown
Nathaniel Wakfield	Samuel Littlefeild	John Gilpatrick
Joseph Town	John Butland	John Webber
John freas	Step Webber	Joseph Wormwood
Jonathan Webber	Stephen Titcomb	John his X mark Borks
Samuel Emons	Bentmion Wormwood	Jerediah Wakfield
Rich^d^ Boothby	Nathaniel Kimball	Thomas Kimball
John Maddock	Thomas Cusens	

Letter Ez. Cushing & others to Hon. Jeremiah Moulton

Falmouth June 1, 1750.

Hon^ble^ Sir,

We are now to inform you that we have come to an Agreement to Settle our late Hon^d^ Father's Estate among our Selves, with the Help of some Friends; and as Soon as they adjust, we Shall accomplish and finish our Agreement in Order that the Will may be withdrawn by Order; Therefore

we pray that your Hon^{r} wou'd Still indulge us with Regard to Said Settlement &c. And you'll thereby Oblige

Yo^{r} very hum^{l} Serv^{ts}

Ez: Cushing Robert Mitchell
Dominicus Jordan Clement Jordan
Jos: Prout

To the Hon^{ble} Jeremiah Moulton Esq^{r} at York

Filed July 1, 1750

A true Copy Exam^{d}

p Simon Frost Reg^{r}

In Council June 6. 1754. Ordered that the Consideration of this Pet^{n} & Answer be refer'd to the second Wednesday of the next Sitting of this Court.

Sent down for Concurrence Tho^{s} Clarke Dp^{ty} Sec^{ry}

In the house of Rep^{s} June 11. 1754.

Read and Concurred T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council Novem^{r} 14. 1754 Ordered that the Consideration of this Pet^{n} and Answer be further refer'd to the second Wednesday of the next Sitting of this Court.

Sent down for Concurrence Tho^{s} Clarke Dp^{ty} Sec^{ry}

In the House of Rep^{s} Nov^{r} 15. 1754

Read & Concurred T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

Mem^{d} Whereas we the subscribers Heirs and Children of Dominicus Jordan late of Falm^{o} Gentle^{n} Dec^{d} viz^{t} Dominicus Jordan, Nathaniel Jordan & Clem^{t} Jordan and Ezekiel Cushing & Mary his Wife, Rob^{t} Mitchel & Miriam his Wife and Joseph Prout & Hannah his wife have this day mutually agreed to make a final Settlement and Divition of the Real Estate belonging to said Estate in Manner following viz^{t} Dominicus to have all the land, Marsh & Meadow as bequeath'd to him in the last Will & Testam^{t} of his late Dec^{d} Father — Nathaniel to have what bequeath'd to him, and Clem^{t} what bequeath'd him. Cushing what bequeath'd

him, Mitchel what bequeath'd him and Prout what bequeath'd him —

Dominicus Nath[ll] & Clem[t] to pay unto Cushing in land or money what that one hundred & fifty acres of land & building except y[e] barn bequeathd to Prout should would now be priz'd & valued more y[n] what y[t] is valued w[ch] is bequeath'd to Cushing and they three also to pay Mitchel in land or money w[t] s[d] one hundred and fifty acres & buildings shall be valued except y[e] barn more y[n] w[t] is bequeathd to Mitchel/ Prout to take possession and injoy y[e] improvem[t] of said one hundred and fifty acres/ Cushing, Mitchel & Prout are joyntly & Severally to bind themselves to pay unto M[rs] Joanna Jordan y[e] full value of w[t] y[e] income of said one hundred and fifty acres & buildings, except y[e] barn w[ch] Prout alone is to pay to their mother) unto their Mother for and during her natural Life, from Year to Year as shall be Sett and apprized by Mess[rs] Cxtopher Stout & Jabez Fox Esq[rs] & M[r] Rob[t] Thorndick, who are also to apprize y[e] value of said one hundred & fifty acres land & house, also w[t] bequeath'd in y[e] Will to Cushing & Mitchel/ and it is further agreed that upon such apprizem[t] & settlem[t] each shall have a quit claim from y[e] others of y[e] Several Tracts respectively belonging to them and y[e] will & Codicil then if possible to be taken up and destroy'd so that said Estate Shall be settled as above mentioned and no otherwise save that all the undivided land y[t] is not above mentioned as w[t] belongs to us as Heirs of our Great Grandfather Rob[t] Jordan dec[d] and what also derives unto us by our Fathers purchase of y[e] Heirs of John, Samuel and Robert Jordan, Sons of our said late Grand Father) w[ch] we now agree Shall be divided into Seven parts, Dominicus to have two parts, N[a] one, Clem[t] one, Cushing one, Mitchel one & Prout one part — to all above written we hereby bind and oblige our Selves our Heirs &c to each other that we wil Stand by, fulfil and accomplish all above and agreed to

respectively in y^e^ penal sum of one thousand pounds lawful money to be paid by him y^t^ Neglects to performe & fulfil his or their part to them that shall be agreed & suffer thereby & perform their part.

Witness our hands & Seals this 1^st^ June 1750

Mem^o^ it is further agreed y^t^ Dominicus, Nath^l^ and Clem^t^ are to pay Cushing and Mitchel according to w^t^ their respective proportions of & to y^e^ Estate amon^ts^ to.

Copy —

"For Col^n^ Ezekiel Cushing Esq^r^ Falmouth"

Answer.

In the House of Rep^ves^ June 2 1750

Read and Ordered that the Pet^rs^ with their Families and Estates together with all the Lands lying between Kenebunk and Mousam Rivers in Wells to the Head of the Township of Wells as described in the Vote of the Inhabitants of the Town of Wells be and hereby are Sett off a Distinct and Seperate Precinct. And that the Inhabitants of said Precinct be invested with the same Powers and Priviledges that Parishes are by Law invested with, or ought to Enjoy.

Sent up for concurrence T. Hubbard Spkr

In Council June 14, 1750

Read and Concurr'd, J Willard Sec̃ry

Consented to S Phips

In the House of Rep^ves^ June 8. 1750

Voted that the first or Lower Parish in Kittery within the County of York Be & Hereby is Divided & Erected into two Distinct & Seperate Parishes, and that the Dividing Line

Between them be as follows viz Begining at a Large Smooth Rock Lying in the Middle or Bottom of the Road from York to Portsmouth Ferry at High Water Mark By s^{d} Ferry at the Westward Corner of s^{d} Rock near s^{d} Ferry House & from thence to Run North fifty four Degrees East to York Bounds and that all the Lands & Inhabitants Dwelling thereon, Lying above or Northward of s^{d} Line be the Middle or third Parish in s^{d} Town of Kittery and Be Invested with all the Powers, Priveledges & Immunities that the Inhabitants of any of the Parishes within this Province by Law are or ought to be Invested with – And that all the Lands & Inhabitants Dwelling thereon, together with all the Islands Lying Below or Southward of s^{d} Line Be the first or Lower Parish in s^{d} Town of Kittery and Be Invested with all the Powers, Priveledges & Immunities that the Inhabitants of any of the Parishes within this Province by Law are or Ought to be Invested with – On Condition that the Rev^{d} John M^{r} Newmarch their Present Pastor Be Supported & Maintained between them In proportion to their poles & estates Notwithstanding their Being Divided into Distinct & Seperate Parishes as Above Said.

Sent up for concurrence T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council, June 8th 1750 Read and Concurr'd

Sam^{l} Holbrook D^{y} Sec^{y}

Consented to S. Phips

Message. "*June 28, 1750.*"

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

You have made an Establishment for Officers and Souldiers in the Frontiers / & you are under an Agreement with the Indians to supply them with Necessaries in a way of Trade, but you have not made an Establishment as usual for

a Sloop to be employ'd in the Service of the Province, for transporting the Stores for the Soldiers & the necessary Articles for carrying on the Trade. By the best Information I can get, you will really be at less Expence by employing a Sloop in the manner you have usually done, than you will be in sending your Stores &c^{a} on freight from time to time, But if the Expence were something more, the Security against Embezzlement & other Damages, will countervail it, but what appears to me to be more material is this, I am well assurrd, it is a thing very pleasing to the Indians, to have a Sloop employ'd in the manner the Sloop Massachusetts has been, & that this Intercourse between us & them, has a Tendency to cement & strengthen the Friendship between us and therefore I recommend it to you to make an Establishment for such a Sloop as usual.

S Phips

Council Chamber June 28. 1750

Letter, W^{m} Shirreff to Josiah Willard Esq^{r}

Annapolis Royal 4th July 1750

Sir

I had the pleasure the 2^{d} Instant to receive Yours of the 6th of May last with y^{e} long wish'd for Certificates therein Inclosd, for w^{ch} I know not how to Express for want of Words my Gratitude either to Gov^{r} Phipps or Yourself for so Remarkable a favour, than by thus Acknowledging the Receipt thereof and returning my hearty thanks in behalf of my Self and Others therein Concerned for the Receipt of the Same.

I have not yet had any Opportunity to prove the Effect and I heartily wish the Gentlemen of the Council and those who have given the Certificates had been a little more

Explicit or at least as much with respect to that Girle taken here by a party of Col° Gorhams men, as they are to that of Cap^{t} Sams Daughter, the first being principally insisted on and as for want of such an Explanation we cannot possitively affirm that She is one of the Three return'd to Your Eastern Tribes, which as it may perhaps Cause a further delay, I shall Esteem it an Additional favour to be inform'd whether she is one of those three thus return'd, or whether she is sent to Hallifax; as Gov^{r} Cornwallis and Cap^{t} Gorham has signified to me that she should be sent for, and as the Speedy Redemption of M^{r} Hamilton and his fellow Sufferers do so much depend thereupon, I hope You'l so far in friendship Sympathy & Compassion further assist me being with great respect

Sir Your most Obligd humble Servant

W^{m} Shirreff

P: S

Pray my Compliments as Opportunity may Offer to the Gov^{r} and Gentlemen of the Council for their friendly and Humane Resolution.

Josiah Willard Esq^{r}

Letter, Sec^{y} Willard to Capt. Tho^{s} Saunders

Boston July 7, 1750.

Sir,

You are hereby directed as soon as the Commissary General has dispatched you to proceed with the first fair Wind in the Sloop Massachusets under y^{re} Command (taking Cpt William Lithgow with you) to Richmond Fort, & after landing Cpt Lithgow there go on to the Fort at S^{t} Georges River, & upon your Arrival deliver my Letter to Cpt Jabez Brad-

bury, & wait there till he shall put on board your Sloop any of the Chiefs of the Penobscot Indians to bring them to Boston, & upon their Imbarking (or upon Cpt Bradbury informing you that there is none likely to come this Tribe) return back to Richmond Fort & there take on board any Indians that Cpt. Lithgow may put on board your Sloop & bring them all to Boston or if Cpt. Lithgow shall inform you that there is none likely to come at this time, you must Return to Boston without them

By Order of the Hon^{ble} the L^{t} Gov^{r}

Cpt Tho^{s} Saunders

Boston July 26, 1750.

Sir,

I have rec^{d} your Letter of the 4th Instant which I have laid before the Lieuten^{t} Govern^{r} & Council, who upon further Inquiry about the Indian Girl you mention have found that she is now in Boston with M^{rs} Gorham, & the Council have thereupon advised the Lieuten^{t} Govern^{r} to send her to Govern^{r} Cornwallis which they apprehend most agreeable to his Majestys Order referring to Indian Prisoners, she being taken as we are informed in the Government of Nova Scotia. I herewith inclose you a Copy of his Majestys said order & the vote of the Council above refer'd to. The Girl will be forthwith sent to Hallifax, Which I thought proper to advise you of that so you may make your earliest Applications to Govern^{r} Cornwallis for the Relief you want in this unhappy Affair

I am Sir Your very humble Serv^{t}

J Willard

William Shirreff Esq^{r}

Letter, Lieut. Gov. Phips to Capt. Jabez Bradbury.

Boston July 26, 1750

Sir

There is a Report here that a Brigantine from France full of Passengers (being Men Women & Children) & bound to Penobscot to make a Settlem^{t} there, was seen & the People spoken with by one of our Fishermen near the Seal Islands, & as it is said they informed the Fishermen that there were four more french Transports that came out with them on the same Intention: Therefore I desire & direct you forthwith to lay out every way you can for the best Intelligence of this Affair with all the Circumstances attending it & send it to me by the first Opportunity

Your humble Servant

S Phips

Capt. Jabez Bradbury

Boston July 27, 1750.

Sir,

This comes to you at M^{rs} Gorhams Desire (Sent to me by M^{r} Commissary Wheelwright) to inform you that upon the repeated Applications of M^{r} Sheriff of Annapolis Royal referring to an Indian Girl taken Captive by you as well as in Pursuance of an Order the Lieut. Gov^{r} has received from his Majesty to have all the Indian Prisoners taken in the late War belonging to such Tribes as are in Alliance with or protected by the Crown of France deliver'd up & exchanged, the Lieut. Govern^{r} with the Advice of the Council now sends the said Indian Girl to his Excellency Govern^{r} Cornwallis to be disposed of as he shall judge proper she having been taken within this Governm^{t} I suppose Govern^{r} Cornwallis has the same Order from his Majesty; However the Lieut. Govern^{r}

sends him a Copy of his. A Copy of the Vote of Council above refer'd to is herewith inclosed.

I am Sir Your very humble Servt

J Willard

Colo John Gorham

Letter Thos Fletcher to Lt Gov. Phips Aug. 2. 1750.

Sr

Just now we have Information privetly by an Indean woman who has Expressed herselfe to Capt Bean with the strongest asseverations That there are 60 Indeans from Kenedy at penobscott come with full purpose to take this fort, burn and destroy the whole settlemts on this Rever: Capt Bean told her, the dangerous consequence both to Indians & settlers of spreading a false report of this natur but she persisted in it, and doubted not but in four days they would pay us the Intended visit.

I cant help therefore with the greatest dispatch to Inform yr honr of such a dangerous Cloud as threatens both the Inhabitants lives, and this fort so weak and meanly provided with men and necessarys agst such sudden unexpected storm if this information be true which I submitt to yr Honrs deeper penetration, And shall be ready upon all occasions to shew how sincerely I am

Yr Hors Most dutifull Humble Sert

Thomas Fletcher

St Georges Agust 2 1750

St Georges Fort Augst The 3 1750

To Capt Thomas henderson Sir I Receved Yours and am oblidged To You I shall Use all posable Endevrs for Entell-

engence and Shall Let You Know If I Find Any Thing To Depend on: And I Shall Take it as a faiovr That You Would Let me Know if You find aney Thing more as I am Directed by the Govrnor if possable To Know The Sartingty of The Matter and Send to Boston: no more S^{r}

I am Your most homble Sarvent

Tho^{s} Fletcher

P^{s} S^{r} I Shold Think it Best not To Let The Indians Know aney Thing of the matter at present I have a Prticlour Frind among Them That I Think I can know Som Thing of the Mater When I See him and I Expect I Shall See him This Day or To morrow and You Shall Emeadatly know if I find out aney Thing.

[Superscribed]

To Cap^{t} Tho^{s} henderson at Plesent Poynt

These —

Letter, Tho^{s} Fletcher to L^{t} Gov. Phips

S^{t} Georges Fort August y^{e} 20th 1750.

Sir

According to Your Commands of July y^{e} 26th I used all Dillegance and Expadition for Intellegance of That Freinch Ship. Accordingly Dispatched a man to the Mouth of penobscot River, Who Could See nor hear Aney Thing of that Ship: Nither Could hear aney Such Thing from the Indens. But Since that I talked with y^{e} Skipper of a fishing Schouner Who Informed me that he had been on board a freinch Brig off the fox Isleands with about thirty men bound as they told him up the bay of fundy Supos'd to be a traiding Vessel

this is all the information That I Could get Which Now I transmit to your honour and am Sir

Your honours Most Deutifull & Humˡ Servant

Thomas Fletcher

[Superscribed]

To The Honᵒ Spencer Phips Esqʳ at Boston

p Capᵗ Sanders

Instructions.

To Capᵗ Thomas Sanders Coñander of the Sloop Massachusetts in the pay & Service of this Government

You are hereby directed to enlist with all possible speed so many Men as with the Number you now have on board shall make your Compliment to be Twenty including Officers.

You are likewise to take on board so many of the Guns which were put on Shoar from the Boston Pacquet & are now under the Care of Jnᵒ Wheelwright Esq. as shall make with those you have on board Ten Carriage Guns & also Ammunition & Warlike Stores proportionable.

And being thus fitted you are immediately to fall below the Castle & to attend upon the Rᵗ Honʳ the Lord Colville in his Majestys Ship Success, a Cruize which he is about to make at the Instance of the Lᵗ Govʳ & Council in order to prevent any Attempts that may be made by the French to take possession of any Part of the Sea Coasts of this Province or to carry on any Trade contrary to the Treatys between the Crowns of England & France & also to protect any part of our Settlements that may be annoyd by or in danger of Enemys - And you are to follow all such Directions as may be given you from time to time by his Lordship for for each & any of the Provinces aforesaid

If upon your Arrival at S^{t} Georges River you shall find that any Hostilitys have been committed there & that an Additional Number of Men is necessary for the Service you may enlist any of the Inhabitants or other persons who shall be paid in proportion to the Time they are in the Service. Given &c Aug^{t} 21, 1750.

Letter to Lord Colvill bound to the E^{t} ward Augst 29, 1750.

My Lord

I have received Intelligence divers ways of French Vessels having been seen on the Coast of New England in the Eastern part of this Province and I am very apprehensive that they are endeavouring to bring forward a Settlement within the Country of the Penobscot Indians or else in or near the Bay of Fundy that so they may have a Sea Post or Outlet from Canada in those Seasons of the Year when the River S^{t} Lawrence is innavigable. I am of Opinion & I doubt not your Lordship will concur with me that all Possible Measures should immediately be taken to Prevent the Execution of any Scheme of this Nature and as his Majestys Ship under your Comand is stationd here for the Protection of his Majestys subjects and Territory's I think she cannot be better employd than in a Cruize along the Sea Coast examining every Port or Harbour between the River S^{t} Georges & the Province of Nova Scotia & I think it will be for his Majestys Service that any French who may be endeavouring to settle should be remov'd & that any French Vessels or Effects which may be found on the Seas near those Coasts should be taken into your Possession & carryd into some of his Majestys Governments as it must be presum'd they are either designed to bring forward a Settlement or carry on an illicit Trade in those Parts.

To facilitate this Design I shall order the Sloop Massachusetts in the Service of this Province to attend your Lordship & to be under your Direction & Command & she may be sent into any River Port or Harbour from time to time on Discovery or any other Service you may think proper when and where it may not be safe or convenient for his Majestyes ship to be employd A skilful Pilot shall likewise be Provided who is well acquainted with the several Harbours on the Coast

I must further acquaint your Lordship that I have reason to suspect that the French are endeavouring to instigate the Indians to attack & annoy the Frontiers of this Province & particularly the Fort & settlements on S^{t} Georges River

If upon your Arrival at the Mouth of S^{t} Georges River you should have any Intelligence that the Fort or Inhabitants there are distress'd by the Enemy I doubt not you will employ his Majesties Ship & likewise the Sloop Massachusets in the best manner in order to give relief & as the Circumstances of the Case may require

His Majestys Council of this Province concur with me in Opinion upon the several Matters before mentiond & join with me in wishing your Lordship Success

I am Your L^{d}ships most Obed^{t} Servant

Augst 29, 1750 [S. Phips]

To the R^{t} Hon^{l} Lord Colvill Comander of
his Majestys Ship Success

Poor state of Fort George in Brunswick. Sept. 3, 1750.

A Mem^{o} of the Poor State of Fort George In Brunswick.

4 Great Guns with 4 Carrages, Rotten & the Platform so, that they are in Danger of fall^{g} thro, every time, they are fired, only wth powder —

2 swivel Guns, what they Stand on, is Rotten.

The hinges of y^e^ Cellar Door broke & the Doors with y^e^ Steps Rotten, which Obliges us to Keep all y^e^ Stores, in a Warehouse, On y^e^ outside of y^e^ Fort w^ch^ is not so Convenient, or Safe as if they were Kept within the Walls of s^d^ Fort.

The General Court, hath been pleased to Reduce s^d^ Fort to 4 Men, what Defence Can be Expected from them, In Case of an Attack from y^e^ Enemy? I fear but little, & y^t^ they will be soon Obliged to give them Selves up to y^e^ Cruel Mercys of their Enemies, which will be both hard & Dishonourable.

The Chimneys of y^e^ house are like to fall & y^e^ Windows are smal & broken, being in Lead, every time the Guns are fired, they are broke, more, or less, which makes me think y^t^ sash lights will be best, & Cheapest, in y^e^ end.

That the afores^d^ State of the Fort, may be taken under due Consideration is y^e^ hearty prayer of

Y^r^ Most Obe^t^ humble Ser^t^

Boston Sep^r^ 3^d^ 1750. J^o^ Oulton

To the Hon^ble^ Spen^r^ Phips Esq^r^ Lieu^t^ Gov^r^ &c.

Letter, W^m^ Phips to Lieut. Gov. Phips.

Fort Frederick Sept^r^ 7^th^ 1750

Hon^d^ S^r^/

This Waits on you with Duty, And serves To Inclose An Express I rec^d^ this Morning from S^t^ Georges, Which shews y^e^ Eminent Danger these parts are Exposed to; And We May reasonably Expect to Bear A part With our Neighbours Notwithstanding We are so poorly provided with Necessarys to Withstand y^e^ Insults of y^e^ Enimie haveing little Bett^r^ then half a barrell of powder and About thirty w^t^ of Ball, Not One flint Nor Candle Nor Any Necessarys Except Bread & pork — Therefore I Beg your favour to take Care that We

may have a supply of Amunition, flints, Candles Box of Medicines, 1 Barrell of Pitch to Mend y^e^ Boats or Any other Warlike stores Convenient for A Garrison in our Condition & likewise more Men if possiable.

Duty Love & Service to All

W^m^ Phips

To Cap. Lithgow

Having receivd Advice that a considerable Number of Indians are upon our Frontier in Arms & there being great reason to suspect their bad Intentions You are to keep the strictest Watch that may be and for the strengthening the Garrison under your Command I have the Advice of his Majestys Council for your Enlisting Ten Men more for one Month which I hereby direct you to do w^th^ all possible Speed and the Commissary Gen^l^ will furnish you with necessary provision Ammunition & Warlike Stores. Be careful to give constant Advice to me of every Thing material that may occur relating to the Indians & let me know forthw^th^ the Condition of your Forts & Garrison.

I am Your Assured Friend

[S Phips]

(this Advised to be sent to Lithgow — Bean & — Phips)

(to Bradbury at Georges only with this Alteration)

I receivd your Letter of the 5. Ins^t^ & approve of what you have done in giving Advice to the other parts of the Frontiers.

Letter, Capt. J. Bradbury to the Commanding Officer at Pemaquid. Sept. 7, 1750.

Sir this Day I am Informed that Seventey Indians ar gon from penapscot in order to fall on y^e^ people at Sheepsgut; I

think it absolutly nessesary that you Inform them of thier Danger as soon as posible they tell me y^{t} the people on this Side Damarscotey are Safe & that none will hurt them, the above mentioned Indians ar from Canady, the ponapscots are Still Disirous of Living peasably with us and have wrote accordingly to the Governer

I am Sir your Humble Servt

September 7 1750 J : Bradbury

to the Comanding Officer at Pemaquid

Boston Sep^{r} 10, 1750

Sir,

I rec^{d} your Letter of the 5th Inst^{t} & approve of what you have done in giving Advice to the other Parts of the Frontiers; You are to keep the strictest Watch that may be; and for the strengthn^{g} the Garrison under y^{r} Comm^{d} I have the Advice of his Maj^{tys} Council for your enlisting ten Men more for one Month, w^{ch} I hereby direct you to do wth all possible Speed And the Comm^{y} Gen^{l} will furnish you with necessary Provisions, Ammunition & warlike Stores And by the s^{d} Councils Advice I further direct you to endeavour as soon as possible to influence the Ind^{s} of the Arresaguntacook Tribes to send two or three of their Delegates to Bost^{o} in order to a Conference for preserv^{g} Peace & Friendship wth them, But if you have no Opport^{y} to see any of these Ind^{s} you are to employ some of the Penobscots in a Mess^{a} to them on that Subject. Be careful to give constant Advice to me of every thing material y^{t} may occur relating to the Ind^{s}, & let me know forthwth the Condit^{n} of your Fort & Garrison

I am Your assured Friend

C^{t} Jabez Bradbury [S. Phips]

Letter, Sam[l] Denny to Lt. Gov. Phips

Georgetown Sept. 10. 1750

May it please your honour this coms to inform your honour that on the 8 Instant in the morning a number of indians came upon the hows of cap[t] Wheton att Swan Iland and captivated 5 men 2 woomen and seven children and after plundring the hous proseded to richman and burnt the dweling hous and 2 stacks of hay belonging to y[e] widdow waymouth then proseded to the garason and fout it sum time and Killed a considerable number of cattel and we make no doubt but the setelments at and nere wiscasick was attacked yesterday by the numbers of guns hard by sum here in the morning untill the wind shifted that might hinder the Reports reching us.

We are attempting to rais and fit out sum men to go in qust of the Enemy or the relief of any that may be in distress intend to set out this night I supposeing what we Know to be done by them to be a suffisiant warant for such a proseding.

I propose to make one amongst them May God plese to ad to our numbers by his presents with and blesing upon this I hop lawful and lawdable undertaking. honored sir I ned not inform you of the distresing condition that we are under on this sudin rupture we are naked and bare therefore hop your honour and the government will take our pitiable case into your wise and compationate consideration and grant us such Relief consarning the premises as our perplexed surcomstanses call for this being Just a hint of the case in grate hast beg leve to subscribe my self your honours

Dutiful sart

Samuel Denny

p s I had like to have forgot to inform you that the above Wheton and wife Escaped the Enimy by taking up a bord of the flore in the rom where they ware in bed and gitting into the siller and there hiding themselves amongst som casks untill the Enemy went of and they then went to rich-

man fort and there inform of the prosedings of the Enemy that they saw and hard and amongst the rest report that they hard on of their daughters requst of the Enemy for leve to go into the hous and get a botel of milck for hir pore infant about 7 months old which had ben wened 3 month by reson of the pore state of helth of its mother which was granted

S D

To his honour the Left. governour

[Superscribed]

On His majestys sarvis

To The Honourable Spenser Phips Esq^{r} Left^{t} governour &c

att Boston

Letter to Col. Israel Williams

Boston 10 Sep^{r} 1750

Sir

I have certain Advice from the Eastern parts of the Province that Eighty Indians from the Borders of Canada have been at Penobscot endeavouring to instigate that Tribe to join with them in an Attack of our Settlements. The Penobscots have been at Georges to give Information hereof and they write to me that they have endeavourd to disswade them from it but all they could obtain from them was that they would not fall on any place Eastward of Damariscotty And they were gone out before the 5 Inst. I am apt to think these are the Indians you had advice were gone out from Canada. However as we know they are abroad upon no good Design we ought to be upon our Guard on every part of our Frontier though I think the Eastern part of it most in Danger.

I am Your Assured Friend

[S Phips]

Col^{o} Israel Williams

Letter, L^t Gov. Phips to Hon. Jer^a Moulton

Boston 10th Sep^r 1750

Sir

I have certain Advice from y^e East^n Parts of the Prov^s That eighty Ind^s from y^e Borders of Canada have been at Penobscot, endeavouring to instigate that Tribe to join with them in an Attack of our Settlem^ts The Penobscots have been in to Georges to give Information hereof; & they write to me That they have endeavoured to disswade them from it, but all they could obtain from them was, That they would not fall on any Place Eastw^d of Damariscotty; And they were gone out before the 5th Inst^t. I am apt to think these are y^e Indians, y^t Col^o Israel William sometime ago advised me were gone out from Canada: However as we know they are abroad upon no good Design, We ought to be upon our Guard on every Part of our Frontier, though I think y^e East^n Part of it most in Danger —

I am Sir, Y^r assured Friend & hum: Servant

[S Phips]

The hon^ble Jer^a Moulton Esq^r

Letter, J^o Oulton to L^t Gov. Phips

Fort George in Brunswick Sep^r 11th 1750

Sir

Last night I got to the fort, & found some of y^e Inhabitance glad to Come in & Cover them selves from y^e Indians, who hath fired at Richmond Fort, for 2 or 3 days last past, kild many of y^e Cattle, & taken 11 or 12 people off Swan Island How soon it may be our turn, God only Knows, for We are in a poor state of Defence, as I informed y^r Honour, in a few lines, w^ch I gave to you, when I last waited on y^r

Honour, in the Townhouse. Since my Return here, I find more things needfull, than I thought of at y^t^ time, by the peoples being in Want of Powder & Ball, & praying for a Supply from me, tho: I tell them I am short in Both them Necessary Articles, they Insist on my giveing a part, w^ch^ makes me beg y^r^ Hon^r^ will do all you Can to forward as soon as its possible.

Cap^t^ John Gatchell & Eben^r^ Standwood, Liev^t^ Came here last night & encouraged some Men to go after y^e^ Indians w^th^ them, towards Richmond, but some of them was discouraged by James Dunnings talk, & by his Brother, Cap^t^ David Dunnings not appearing at all, this last Man, I think, should have been y^e^ first, to Encourage others, & to give life to Such a proceed^s^ against our Enemies, who are keeping this Town, & Topsham, in an Alarm, every hour, almost. So y^t^ we are in a Deplorable State, its now ab^t^ Eleven in y^e^ Morning & a fire made ab^t^ a Mile distance, by our Enemies & seting a stack of _ on fire, & Kiling Our Cattle In y^e^ mids of this trouble I am told Cap^t^ Woodside discourag^d^ M^r^ Mugrage of North Yarmouth from going Against y^e^ Indians this puts me in mind of y^t^ Saying, A house divided Ag^st^ it self Cannot Stand. On y^e^ other hand, I think by y^e^ Blessing of God & our Resolutions, to help each other, this is y^e^ best time to joyne against our Enemy & to Over Come them while they are in a Body, at some Certain place, For if they have time to disperss, they are hard to be found, & then, its not in our power to make y^t^ Spite on them, as when they are in a Body, & we Can Surprise them w^th^ y^e^ Greater N^o^ w^ch^ is y^e^ best opptunity we Can expect to Overtake them & to gain an advantage upon them.

I am Concerned to see, & to hear, Such a division, in y^e^ peoples actions & thoughts, w^ch^ gives our Enemies y^e^ Advantage, & puts it y^e^ more in their power to kill, or take, every Single Family. this misfortune, by unity, might be avoided.

If y^e^ General Court, & y^r^ honour give me power, to enter any Number of Men, in the Service, I think, this time, will give me an opportunity to get Volunteers, w^ch^ are much better than any Imprest men, & to be Obtained at y^e^ less Charges.

If your honour is pleased, to grant y^e^ favour I asked it will greatly Oblige

Hon^ble^ Sir Y^r^ Most Obed^t^ humb: Ser^t^

Jn^o^ Oulton

To the Hon^ble^ Spen^r^ Phips Esq^r^
Liu^t^ Gov^r^ &c

Letter, Lt. Gov. Phips to Capt. W^m^ Lithgow

Boston 12. Sep. 1750

Sir

I received your Letter of the 7^th^ Inst. Your Advices agree with the Intelligence I had before from S^t^ Georges and I approve of what you have done in giving notice to the Inhabitants to be upon their Guard.

I have directed the Officers of the Militia that in case of any gross Hostilitys being committed by these Indians that a sufficient Number of Men should forthwith be rais'd to relieve the Inhabitants & intercept the Enemy. If it should so happen you must endeavour notw^thstanding to keep the Norridgewocks in Peace w^th^ us & inform them that what has been done was for our own preservation & defence.

If the Aresaguntacooks should continue upon the Frontiers until you receive this & you can have any communication w^th^ them either immediately or by means of the Noridgewock Tribe you must endeavour to prevail on them to send two or three Delegates to Boston in order to a Conference here and I recommend to you all other necessary measures

for preserving peace that may consist w^th^ y^e^ Honour of the Governm^t^

I am Your assured Friend

S Phips

Cap. W^m^ Lithgow

Bost^o^ 12 Sep^r^ 1750

S^r^

Upon receiv^g^ a L^r^ from C^t^ W^m^ Lithgow dated the 7^th^ Ins^t^ confirm^g^ the Advice lately rec^d^ fr. you I have given Orders to the Officers of the Mil^a^ that in Case of any gross Hostilities being comm^d^ by these Ind^s^ y^t^ a suffi^t^ Number of Men sh^d^ forthw^th^ be raised to releive the Inhab^ts^ & intercept y^e^ Enemy.

If it should so happen, you must endeavour notwithstand^g^ to keep the Penobscots in Peace w^th^ us, & inform them, that what has been done was for our Preserv^n^ & Defence —

I am Sir Your assured Friend

S Phips

Cpt. Jab. Bradbury

Letter, Selectmen & al., of North Yarmouth to Lt. Gov. Phips, Sept. 12, 1750.

To the Honerable Spencer Phipps Esq^r^ Commander in Cheif (for the time being of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay

S^r^

We think it our Duty to Inform Your Hon^r^ of the Distressed Naked State of our Town being fronteir to and Greatly exposed to the Indian enemy and having had very latley certain Intelligence from his Majestyes fort at Richmond of a Great Number of Indians captivateing fourteen

Men on Swan Island near Said fort and Attacking said fort Which being but about a Days travel to our town we have Reason to fear a most fatal Stroke from that barbarous enemy, we being but very few men in Number and not able to defend our Selves, and obliged to Screen our selves as well as we can in Garrisons and leave our Substance in the out parts of our town to be destroyed and we must beseech your Hon^{r} to take a paternal Care of us in this our Distressed State we are your Honn^{rs} most obedient Servants

North Yarmouth
Septem^{r} 12th 1750:

GilbertWinslow } Selectmen
Andrew Gray } of s^{d} Town
Cornelius Soul Cap^{t}
Jacob Mitchel Left
Edward King / Insign

[Superscribed]
To the Hon^{l} Spencer Phipps Esq^{r} Commander in Cheif of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay

Letter, L^{t} Gov. Phips to Col. Ezek^{l} Cushing.

Boston 14 Sep^{r} 1750

Sir

By a Letter from Major Freeman of the 11th Inst. I have Advice of Hostilitys committed by the Indians against y^{e} Fort at Richmond & in several places adjacent. I hope as soon as my last Orders came to you (if not before) that you causd a Body of the Militia to be raisd & sent forth to intercept the Indians who have done the spoil. If it should not have been done I think it will still be necessary altho you should presume the Indians may be returnd to their own Country; and it is my Directions that immediately upon the receipt of this you cause an alarm in the Towns of Falm^{o} & Scarboro & One

hundred Men of your Regiment to march under the Command of an able & discreet Officer to scour the Woods above Saco Truck House & from thence to S^{t} Georges Fort that if possible some of the Indians who have annoy'd us may be intercepted & taken prisoners if may be or otherwise destroyd. This appears to me & to his Majestys Council to be necessary for the safety of the Inhabitants & preventing there removal from their Settlements but at the same time I would have the greatest Caution possible us'd that the Tribes of Penobscot & Norridgewock may be distinguishd & not annoyd since the Intelligence given by both those Tribes of the designs of the Arresaguntacooks against us renders it probable that they are desirous of remaining in peace with us Much will depend on the prudence of the chief Officer in restraining his Men from suddenly firing on any scattering Indian or Indians that may be met with and endeavouring if possible to take any other prisoners which likewise may prove the means of redeeming our own people.

You may inform such of the Militia as you shall send out that when the General Court meets I will recommend their asking an allowance in proportion to their Service.

I am Your Assured Friend & Serv^{t}

S Phips

Col^{o} Ezek^{l} Cushing

Letter, Tho^{s} Chute to Major Freeman

New Marblehead Septem 21st 1750

Major Freeman Sir

This comes to Inform you that this morning about nine oClock, M^{r} Webb & his Son Seth was mak^{g} a Fence in his Field by his house, & have^{g} left an Axe a few Rodds out of the Field in the woods; the s^{d} Webb sent his son alone to

fetch it and have[g] recover'd s[d] Axe & returning with it to his Father; before he gott into the Feild, y[e] Indians Fierd two Guns at him, and his Father & M[r] Bodge heard him Scream out for help; and Immediately y[e] Indians yel'd out; & in a few Minuets about Eight or Ten Men Isued out of the Garrison and went after them, But could not find the Indians nor y[e] Young Man, But found his Axe, and where y[e] Indians fierd on him, and we have yett about Fourteen Men after them, we have heard Since the young Man was Carried of near Twenty Guns which we Suppose y[e] Indians is Fireing at our Cattle, for Severall of them is Come In as if they were very much Fright[d], So I thought it my Duty to lett you know what Loss we have mett with; that we might have Some Care taken of us; if you look on us as Kings Subjects; for every man does what is right in his own Eyes.

From your Hum[bl] Servant

Thomas Chute

Letter, Col. Ez[l] Cushing to L[t] Gov. Phips

Falmouth Sept[r] 22[d] 1750

May it Please Your Honour,

The foregoing is Copy of what came to Maj[r] Freeman last Night, and I have just now heard that they i e y[e] Indians are killing Cattle at Brunswick; I have prosecuted the Orders I lately rec[d] from your Honour and in a few Hours Expect the Scout to march on y[e] back of our Frontiers; and as there is a Number of People at y[e] above Place of New Marblehead, without any Officer, wou'd recommend it to your Honour that the above Thomas Chute have such a Commission sent him as may be proper to keep the People their in good Order & Discipline.

This I thought proper to Acquaint Your Honour with, & hope our men will be Soon reliev'd by others from y[e]

Westward, as Our Towns are left too Naked and Expos'd upon so many men being drawn out of them—

I am Your Honours Most Obed^{t} hum^{l} Ser^{t}

Eze Cushing

[Superscribed]

On his Majesty's Service

To The Honourable Spencer Phips Esq^{r} Lieu^{t} Govern^{r} & Commander in Chiefe in & Over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusets Bay in New England

Cambridge

p Cap^{t} John Cook

Lieut Gov$^{r's}$ Speech. Sept. 26, 1750.

"Gentlemen of the Council & House of Representatives,

I was in hopes at the last rising of the Court that I should not have been Obliged to Call you together again until you could have Attended the Publick Business with less Inconvenience to your private Affairs than I am sensible, you can at present: But the Advices which I have received from the Eastward of Hostilitys Committed by a Body of Indians, supposed to be part of those Settled near the Borders of Canada in captivating Several of our Inhabitants and Attacking his Majesty's Fort at Richmond renders it Necessary for you to Meet at this Time; and I recommend the Consideration of this Affair & what relates to it to your first & Chief Attention"

"S Phips"

"Council Chamber September y^{e} 26 1750.

In the House of Repres^{ves} Sept^{r} 27. 1750

Ordered that M^{r} Speaker, Judge Russell Col^{o} Clap, Cap^{n} Bragdon & Cpt Williams with such as the Hon^{ble} Board shall Join be a Committee to take the first Paragraph of his

Honour's Speech of the 26th Instant under Consideration, & report what they Judge proper to be done thereon.

Sent up for Concurrence

T Hubbard Spkr

In Council Septr 27. 1750, Read & Concur'd & Jacob Wendell, Jeremiah Moulton, Joseph Wilder & Thomas Hutchinson Esqrs are joined in the Affair.

Sam Holbrook Dty Secry

Petition of Inhabitants on the Frontiers. Sept. 26, 1750.

To his Honour Spencer Phips Esq: Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Cheif in and over his Majesties Province of Massachusetts Bay and to the Honourable Councill and House of Representatives in General Court assembled

We the Subscribers for ourselves & in behalf of the Rest of the Inhabitants on the Frontiers in the Eastern Parts —

Humbly Show

The poor distressed Condition that our part of the Country is in at present for we have had Seventeen People carried away Captive by the Indians, two wounded & another mortally wounded which we suppose to be dead before this Time, One Garryson & likewise severall Houses & Hay in the Marshes burned & other Houses Rifled, Great Number of Cattle & Hogs killed, which has put our People in so much Fear that we cannot go from one Garrisson to another without going by night, neither are we able with safety to gather in our Crops & if we lose our Crops we cannot live there this Winter for want of Support for our Families and as we are so naked no Vessels will come to carry us away, if we are obliged to come off

We therefore hope that your Honours will be pleased to take our poor distressed State into your wise Consideration

& in your great Wisdom send us such a Supply of Men as may cover our said Frontiers so that we may with safety gather in our Crops & Pick up what of our Cattle the Indians have left in the Woods & we your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray

Boston Sept: 26: 1750

James McCobb	Alexr Nikels
David Duning	Ebenezer Standwood
Samuel Kennedy	John Gachell
James Campbell	Joseph Orr

Georgetown Sep^{t} 27 1750

To His Honour the Lef^{t} governour may it pleas your Honour persuant to a warrant from the lef^{t} cor^{l} of this Regiment we have raised 14 men and delivered them as pr order to go with others as a scout but think it our duty to inform your honour of the presant surcomstanses of this town the Enemy is becum so bould that they are Entred into the very bowels of this setelment on the 25 Instant in the night they beset a house within call of the garason of samuell Denny there being only one man in it who defended himself until they brok in upon him then he got out at a back window and fled but was so closly pesued that he was obliged to take the river to swim to arrowsick Iland (he being on parkers Iland) but 3 of the Enemy persued him in a float and on coming up with him he took hold of the float and overset them and then swam on and made his Escape they set fire to the hous he was in and burnt a hovel with a stack of hay we hope by bloud and other concuring surcomstances that he killed one of the Enemy this of the cominge of the Enemy amongst us have put the Inhabitants into such fare that althow their crops are perishing they dare not take care of them so that unless spedily relieved the indian corn harvist must and will be lorst— This Therefore waits on your Honour to pray

that you would be pleased to take our presant distressed surcomstanses into your compationate consideration and grant us such Relief consarning the premises as the nature of our present surcomstanses call for —

pleas your Honouer the gentelmen the comition offisers that ware to have signed to the above bein Just now out of the way and the vesel Just going to Sail I can only say that what is above Inserted are sartin facts and beg leve to subscribe myself your Honours dutiful sar^{t}

Samuell Denny

[Superscribed]
On His majesty sarvis
To His Honour Spenser Phips Esq^{r} Lef^{t} governour &c
att boston

Report.

The Committee appointed to take under Consideration the first Paragraph of his Honours Speech & to make Report having attended the Service are humbly of Opinion

A Dele That it is necessary an Act should pass this Court for the removal of the two persons now confined in his Majestys Gaol in the County of York for the supposed Murder of the Indian at Wiscasset in order to a speedy & impartial Trial in some other County in the Province

That a Letter be prepared before the Rising of the Court & a proper person sent to the Governor of Canada informing him of the Hostilitys committed by the Indians who live near the Borders & are in Alliance wth the French and demanding the Release of the Captives agreeable to the Treaty between the two Crowns.

A Dele That his Honour the Lieutenant Governor be desired to renew his Orders to the Commanding Officers at S^{t} Georges & Richmond to propose to the Penobscots & Norridgewocks a general Conference with their Tribes in the

Eastern parts of the Province the next Summer & that the S^{t} Francois & Wowerrock Indians be included in it provided that they cease from all Hostilitys against our Frontiers in the mean time, and that the said Officers be ordered likewise to endeavour that some of the Aresaguntacooks may come in as soon as may be in order to treat for the Return of the Captives lately taken from us.

That Pay & subsistence agreeable to the past Establishment for marching Forces be granted & allowd to the hundred men rais'd by L^{t} Col^{o} Cushing & that his Honour be desired to give Orders that said One hundred Men be employd for the protection of the Inhabitants in the most exposed places in getting in their Harvest & that said Pay & subsistence continue until the 20th day of October next & no longer.

That like pay & Subsistence be allowed to ten men until the 20th of October to be posted at Phillips Town for the protection of the Inhabitants there.

Jacob Wendell by order

In Council; Sept. 28. 1750 Read & Sent down.

In the House of Rep^{ves} Sep^{t} 28. 1750

Read and Accepted with the Amend^{ms} Viz Dele at **A.**

Sent up for concurrence

T Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council Octob^{r} 3. 1750, Read & Concur'd, and Thomas Hutchinson Esq^{r} with such as the House of Represent^{ves} shall join be a Committee to prepare the Draught of a Letter to the Govern^{r} of Canada accordingly

Sent down for Concurrence

J Willard Sec̃ry

In the House of Rep^{ves} Oct^{r} 4. 1750

Read & Concur'd and M^{r} Gray and Tho^{s} Foster Esq^{r} are Joyned in the Affair.

T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

Orders, L^t Gov. Phips to L^t Col. Cushing

Boston 29^th Septem^r 1750

Sir,

The General Court have Voted Pay and Subsistence for One hundred & fifty Men for the Defence of Eastern Frontiers including the One hundred Men, which I gave you my Orders to raise, & which you inform me, were ready to march the 22^d Instant. Fifty Men I have given Orders to Col^o Moulton to raise in the Western parts of the County, & to post them between Saco & Kennebeck Rivers. The whole I put under your Direction. You are to cause them to continue in Service until the first day of November, & then to dismiss them, unless you shall hereafter receive Orders from me to the Contrary. And you are to Cause the said Men to be posted between Casco Bay & S^t Georges River including the Settlem^ts there, & must distribute them for the Protection of the most exposed Places, while the Inhabitants are getting in their Harvest. You must cause fifty Men to be posted to the Eastward of Damarascotty, Ten of them at the Mills at Madamock, the remaining Forty to cover the Inhabitants, while getting in their Crops & preparing their Habitations against the Winter. You must also cause ten Men to be posted at Phillips Town.

I shall send you blank Commissions for the Officers of y^es two Companies which you take out of the Places where the Men are raised not doubting they will be filled, with able & discreet men who will oblige the Soldiers diligently & faithfully to attend their Duty. If you have Occasion for a Surgeon M^r Joseph Wise of Falmouth is recommended to me as a proper Person & I desire he may be employed.

If you find it most for the Service to dismiss any Number of the Men now raised; You are hereby directed & impowered to enlist or impress other Men in their room; But must take Care that none be dismissed till others come to relieve them.

Lieut^t Colonel Cushing S Phips

Letter, L^t Gov. Phips to Col. Cushing

Sir,

Having been applied to by M^r Apthorp that I would appoint a Guard for protecting the Mast Men in your Parts in drawing the Kings Masts to the Water & being Advised by Gentlemen acquainted with the Situation of the Settlements on your Front^rs that the Matter may be effected without the least Prejudice to the general Design of raising the 150 men under your Direction viz. the Covering of the Inhab^ts in getting in their Harvest.

My Order to you is that if it appears to you that the Service may be done without the lest Interfering with the general Design of raising this Force as above mentioned that then you detach a Number of Men not exceeding fifteen under a proper Officer to guard the said Mast Men; for a reasonable time within the Term of the Continuance of their Pay & Subsistence. But if any Prejudice to the General Service will ensue upon your appointing this Guard you are not to do it.

"*Mess^a from the Hon^ble Board Oct. 1. 1750.*"

In Council Octob^r 1. 1750

Ordered that the following Message be sent down to the Hon^ble House of Represent^ves Viz

Whereas the two Houses on Friday last pass'd a Vote for raising 150 Men for the Protection of the Eastern Frontiers; & on the Day following the House being again possessed of the said Vote (by Means only of a Message from his Honour the Lieut. Govern^r proposing an Amendm^t thereon) pass'd a Vote for reconsidering the said Vote of both Houses & inserted it on the same Paper;

The Board apprehend that this Proceeding of the House is

irregular & very different from the usual Practice of the Court, so that they cannot with any Propriety pass on the s^{d} Vote, And therefore desire that the Hon^{ble} House would reconsider their Vote of Saturday last, and so proceed on the Affair as that the Intention of the Court for the Relief of the Frontiers may be put in Execution as soon as may be

J Willard Secry

To the Hon^{ble} Spencer Phips Esq^{r} Lieu^{t} Governer &c the Honb^{le} Councill and Honb^{le} House of Representatives

The Humble peticion of the Setlers and Inhabitants of the uper part of St. Georges River Humbly Sheweth

That we your Petioners by the late wars being forced from our Settlements and Deprived of the fruit of our toyl and Leabours (with Joy and gladness of heart Imbreased the peace Concluded by your Honers with the Indians) according to which articles we have behaved our Selves Inafencively as good Subjects and friends to the Indians themselves being Judges) But Innocence being no Protection against Indians Resentment which Rarely or never Destinguishes Betwixt the Innocent and guilty) this late unhapy Irupsion has Cast your Petion^{s} into the utmost Distress and Confusion which must terminate in your petion^{s} temperall Ruin without the Speedy succour and Relief of your Hon^{r} at the Head of so many Zealous patriots In Both Houses —

The Blockhouse Being our only Safe Retreat in Danger thither we fled with our familys which house not being Able to Contain (Had not Cap^{t} Bradbury of his usall Goodness and simpathy Receiv'd So many into the fort that his own apartment is Crowded) nor we to mentain such Anumber No less than 171 Souls while Deprived of the fruits of our

Leabour and Benifit of our Cattle not Daring to Dig or Raise our Roots or milk our Cows to Comfort our Crying Children and if not soon Relieved must Leave our houses Leabours and Promising Stock to the number of above 400 head of Cattle) to be Lodges fuel and food for our Enemys) which Discoragements are forcing Severall of our nubers to think of transporting themselves Elsewhere to unĒable Long to support themselves and their familys (and so of Consiquence the Blockhouse by the Care of the Government Last war mentain'd against, the Enemy must soon fall a sacrifise to their present Rage and Revenge)

This May it pleas your Honers is our present Case which we Humbly Submit to your wisdom and Deliberation the only Sours from whence under God, we Expect Relief and Remidy) of those our presing Evells (and Shall Carefuly observe such orders and Directions as your Honers Shall see fit to transmitt to us and If Encoraged we will venture our Lives In the Comon Cause Reather than Desart the Intrust of our Contry and prospect of so promising A Settlement —

So we hope the premises Duely Considered will move pity and procure sum Speedy Relief and your Honers Scubscribing petion^{s} as In Duty Bound will for Ever pray &c̄ —

S^{t} Gēorges October 3^{d} 1750.

Rob^{t} Ruth^{r}ford	Tho Kilpatrick	Samell Bouges
Benj^{a} Burton	finla Kelloch	John Bouges
Rob^{t} M^{c}Intyer	John Kelloch	Sam^{ll} Bouges Juner
Samuel Howard	David Kelloch	Lawrance Parsons
Alex^{dr} Lermond	Daniell Kedney	Moses Robinson Juni^{r}
Ale^{x} Campbell	John Brown	John Melill
Boyce Cooper	Benjemin Thompson	John Catherwood
Tho^{s} Palmer	John M^{c}Intyer	Rob^{t} Catherwood
William James	Thomas Greagg	John M^{c}Carter
William James Jun^{r}	Joseph Rives	Danell farell
John Young	Robert Speer	John Scanlin

Joseph Robinson	Thom^{s} Holdin	Jacob Hiler
Moses Robinson	John ^{mec}Cordy	Tho^{s} Neal
Haunce Robinson	Hugh Scott	Dinis Conly
John Robinson	Abraham All	Daniel Lewis
John Sleater	John S	Tho^{s} Mecordy
William M^{c}Clyr	David Patteson	William Patteson
Yar. Lewis	Samuel Creighton	William Smith
	Thomas Long	J. Bradbury

Petition of S. Whittemore & Israel Averell

To the Honourable Spencer Phips Esq^{r} Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Cheif in and Over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay The Honourable his Majesty's Council and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled at Boston this fifth day of October 1750.

Samuel Whittemore of Cambridge in said province Gent and Israel Averil of Sheepscut in said Province Yeoman for and on behalf of themselves and other the proprietors and Inhabitants of the west side of Sheepscut River in the County of York

Humbly Shew

That they have just now been Informed that there is filed in your Honourable Court a petition or Memorial of One Alexander Nichols and other Inhabitants of the east side of Sheepscut River aforesaid praying for certain reasons therein mentioned that they may be incorporated into Town Order; the granting of which petition Your Memorialists Conceive will be very prejudicial And thereupon Humbly Pray Your Honour and Honours that before any proceedings are had thereon they may be Admitted to Shew Cause in your Honourable Court why the prayer thereof should not be granted and as in Duty bound shall Ever pray &c

Sam^{l} Whittemore Israel Averell

Letter, W^m Lithgow to L^t Gov. Phips Oct. 6, 1750.

May it pleas your Hon^r/

two of y^e Narrigewack Tribe Came here this Day, who Inform^d me, y^e Canada Indians ware Return'd from our frountiers, and that we might Now Safely venture out about our Respective Busniss again, I asked them if we might Rely on thare Information, and tould them that if our people Should venture abroad as In peaseble Times, that y^e Canada Indians might thereby Take y^e advantage of us by killing or Captivating of us, which would turn y^e Gourments Resentment aginst them, for their false Inteligence, upon which thay Inform^d me that y^e Gratest part of y^e s^d Canadiens had with Drawn from hence about a fortnight ago, and that y^e others also Set of for Canada 4 Days Sence, and s^d if here after, there should be any mischeif Dun at y^e Westward it was unknown to them, and tould me If thay Should Com this fall or y^e Next Spring to Do mischeif thay would in y^e Like manner, Give us Notice, I asked them Conserning y^e Captives that was Carried away thay tould me that thay Saw them all at Narrigewack, and those Indians had not kill^d any of them, but Carried them Directly to Canada, I asked what thay would Do with them, thay tould me thay belived thay would Give them to y^e French, I asked them Several Questions Conserning y^e Canada Indians, as whather thay would or would not, Com against us in y^e Next Spring, or whether thay thought thay would be peaseble for the Time to Com, thare answar, was thay Could not tell. thay then asked me, if I had any News, I then Red to them your Hon^rs Letters or more properly those parts of y^r Letters which gave them y^e most assurence of y^e Goverments Good Inclination Still to maintain a Strict friendship betwen y^e Narrigewacks and y^e penobscott Tribes and us So Long as thay Should be found to be in our Intrest. thay then asked me if thay might be safe to Come and Trade here as usuil. I tould them I

beleved thay might be Safe, agreable to y^e^ Governours Letter I had Just Red them, thay asked if I expected any more News this Fall, I toul_ them I Did, and that thay Should from time to Time Notise (here) of y^e^ Goverments Good Inclinations, towards them, & y^e^ penobscotts, thay then tould me that if y^e^ Trad was Continuied here that thay Should always Com here as usuiel.

this being y^e^ present acCurrent with all Due Regards I Humbly Begg Leave to Subscribe my Selfe your Hon^rs^ most Dutifull Humble Serv^t^ to Command

Will^m^ Lithgow

To the Hon^ble^ Spencer Phips Esq^r^
Richmond Fort october y^e^ 6^th^ 1750

P. S y^e^ Indians haveing Kill^d^ one of y^e^ Country oxen I want another to Suply his place other wise I know not how we Shall furnish our Selves with wood In y^e^ Winter

W L

our Number being now 24 men, with humble Submission, I would ask whether or no it might not be for our Safety, to Continue y^e^ above s^d^ Number till Such Time as we Can Depend on a Settled peace, for if those Indians Should prove treacherous and those other Indians Com and Joyn them, towards y^e^ Spring, thay might Easely Surprise us if we trade with them, here being sum times thribble our Number within the fort, which Cant be avoided, In those Cases.

[Superscribed]

On His Majesty's Service
To the Hon^ble^ Spencer Phips Esq^r^ Liv^t^ Governour and Commander In Cheif In and over His Majesty's Provience of y^e^ Massachusetts Bay In New England
to be forwarded p Major Denny at Arowsick

" His Hon^rs Message Oct. 9, 1750. "

Gentlemen of the House of Represent^ves

You are sensible that I have given Orders to the Commanding Officers at S^t Georges & Richmond, to endeavour that some Delegates from the Indians may be sent up to Boston, in order to an Accomodation of the present Differences between this Province and them.

If any should come up it will be necessary some Provision should be made for the Expence that may attend the Affair, since no Treaty or Conference can at any time be had with that People but some Present must be made them: I therefore recommend to you to consider what may be necessary to be done by you in relation hereto.

October 9. 1750

S Phips

In the House of Rep^ves Oct^r 11. 1750

Voted that if a Conference be had with any of the Eastern Indians in the Recess of the Court That His Hon^r the Lieu^t Gov^r be desired with the Advice of the Council to make them (If they Judge Convenient) suitable Presents not exceeding the Value of one hundred pounds.

Sent up for concurrence

T Hubbard Spk^r

In Council, Oct. 11. 1750 Read & Concurred

J Willard Sec̃ry

Consented to S Phips

Letter, S^r W^m Pepperrell to Hon. Josiah Willard.

Hon^ble Sir

On the ninth instant I arrived here, being fifty Seven days from London You have had later advice by Cap^t Phillips, who I understand is arrived with you.

Sir Peter Warren has Sent under my Care by the Vessel I came in, two large black Stallions (as he said) to mend the Breed of the Country.

I understand by him, that it was Part of the Money he drew out, with M^r^ Agent Bollan, as Commissions for receiving the money due for the Cape Breton Expedition, which he offered to make a Present to y^e^ Province. He told me he should be glad if the Government would make a Present of the Remainder of y^e^ Commission, to encourage y^e^ Protestant School in Ireland.

Sir Peter proposed that these Horses should be sent into Several parts of this Province and that every one who brought a Mare should pay so much as would Satisfie for looking after the Horse.

I think one third Part of the Forces that went on y^e^ Expedition to Louisbourg were enlisted from y^e^ County of York. I should be glad if one of the Stallions might be ordered there for some Time.

My Compliments to His Honour the Lieu^t^ Governor, The Hon^ble^ Council & the Hon^ble^ House of Representatives. Their Commands will be Obey'd by theirs and

Sir Your Most Obedient Humble Servant

W^m^ Pepperrell

Kittery Octob^r^ 9^th^ 1750

The Hon^ble^ Josiah Willard Esq^r^

Letter, Jabez Bradbury to L^t^ Gov. Phips

S^t^ Georges, October 10^th^ 1750

May it Please your Honour

Yesterday Came in here two of the Penobscots and this Day Came Squadook, they tell me the Indians that Took the People at Swan Island and other Parts, are gon of Satisfied,

haveing (as they Say Paid themselves for the Mischief done them at Wiscaset, and will hurt us no more. the Prisners are all well on their way to Cannada being met by Som of the Penobscots on their Return from thence.

I Communicated that Part of your Honours Letter Relating to the Arsaguntacooks waiting on Your Honour at Boston in answer to which Leive said had they bin Sent to Sooner it might have Prevented the Late Mischief, and Aded that an interview with the Arsaguntacooks woowenoks and others might Set all Right againe.

the Inhabitants in this River are many of them Returning to their houses, Relying on the Repeated Declarations of the Indians to me, that they Shall be Safe there.

the Ten men inlisted by your Honours directions to me (being inhabitants Expect to be dismist when the month Ends that they may then Return to their Plantations.

I am your Honours Most obedient Humble Servt

Jabez Bradbury

Letter, Secrv Willard to Phinehas Stevens.

Sir,

The General Court having desired his Honour the Lieut. Govr to send a Lettr by Express to the Governr of Canada to demand the Restoration of the English Prisoners lately taken in the Eastern Parts with other Matters of Importance, His Honr & the Council desire you to proceed to Canada on this Affair as soon as possible & depend upon it that you will set out without delay lest the Season for passing by Water shd be lost. You have herewith enclosed the Lieutent Governrs Letter to the Govr of Canada wth yre Passport; And the Bearer of this will deliver you £25 lawful Money in Dollars Wch is advanced towards the defraying your Charges & the

Charges of such Person as you shall engage to accompany you in this Business which you are allowed to do. You must stay in Canada till the Governr give you Dispatch with a Passport for yre Safeguard in your return home.

You have herewith enclosed a Copy of the Lieut. Govrs Letter to the Govr of Canada; Wch may be of Service in yre transactg the Affairs & you must not by any means let it be known that you have such Copy.

When the Money above mentioned is delivered you, you must give the Bearer two Receipts of the same Tenor & Date One for his own Security & the other for mine.

Letter, Secy Willard to Capt. Phins Stevens Oct. 15, 1750

Sir,

For your Information referring to the Prisoners taken lately by the Indians in our Eastern Parts, I am to acquaint you That five Men two Women & seven Children were taken at Swan Island on Kennebeck River the Name of the Man whose Family was taken is Whitten the Man him self & his Wife escaped; The Indians also took two men from Sheepscot, viz. William Ross & his Son & one Young Man on the Back of Casco Bay, whose Name is Webb.

I am directed by the Council further to instruct you that you must use your Endeavours that the Charge of the Prisonrs should be born by the Governor of Canada; But if you cannot effect that, You Must supply your self with Necessaries for their Journey in as frugal a Manner as may be, upon the Credit of this Governmt

Your humble Servant

Boston Octobr 15, 1750. J Willard

To Cpt Phineas Stevens

Letter, Sec^ry Willard to Gov. W^m Shirley 1750

Sir

I have rec^d two Letters from your Exc̃y Dated the 16^th & 26^th of October last. In the first you are pleased to propose my supplying you with a Number of Dollars out of the publick Moneys sent hither from G^t Britain to reimburse this Province their Charge in reducing Cape Breton, & for my taking your Bills in Exchange for it: I should have been glad it were in my Power to assist y^re Exc̃y in any proper way under y^re Difficulties; But the State of the Case (of which I suppose you are not acquainted with) is this; By Act of the Assembly this Money was directed into the Hands of the Province Treasurer, & was accordingly consigned to him from Great Britain; And it was apprehended by the Council to be so entirely under his Care & Custody till the General Court should give further Order about it that they did not think it proper to direct it to be lodged in any other Place than the Treasurers house tho they judged that not to be the safest Place. The Matter being thus Circumstanced Your Excellency will excuse me that I did not think it proper for me to interpose in this Affair. But I am glad to understand that your Exc̃y is otherwise well supplied.

As to the two French Men mentioned in your other Letter, after their Examination before me & the Council, they profess'd themselves to be Protestants & that their Design was to settle in this Province & that they were ready to take the Oaths of Fidelity to his Majesty; And thereupon, I got the French Minister in this Town to examine them touching their Religion which he had done, & has returned a Certificate that he verily believes them to be true Protes^ts

The Treaty between Commissioners for this Governm^t & the Eastern Indians is now concluded, Wherein they have made their Submission to his Majesty as in former Treaties;

And I herewith inclose three printed Copies of the s^{d} Treaty to your Exc̃y.

The Officer sent by Govern^{r} Shirley to Canada to demand the English Captives is not yet returned, so that I cann't expect him till the Lakes be so frozen as to make it safe passing on the Ice. When he returns or any Advices shall arrive referring to the Effect of his Negotion I shall inform y^{r} Exc̃y thereof.

Letter, Sec^{ry} Willard to S^{r} W^{m} Pepperrell

Boston Octo^{r} 19. 1750

Sir,

I have had the Hon^{r} to receive your Lett^{r} by the last Post; which I sh^{d} have acknowledged before now; but I could not find any Opportunity to lay it before the Lieut. Govern^{r} & Council till this Day. After I had read it, & that Matter contained in the Letter was discoursed of, I desired their Orders respecting an Answer But as the Affair has a more immediate Relation to the Gen^{l} Court & their Session not being at a great Distance, the Board declined acting upon it. I heartily congratulate My Lady Pepperil & you upon your safe Arrival & hope to have the Pleasure of seeing you in Town the next Month: With mine and my Wifes humble Service to your good Lady I am

Sir Your most obed^{t} Humble Serv^{t}

Sir W^{m} Pepperrell

Letter, Phinehas Stevens to L^{t} Gov. Phips

N^{o} 4 y^{e} 23^{d} Oct^{r} 1750

May it please your Hon^{r}

I Rec^{d} your Hon^{rs} Letter to the Governer of Canada y^{e} 22^{d} Instant & at the Same time I Rec^{d} your Hon^{rs} passport

and Instructions from the Secretary whereby I find that I am appointed to proceed with the Same Directly to Canada.

I am Dispos^{d} to go as Soon as possible but winter being so Near & the Affair so Unexpected It will Require sum time to prepare My Self for such a fateagueing Journey, and having a Direct Oppertunity by Liev^{t} Isaac Parker I thought it might not be Amiss (while I am a fixing my Self) to Let your Hon^{r} know my Disposition, and as the Season is so far Advanc^{d} that the bennefit of going by water will be very Uncertain & if it fails there will be no Crossing the Lake till the Latter end of Jan^{y} for the French have told me that they Dont Look upon it Safe Crossing Upon the Ice till that time I thought I would venter to beg Leave to propose to your Hon^{r} whether it Might not Answer all Intents & purposes as well to Defer the Matter till that time when the Journey may Undoubtedly be perform^{d} with Less Charge and more Safty for then I Can proceed Directly to Canada and Return as Soon as I git my Dispach but If I go now the Season of the year will oblige me to Stay a Long time in their Country which will be very Disagreeable to the French.

I should be very willing If it might Answer as well not to set out till y^{e} begining of Feb^{y} if not I will proceed and do the best I Can.

I Remain your Hon^{rs} Obedient Serv^{t}

Phinehas Stevens

Certificate "New Town granted at the head of the Town of Berwick." Dec. 13, 1750.

This May Certifie the Great and General Court that Pursuant to their Vote pass'd in General Court in their Sessions in May Last past Relating to the Settlement of the New

Towns in the Province for Thirty Years last past and therein Ordered the Clerks of the Several Towns Lodge in the Secretaris Office attested Copies of Such Grants with an Accompt of the Names of the Persons who have and who have not fullfild the Conditions of the Same these are to Certifie the General Court that the New Town Granted at the head of the Town of Berwick within the County of York there is settled fourteen Famaleys namely (Nathan Lord Josiah Chandler Ebenezar Moulton Tobias Leighton Ichabod Goodwin Caleb Blodget John Lord Christpor Bradberry Richard Cutt Jun^{r} James Frost Joseph Sayward Barsam Allien Elisha Hill Samuel Came Esq^{r} and many more of the Proprietors have Cleard their Lands and Built their Houses thereon and Settling Very fast and have ben at Vast Charge in Clearing Ways and Building Bridges in Said Town and in getting of Meeting House Timber to Build a Meeting House which was Burnt with fire and the Proprietors are about building another and as it is well known to the Great and General Court Warrs and Roumers of Warrs has much hendred and Backwarded the Settlements of the New Towns Granted by General Court Sum years past which has Greatly hendred the Settlement of the Town at the head of Berwick it lyeing much Exposed and in the Rainge of the Indian Enemy but if it Should plese God that Peace Should Continue, the above said Town will be soon settled notwithstanding it has meet with such Disepointments and the said Proprietors Humbley pray the Great and Generals Courts favour for time past they not Complying in full with the Conditions of the Gener^{lls} Courts Grant herewith Committed this in Behalf of the Proprietos of the above said Town and Remain the Great and General Courts

Duitefull and Humble Servant

J J Hartt } Propritors Clerk

Berwick 13th Decemb^{r} 1750

Province Massachusetts for Goods bought & Consign'd y^e^ several Truckmasters

1749				Dr.		
July 4th	To Prov^n^ Bills p^d^ for Blankets & Shirts gave 6 of y^e^ Penobscott & 3 of y^e^ Narrigawalk Tribes		126			
	To Ditto p^d^ for sundrys Cons^d^ Bradbury			2107		9
	To Ditto p^d^ for sundrys Cons^d^ Lithgow			1273	2	1
7	To Ditto p^d^ Rob^t^ Hill for 20 Baggs for Use of y^e^ Indian Trade @ 20/	20				
	p^d^ D^o^ for Carting 300 bushells Corn @ 12^d^		15			
	p^d^ Lane for measur^g^ D^o^ @ 2^d^	2	10			
	p^d^ Sam^l^ Bridgham 105 yards Cloth @ 7/6 for sacks		39 7 6			
	p^d^ Jn^o^ Bulfinch for making 12 Feather Sacks p Note		9 4			
				86	1	6
Septem^r^ 27	To D^o^ paid Box & Austin for Coil of Spunyarn for Packing Beaver			8	18	7
October 27	To D^o^ paid for Sundrys consign'd Bradbury			2602	7	5
	To D^o^ paid for Sundrys Consign'd Lithgow			2543	6	11
	To D^o^ p^d^ W^m^ Bowdoin 1 Scale Beam	6	7 6			

For Truck House Use	p^{d} Jn° Daken for Adjusting D°	2				
	p^{d} Joseph Scott for weights	11	12	6		
	p^{d} Increase Blake for fitting D°	7	16	6		
	p^{d} Jn° Durant Cleansing Hatchets	1	10			
	p^{d} Jn° Popkins D° Traps &c	9	13			
	p^{d} Tho^{s} Hubbard Esq^{r} 2 brass Cocks	3	6		42	5 6
					£8789	2 9

Carried Over

1749		Cr.		
July 4th	By Province Bills rec^{d} of Treasurer ℔ Warrant for Presents made 9 Indians	126		
	By Jabez Bradbury ℔ Invoice	2245	14	9
5	By William Lithgow ℔ d°	1378	12	8
October 27	By William Lithgow ℔ d°	2757	14	2
	By Jabez Bradbury ℔ d°	2725	2	10
Novem^{r} 2	By William Lithgow ℔ d°	244	16	
January 29	By Jabez Bradbury ℔ d°	1781	2	
March 20	By Jonathan Bean ℔ d°	746	13	10
21	By Prov^{n} Bills red of Ja^{s} Lamb for 7 1-2 oz Goldthread & twist return'd from Indian Trade @ 3 .. 10 / ℔ oz	26	5	
1750				
April 11	By William Lithgow ℔ Invoice	2121	8	2
	By Jabez Bradbury ℔ d°	2911	2	4
		£17064	11	9

Carried Over

1749		Dr.		
	To sum Brought Over	8789	2	9
Octob^{r} 27th	To Prov^{n} Bills p^{d} for sund^{ys} Cons^{d} Lithgow	216	13	
Decem^{r} 31	To D^{o} p^{d} for sundrys consign'd Bradbury	633		8
Janu^{y} 29	To D^{o} p^{d} Rob^{t} Hill for 10 Baggs for Use of Truckhouses @ 25/	12	10	
Feb^{ry} 19	To D^{o} p^{d} for sundrys Consign'd Bean	677	16	10
1750	To D^{o} p^{d} for sundrys Consign'd			
April 6	Lithgow	1897	9	6
	To D^{o} for sundrys Consign'd Bradbury	2569	8	8
11	To D^{o} p^{d} Rob^{t} Hill for Carting Corn 27 16 8 p^{d} Jn^{o} Bulfinch for mak^{g} Sacks 9 10 p^{d} Tho^{s} Hubbard for sundrys p N^{t} 5	42	6	8
	To Jabez Bradbury for 12 Sword Blades return'd @ 25/	15		
25	To Pro Bills p^{d} for sundrys Consign'd Bean	159	15	8
26	To D^{o} paid for Sundrys Consign'd D^{o}	144	9	6
May 15	To D^{o} paid for Sundrys Consign'd Bradb^{y}	2934	14	10
	To D^{o} paid for sundrys Consign'd Lithgow	2760	4	7
	To W^{m} Lithgow for 80 Strings Wampum & 7 Beaver Traps returned	118	10	

18	To Pro Bills p[d] Isaac Gridley for Spunyarn for Packing Beaver	9	12	6		
	p[d] Treat for 1 Forge Vice		12			
	p[d] R Hill for Carting Corn		7	10	29	2	6
31	To Ditto paid Jn[o] Wheelwright for hire of Stores for Indian Trade				1200		
					22200	4	6
	To Stock for Ball[a] Carry'd there				1449	10	8
					£23649	15	2

		Cr.		
1750	By Sum Brought Over	17064	11	9
April 25	By Jonathan Bean p Invoice	167	10	
26	By Jonathan Bean p D[o]	143	17	6
May 18	By William Lithgow p D[o]	3093	11	11
	By Jabez Bradbury p D[o]	3180	4	
		23649	15	2

Peltry received from the Several Truckmasters

1749		Dr.		
October 7[th]	To W[m] Lithgow for sundry Furrs p Inv[o]	391	11	6
	To Jabez Bradbury for D[o] p Invoice	585	10	6
December 4	To Jabez Bradbury for D[o] p Invoice	1387	11	
	To W[m] Lithgow for D[o] p Invoice	1099	6	9
		£3463	19	9

Carried Over

1749					Cr.	
October 13	By Province Bills rec^{d} Downe Baxter & Grant 662^{l} Feathers @ 10/6				347	11
	rec of Stinpson for 15 otters					
	@ £3	45				
	16 D^{o} @ 37/	29	12			
	5 D^{o} Damag'd 20/		5			
	3 Minks d^{o} @ 10/	1	10			
	5 Martins @ 20/	5				
	2 Mid^{g} Bears 28/	2	16			
	4 D^{o} @ 25/	5			93	18
	rec^{d} of Calef for 7 Siel Skins @ 2/6		17	6		
	2 Ditto @ 10/	1				
	1-2 Moose	1	4	6		
	1 Bear damag'd		8		3	10
	rec^{d} of Sundry persons viz					
	262 Spring Beaver @ 45/	589	10			
	25 Fall Ditto @ 30/	37	10			
	20 Stage Ditto @ 20/	20				
	40 Musquash @ 4/	8				
	1 Rackoon	12			655	12
25	By Prov^{n} Bills rec^{d} of Sundry Persons viz^{t}					
	17 Spring Beaver @ 45/	38	5			
	24 Fall Ditto @ 30/	36				
	202 1-2 Stage @ 20	202	10			
Decem^{r} 12	By Pro Bills rec^{d}					

	of Sundry persons viz^{t}						
	284^{l} Feathers @ 10/6	149	2				
	717 1-2 fall Beaver @ 30/	1076	5				
	1 Moose	3					
	21 Stage Beaver @ 20/	21					
	440 Musquash @ 4/	88					
	6 Rackoons, ordinary @ 9/	2	14				
	12 1-2 Spring Beaver @ 45/	28	2	6	1368	3	6
					£2745	9	6

Carried Over

Dr.

1749	To sum Brought Over	3463	19	9
March 20	To Jabez Bradbury for Sundry Furs p Invoice	2414	12	6
		£5878	12	3

Carried Over

Cr.

1749	By Sum brought over				1745	9	6
Decem^{r} 12th	By Pro. Bills of Wendel Downe Simpson & Co.						
	40 Otters @ 65/	130					
	40 D^{o} @ 52/	104					
	33 D^{o} @ 37/	61	1				
	20 Martins @ 20/	20					
	6 Ditto @ 16/	4	16				
	10 Foxes @ 27/	13	10				
	2 Fishers @ 60/	6					
	44 Minks @ 14/6	31	18				

	17 Ditto @ 8		6	16	378	1
January 29th	By Pro Bills recd of sundry Persons					
	4161-2lbs Fall Beaver @ 30/	624	15			
	576l D° ordinary @ 22/6	648				
	94l Stage @ 20/	94				
	273 D° ordinary @ 15/	204				
	20 Ordinary Musquash @ 18d					
	4 D° Fishers @ 30/					
March 23d	By Pro Bills recd of sundry Persons					
	861l Feathers @ 12/	516	12			
	150 Spring Beaver @ 45/	337	10			
	165l Fall D° @ 30/	247	10			
	5 Rackoons @ 12/	3				
	45 Musquash @ 4/	9				
	60 Ottors @ 65/	195				
	16 Red Foxes @ 27/	21	12			
	1 Black ditto	2				
	82 Minks @ 14/6	59	9			
	1 Fisher	3				
	1 Catt	1	10		1396	3
1750	By Province Bills recd					
April 3	of sundry Persons					
	613 1-2ll Spring Beaver 45/	1380	7	6		
	396 Fall D° @ 30/	594				
	6l Stage D° @ 20/	6			1980	7 6
	Carried Over				8079	1

Dr.

1750	To Sum brought Over	5878	12	3

May 6	To Jabez Bradbury for sund^{y} Furrs p Inv^{o}			1812		6
	To W^{m} Lithgow for sundry Furrs p d^{o}			2791	2	6
				10481	15	3
31	To Stock for Ballance Carr'd there			3468	10	3
				13950	5	6

						Cr.
1750	By sum brought over			8079	1	
May 12th	By Pro Bills, rec^{d} of sundry Persons					
	712^{l} Feathers @ 12/	427	4			
	1062^{l} Spring Beaver @ 45/	1389	19			
	41 1-2 Fall ditto @ 30/	62	5	2878	19	
15	By Ditto, received for					
	320 Spring Beaver @ 45/	720				
	16 Rackoons @ 15/	12				
	56 Musquash @ 4/	11	4	743	4	
19	By Province Bills of sundry Persons Viz^{t}					
	256^{l} Spring Beaver @ 45/	576				
	22^{l} Fall d^{o} @ 30/	33				
	12 Rackoons @ 15/	9				
	44 Musquash @ 4/	8	16	626	16	
	By D^{o} of Wendel, Downe, Simpson & Cushing					
	220 Martins @ 20/	220				
	10 D^{o} ordinary @ 12/	6				
	16 Red Foxes @ 27/	21	12			
	4 D^{o} ordinary @ 15/	3				
	4 D^{o} Grizzle @ 55/	11				

	4 D° ordinary @ 30/		6				
	68 Minks @ 14/		47	12			
	48 D° ordinary @ 9/6		22	16			
	5 D° hurt @ 5/		1	5			
	31 Ottors @ 65/		100	15			
	1 D° tainted			15			
	2 Catts @ 27/		2	14			
	9 Fishers @ 60/		27				
	3 Bears @ 45/		6	15	477	4	
23	By Pro Bills rec[d] of sundry Persons Viz[t]						
	446 1-2 Spring Beav[r] @ 45/	1004	12	6			
	42[l] ditto ordinary @ 30/	63					
	22 Fall Beaver @ 30/	33					
	38 D° ordinary @ 20/	38					
	3 Rackoons @ 15/	2	5				
	21 Musquash @ 4/	4	4		1145	1	6
					£13950	5	6

Stock for a Trade with the Indians

1746		Dr.		
June 10[th]	To Joseph Kellogg for his Acco[t] of Treating Indians &[c] allow'd him p order of His Excell[y] & Council —	78	18	1
Septem[r] 11	To John Dennis for allowance made him p Petition to y[e] Gener[l] Assembly	94		
1747 July 31	To Jn° Oulton for sundry Indian Debts, Pawns, & other Articles Return'd	269	4	9
Febru[y] 23	To Josiah Willard for what advanc'd in Exch[e], between small			

	arms, Patarraroes & swivels p memorial	56		
1748 June 8	To John Noyes for what allowed him p Petition to ye General Assembly	116	13	10
Januy 20th	To Ditto for a Loss sustain'd on Blankets, being Rat eaten, and Leakage of Mint water	16	8	
		631	4	8
1750 May 31	To New Accot for Ballance further to Accompt for	21041	19	7
		£21674	4	3

Boston May 31st 1750
Errors Excepted p Jo Wheelwright

1746		Cr.		
May 28th	By old Accompt for Balla rendered the General Assembly this day	13324	6	4
1747 Novemr 28	By Pro Bills recd of J. Bradbury for 3 Wolf Traps @ 50/	7	10	
1749 May 9th	By Scarlet Broad Cloth sold belonging to ye Trade being part of what returned	9	12	
July 4	By Province Bills recd of Treasurer p Warrant for Carrying on ye Trade	3000		
Octobr 27	By Sundrys return'd from Truckhouses at leasing of ye Trade, & sent ye several Truckmrs upon opening ye same	240		
1750 April 6	By sundrys return'd from Do and sent as above	174	15	
May 31	By Pro Massachusetts for Bal-			

lance of that acco^{t}					
gain'd	1449	10	8		
By Peltry for Ballance of that acc^{t}					
gain'd	3468	10	3	4918	11
				£21674	4 3

Septem^{r} 21, 1750.

Examined the within Acco^{t} and the Ballance due from Jn^{o} Wheelwright, the Officer, for managing, the Indian Trade, which he, is further to Accompt for, is Twenty One thousand, & forty two Pounds 19/7^{d} Old Tenor

£21042 19 7 T. Hubbard p Order

Letter, Joseph da badis de S^{t} Castin to Lieut. Gov. Phips Jan^{y} 1750

Monsieur [Jai l honeur de vous ecrire] de vous assurer que ie nēs pa peu an pechi les Sauuage de S^{t} fransoi E de be quan cour qui ont fait Cou sur vous ce lotone ges fait mon possible pour leur an pècher a ves nossauvage de pànavàuke ges fau an pechi e coutes a cosse que ga ves point prit des armè de contre vous autre las derniere gaire ni les autre gaire ie suit bien es vous faire sçavoire que ie prandre poin_ des arme de contre vous autre Sy vous a ves gaire a ves les Sauuage E fransoix cy vous vous les ma, Corder las de mende que ie vous fait de vous soire bien me les ces libre dan che moy e mem de vous soire bien me donner un Sauve garde Sin nes de toute vostre conseille a fin que ie puit Etre sur ie puit vous assurres que ges fait mon possible pour meinteiner las pai antré nous je signis a ves du respec

Je suit Vostre e tres humble e tres aubéyssanc Serviteur

Joseph da badis de S^{t} Castin

Jy ioscer de vous de mendere credit a vos messieux ce qu fournis au fore S^{t} gor un petibattimen de 15 ou 16 tonnot e

a ves une petit Cargaisson pour ce pren tant pour aller char chere du Castor e dautre peltri du Cottes de leste au tre mendis a los riviere S^{t} Jean pour vostre gauve ne men * Si vous vous les ma Corder cette demende Je vous prit de vous soire bien me randre reponce au frances vous aubligeres vostre Serviteur.

" Committee on S^{t} Casteens Letter"

In the House of Rep^{ves} Jan^{y} 24, 1750
Ordered that Judge Russell Cap^{t} Shirtleff and Cap^{t} Bragdon with such as the Hon^{ble} Board shall Joyn be a Comm^{ee} to take the Letters of S^{t} Casteen, Sebooset and Kehoret Louis son under Consideration and Report what they Judge proper for this Court to do thereon.

Sent up for concurrence. T. Hubbard Sp^{kr}

In Council, Jan. 24; Read & Concur'd; And John Wheelwright & Thomas Hutchinson Esq^{rs} are joined in the Affair.

J Willard Sec̃ry

Report of Committee.

The Committee appointed to take under Consideration the Letters of Casteen, Sebouset &c^{a} having attended the Service, are humbly of Opinion, That it may be convenient for his Honour the Lieutenant Governour by a Letter to Casteen to invite him to Boston and to assure him of Protection & Safety on his Passage from Penobscot to Boston, & untill his Return to Penobscot, & that his Honour with the Advice of the Council endeavour to engage him in the Interest of the

* These five words, meaning *for your government*, are omitted in the translation.

English, by such ways & means as may consist with the Honour of the Government, but not to comply with his Proposal of furnishing a Vessel & Goods without the Consent of the whole Court — The Committee are further of Opinion, That there be allowed to Louis's Son Four Pounds to be taken out of the Truck Trade, as a Token of the Esteem of the Governm^{t} not only for his own Declaration of Friendship, but the many Instances of his Fathers good Affection to us. All which is humbly submitted

J^{o} Wheelwright p order

In Council Jan^{y} 25, 1750. Read and Sent down

In the House of Rep^{ves} Jan^{y} 30, 1750. Read and Ordered that this Report be Accepted.

Sent up for concurrence T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council Jan^{y} 30, 1750 Read and Concur'd

J Willard Sec̃ry

Consented to S Phips

Letter, Joseph da badis de S^{t} Castin to L^{t} Gov. Phips
"Jan^{y} 25, 1750/51"

[Translation]

I do my self the Honour to write to you to assure you that I could not hinder the Indians of the S^{t} François & Becançour who made a descent upon you this Fall. I did all I could to hinder them with **our** Indians of Pànâvauke. I would have hindred them from doing you Mischief. I was not heard, because I had not taken up Arms against you in the last War, nor in former Wars, I am glad to assure you that I will not take up Arms against you, if you have a War with the Indians and French If you will please to grant me what I ask that you will please to leave me at Liberty where I am and likewise to give me a Protection sign'd by all your

Council that I may be secure. I can assure you I have done all in my Power to maintain the Peace between us.

I conclude with Respect, I am your most humble, and most obedient Servant

Joseph da badis de S^{t} Castin

If I might be so bold I would desire to be trusted by the Gentlemen who supply fort S^{t} George, with a small Vessel of 15 or 16 Tons and a small Cargo this Spring to go a trading for Beaver & other Furs along the eastern Coast, otherwise to the River S^{t} John. If you will grant me this Request. I beg you would send me an Answer in French. You will oblige your Ser^{t} &c

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Represent^{ves}

Agreable to your desire, I sent his Excellency Governour Cornwallis a Copy of the Declaration of Elisha Davis, respecting the Designs of the French & Indians against Checanecto; and I have now receiv'd two Letters from him upon that Subject; which he desires I would lay before you: And accordingly I now communicate them to you.

And I must earnestly recommend to you the serious Consideration of the Contents of those Letters; In which Governour Cornwallis has in the most convincing light set forth the great Dependance this Province has for its Safety on the Preservation of Nova Scotia, especially that Part of it that lies upon or near the Bay of Fundy; For if the French should make a strong Settlement on the South Coast in those Parts, and thereby gain a nearer Communication with the Indians on our Frontiers, & have the Opportunity of supplying them with Warlike Stores, and other things The Probability in that Case of the whole Province of Main as well as the Lands between that & the River of S^{t} Croix, being soon swallow'd up by the French, is obvious to every Considerate Person;

And the danger of this Event seems more apparent, from the open and unreasonable Challenge of the French to the whole Sea Coast from Kennebeck River to the Head of the Bay of Fundy, a great Part of which is within the Jurisdiction of this Governm^{t} ~

I leave it to you, Gentlemen, to consult what may be proper for the Government to do at this Juncture that may have a Tendency to promote the Safety and Prosperity of the Province, which, as I said before, is much indangered by these designs and Attempts of the French.

Council Chamber 11 Feb^{y} 1750 S Phips

In the House of Rep^{tves} Feb^{y} 12, 1750

Read and Ordered that M^{r} Speaker M^{r} Tyng Judge Russell & Cap^{t} Brown with such as the Hon^{ble} Board shall appoint be a Com^{ee} to take this Mess^{a} and the Letters from Gov^{r} Cornwallis herein referd to under Consideration and report as soon as may be what they Judge proper for this Court to do thereon

Sent up for concurrence T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council Febr̃y 12, 1750

Read & Concur'd, & Sir William Pepperil, Ezekiel Chever & Joseph Pynchon Esqrs are joined in the Affair.

J Willard Sec̃ry

Report.

The Com^{tee} appointed to consider his Hon^{rs} Message of the 11th Instant respecting Nova Scotia &^{c} having considered y^{e} same with Govern^{r} Cornwallis's two letters therein referr^{d} to, are of Opinion that, the great Importance of securing Chignecto and the Bay of Fundy to the New England settlements, Yet considering the Reduced state of this Province, A both as to its Inhabitants & Money, by reason of their readiness in sending great numbers of their Men in the Expeditions

against Cuba, Cape Breton, and to reinforce Anapolis in the last War, besides many more of its Inhabitants impressed on board His Majesties Ships of Warr and others imployed on our large Frontiers for our immediate defence; And y^e^ no small expence wee were obliged to be at to defray y^e^ Charge thereof **B** and farther considering, that it is highly probable this Government will be necessitated to furnish many more of their Men in a Short time for y^e^ defence of its frontiers against y^e^ Incursions of their Enemies as Govern^r^ Cornwallis informs he is very apprehensive off, The Com^tee^ are humbly of Opinion that the **C** Impoverished state of this Province will not admitt that any of its Inhabitants be sent to Nova Scotia at their own Charge, Nor will the Safety of this Province admitt it tho at the Charge of the Governm^t^ there which is Submitted

W^m^ Pepperrell by order of the Comitte

In Council Febry 15, 1750

Read & Ordered that this Report be accepted w^th^ the Amendm^ts^

Sent down for Concurrence J Willard Secry

A dele

B insert and the Difficulty of raising of money at this Juncture.

C dele

In the House of Rep^ves^ Feb^y^ 16 1750

Read and Concur'd T. Hubbard Spk^r^

Letter, L^t^ Gov. Phips to Joseph de badis de S^t^ Castin

Boston Feb^y^ 19. 1750/51

Sir

I have received your Letter by Cap. Bradbury which I have communicated to the General Court of this Province

And at their Desire I now invite you to come up to Boston with Cpt. Saunders, that so I may discourse with you upon the Contents of your Letter & all other Matters that may be thought conducive to continue & promote Peace between this Governm^{t} & the Indian Tribes; And you may depend upon Protection & Safety.

I thank you for the Expressions of Friendship to the English contained in your Letter & hope you will upon all Occasions act agreable to your Profession.

I remain Your Friend & Servant

Letter, Sec^{ry} Willard to Maj^{r} J. H. Lydius

Boston, March 12, 1750/51

Sir

It appears by a Letter from Cap^{t} Stevens to Col^{o} Williams of Hatfield dated from your Truck house the 3^{d} of Feb^{y} that some Indians of the S^{t} Francois Tribe had been there & that they express'd a desire of living in Peace with the English & propos'd to come in to our Fort this Spring. If you have opportunity of seeing any of those Indians you are desired to encourage them to prosecute this their Intention & to assure them in the name of this Governm^{t} that if they will send to Boston any persons impowered by their Tribe to treat with us they may depend not only on safeguard and full Protection, from their coming upon our Frontiers until their Return home but also upon a friendly Reception at Boston & kind treatment while they remain here. If you can see none of those Indians your self you are desired to write or send a Verbal Message to them or to Cap^{t} Stevens by him to be communicated to the above purpose: And it must be left to your prudence to conduct the Business in the best manner,

so as if possible to prevent the Designs being known to the French who no doubt will be concern'd to defeat it. It appears to be the easiest travel for that Tribe to come into the Fort at Richmond or Georges from whence they may be transported to Boston by Water but if they are fond of coming in to the Westward it will be best not to cross their Inclination.

I write this by Order of his Honour the L^{t} Governor & the Council & am

Sir Your humble Servant J Willard

Maj^{r} John Henry Lydius

Message April 2, 1751.

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Repres^{ves}

Information having been given to me & his Majesty's Council in the Recess of the Court by M^{r} Richard Hazen, that the French were making Settlements upon a River called Le Chock about five Leagues Eastward of Penobscot River, The Council advised me to send some proper Persons to make Discovery of the said Settlements, if any such there be, as you will find by the Messages of Council accompanying this Message; But Capt^{n} Bradbury, who was to be entrusted with this Business not having had a Passage home to S^{t} Georges River, The Method designed for discovery is not yet put in Practice.

Therefore I desire you would consider the Matter, & give me your Advice thereon as soon as may be.

Council Chamber 2 April 1751 S Phips

In the House of Rep^{ves} April 2 1751

Read and Ordered that Col Hinsdale M^{r} Bayley & Col^{o} Buckminster with such as the Hon^{ble} Board shall Joyn be a

Commᵉᵉ to take the Messᵃ under consideration and report thereon. The Commᵉᵉ to Sit forthwith.

Sent up for concurrence T. Hubbard Spkʳ

In Council April 2ᵈ 1751 Read & Concur'd & John Hill & James Minot Esqʳˢ are Joined in the Affair.

Samˡ Holbrook Dᵗʸ Seĉry

Message April 3, 1751.

Gentlemen of the House of Repᵛᵉˢ

I have received such Confirmation of the Intelligence of the French setling at the River Le Chock, that it appears to me necessary to proceed further immediately than barely to make Discovery of this Matter.

And therefore I would recommend to you the making Provision for Cpt. Saunders's Sloop being forthwith sufficiently mann'd arm'd & fitted for breaking up that Settlement before the French there acquire more Strength.

Council Chamber 3 April 1751 S Phips

Memorial of Richard Hazzen

To His Honʳ Spencer Phipps Esqʳ Lieutᵗ Govʳ and Commander in Chief To the Honourable the Council and to the Honrᵇˡᵉ the House of Representatives assembled at Boston April 4ᵗʰ Anno Domini 1751.

The Memoriall of Richard Hazzen Humbly Sheweth That your Memorialist did in the Months of October, November & December Last, with the utmost hazzard & difficulty at that inclement Season of the year take a Survey of the Sea Coast from the Mouth of Merrimack River to yᵉ River

S^{t} Croix & as far up into the Country as he possibly could pursuant to a Vote of this Hon^{rble} Court

That he has compleated a Chart or Map thereof in the most correct manner he is able to do, which he has brought down & now Lyes in the Council Chamber.

Your Memorialist now prays this Honourable Court to Consider his Services & make him a Reasonable Allowance, & for your Honours as in duty bound he shall ever pray

Richard Hazzen

In the House of Rep^{ves} April 5, 1751.

Read and Ordered that the Sum of fifty nine pounds Sixteen shillings and four pence be allowed the Mem^{o} out of the publick Treasury in consideration of his services and expences mentioned.

Sent up for concurrence T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council April 5, 1751 Read & Concur'd J Willard Sec^{ry}

Consented to S. Phips

59	16	4	
13	6	8	advanced before ℔ cons^{t}
46	9	8	

Province of the Massachusetts Bay to Richard Hazzen D^{r}

October 1750	To Sixteen Days Service at	℔ Day
Nov^{r}	To 30 Days Service Surveying at	℔ Day
Dec^{r}	To 27 Days Surveying & planning at	℔ Day
January	To 26 Day^{s} D^{o}	
Feb:	To 19 Days D^{o}	
Feb: 22^{d}	To 1 Journey to Boston to carry my plan & waiting there 7 Days	
	To Drawing a 2^{d} plan 25 Days at	℔ Day
April 1^{t}	1 Journey to Boston my time 6 Days at	℔ Day
16	The whole time 156 Days at 50 Sh ℔ Day	390: 00: 0
30	To my Expences in my voyage Eastward	£ 26: 12: 6
27	To Cash paid a man for going to Black	

26	point for plans of M^{r} Small	3	
19	To his Expences	2	
7	To cash paid a man to go to M^{r} John		
25	Godsoe of Kittery for plans	2	10
6	To his Expenses	2	
156	To Horse hire 2 journeys to Boston	6	
	To horse keeping 13 Nights at	6	10
	To My Own Expences at	10	
	O: t	448:	12: 6
	L: money	59:	16: 4

Petition, &c., Third Parish of Kittery April 4, 1751.

To the Honourable Spencer Phips Esq^{r} Liev^{t} Governour and Commander in chief in and Over his Maj^{tys} Province of the Massachusets Bay in New England and to the Honourable his Maj^{stys} Council and the Honourable House of Representatives for s^{d} Province in General Court Assembled March the 27th 1751

The Petition and Remonstrance of the Inhabitants of the Third Parish in the Town of Kittery in the County of York Humbly Sheweth

That whereas in y^{e} Year of Our Lord 1669 a grant was made by y^{e} s^{d} Town of Kittery of one Hundred & fifty Acres of Land for Each Division in s^{d} Town in Some convenient place or Places as may be found out by the Inhabitants of Each Division & Appropriated for y^{e} use of y^{e} Ministry for Ever; which s^{d} Grant was long since laid out in the Lower Division of s^{d} Town Since called y^{e} Lower Parrish in Kittery of which Your Petitioners being Inhabitants & had an Equal right with other Inhabitants in y^{e} Priviledges of y^{e} same And

whereas in y^e^ Month of June last Your Petitioners ware Set off & made a Distinct & Seperate Parrish and Invested with All y^e^ Powers Priviledges and Immunities of any Other Parrish in this Province, And whereas Your Petitioners before y^e^ Seperation were Obliged by y^e^ Major vote of s^d^ Parrish to pay their Proportion to y^e^ Charge of Purchasing a house lot for the Ministry Near the Meeting House in the Lower Parrish and of Building a House for the Ministry & a Barn Diging a Well & fencing a burying place with Stone wall Sending home the Bell Twice to England to be New cast and Diverse other Charges of which we are Now Divested of any right or Priviledge in, to the Amount of at Least One Thousand Pounds Notwithstanding all which the Inhabitants of the s^d^ first or Lower Parrish have in a Preposterous and Clandestine Manner Entred upon the first Mentioned Grant Appropriated for the Use of the Ministry broke over y^e^ Line Settled by this Court and hastily Erected a fence Enclosing the whole without the knowledge of Your Petitioners till it was done Intending to Divest them of their Just rights and Priviledges the said first Parrish being Superior to them Abundantly in Polls & Estates Your Petitioners having been at y^e^ Expence of Errecting a Meeting House Settleing and Ordaining a Minister without any Assistance from y^e^ first Parrish which they might have Justly Expected considering what they had done for them in that Respect —

Your Petitioners therefore Humbly Supplicate that Your Honours would Interpose in their Affair, – Order that an Equal right in y^e^ s^d^ Ministry Land be set off to them and that the first or Lower Parrish refund and pay back to them their Proportion of what was Taken from Your Petitioners Towards Settling y^e^ Minister in y^e^ first Parrish as aforesaid Or that this Great & Honourable Court would in their known Wisdom and Justice Take their Distressing Circumstances into consideration & Grant Such reliefe in the Prem-

isses as to them shall Seem Meet, And Your Humble Suppliants As in Duty bound Shall Pray &c^{a}

Dated at Kittery in y^{e} Middle Parrish Aprill y^{e} 4th 1751

W^{m} Wentworth	Joseph Curtis	John Hutchins
Nicoles Weeks	Thomas Cutt	John Shapleigh
Sam^{l} Haley	James Johnson	Nathaniel Leach
Andrew Lewis	Jos Willson	Henry Benson
Richard Pope	Thomas Lewis	Thomas Hutchings
Charles Smith	Tobias Fernald	John Healey
Bengaman Hutchings	Thomas Rogers	Nath^{el} Fernald
Enoch Hutchins	Harkles Fernald	Rob^{t} Cutt
Joseph Weekes	Sam^{ll} Manson	John Shepherd
Nathaniel Keen	Samuell Johnson	Joseph Keen
Richard Rice	Samuel Rice	John Godsoe

In the House of Rep^{ves} April 8. 1751

Read and Ordered that the Pet^{rs} serve the first Parish in Kittery with a Copy of this Pet^{n} that they Shew cause if any they have on the Second tuesday of the next May Session why the Prayer thereof should not be granted

Sent up for concurrence T Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council April 8. 1751 Read & Concur'd

J Willard Sec̃ry

In Council June 12, 1751 Read & Ordered that the Consideration of this Petition be refer'd to the first Tuesday of the next Sitting of the Court

Sent down for concurrence Sam^{l} Holbrook D^{ty} Secry

Read and Concur'd T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

Consented to, S Phips

In Council Octob^{r} 8, 1751 Read again with the Answer of the first Parish in Kittery &

Ordered that James Minot & Joseph Pynchon Esq^{rs} with such as the Hon^{ble} House of Represent^{ves} shall join be a Comm^{ee} to hear the Parties consider the Petition & Answer

& report what they think proper for this Court to do thereon.

Sent down for Concurrence. J Willard Secry

In the House of Repves Octr 9. 1751

Read and Nonconcurd and Ordered that this Petn be dismiss'd.

Sent up for concurrence T. Hubbard Spkr

In Council Octo 9 1751

Read and Concurr'd J Willard Secry

Consented to, S Phips

Message

In the House of Repves April 5. 1751 – Ordered that the following Message be sent to his honr the Lievt Govr

May it please your honr

The House have Considered your Honrs Message to them of the 3d Instant, Do look upon it as a matter of uncertainty as to the French's making any Settlements at the River Lachoak, are Therefore of the Opinion that the orders yr Honr has already given to Capt Bradbury will be Sufficient to make discovery whether the French are making Settlements there or not, and untill the House can be more fully Satisfied of that fact they cant think it necessary to make Provision for sending Capt Sanders, with an arm'd force to that place

T. Hubbard Spkr

Message April 11, 1751.

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Representatives

It appears by Capt Stevens's Journal, which I have caused to be laid before you, that it is the Govr of Canada's Intention, that the Captives, which have been redeemed by the

French from the Indians, should be sent to Crown Point this Spring, in Expectation that there will be provision made for the repayment of the Money which has been advanced for the release of these unhappy Persons, & the necessary Cloathing they have been furnished with.

I must therefore recommend it to you to take such Measures as may be for the Honour of the Government, & may procure the Return of the Captives as speedily as possible.

Council Chamber April 11. 1751 S Phips

In the House of Rep^ives April 12. 1751

Read and Ordered that M^r Speaker M^r Tyng and Cap^t Williams with such as the Hon^ble Board shall Joyn be a Comm^ee to take this Mess^a under consideration and report what they Judge proper for this Court to do thereon

Sent up for concurrence T. Hubbard Spk^r

In Council April 12 1751 Read and concurr'd and Jacob Wendell and Tho^s Hutchinson Esq^rs are join'd in the affair.

J Willard Secry

The Committee appointed to consider the foregoing Message of his Honour the L^t Governour having attended the business are of opinion that it is not convenient for the Government to be at the Expence of redeeming the Captives, or to be at any Charge for their Cloathing while in Canada it appearing to the Committee that it has not been the practice in Cases of the like nature heretofore & it may be of very bad Consequence to introduce it now — Which is humbly submitted

Jacob Wendell by order

In Council April 24 1751 Read and sent down

In the House of Rep^ives April 25. 1751

Read and not accepted and Ordered that the Secretary be directed to write to the Relations of the Captives in Canada, advising them of the probability that said Captives will be

brought to Crown Point some time in the next month, that so the said Relatives may make provision for the Redemption of said Captives.

Sent up for concurrence T Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council April 25, 1751 Read — Concur'd

Sam^{l} Hubbard D^{y} Sec̃ry

Consented to; S Phips

Memorandum of M^{r} W^{m} Pote

Frenchman's Bay. y^{e} Entrance is Between y^{e} N' Easterly Part of mount desert & Schooduct which are about Six Leagues Distance one from y^{e} other E B N, & W B S, up in s^{d} Bay are many Pleasant Islands Uninhabited. at y^{e} head of it are two Good harbours & Some French Inhabitants· at this Place my Pilate James Mourton Informed me were two French Ships of War.

S^{r} Your most humble & obedient Serv^{t}

Will^{m} Pote Jnr

To the Cheif Engen^{r} &c &c &c

Letter, Thomas Fletcher to Capt. David Dunning April 11, 1751

To the Commanding Officer at Pemmaquid

S^{r}/ I Just Now Had News from a Frenchman that the Canada Indains are Gone out and will Strieke on y^{e} Eastren Fronteers I Beleave that its true for y^{e} Man Gave me a String of Wampum to Confirm the truth of it and I think it absolutely Necessary that People Should Immediatly secure themselves as speedly as thay Possably Can –

From y^{r} Hum^{le} Sr^{tt} Thomas Fletcher

S^{t} Georges Fort Apriel 11 1751

For Capt David Dunning at Brunswick

To the Commanding Officer at North yarmoth To be forwarded to the Commanding officer at Newcastle.

Letter, Thos Henderson to Lt Gov. Phips

St Georges April 11th 1751.

May It please your Honnour /

I have Inclosed sent your honour The coppy of the Intelligence I received Just now from the Commanding offisar of St Georges Fort, I am now going to broad Bay and all the Inhabitants to give the nessary warning. The case is very shoking, there is about one hundred familys In this settlement that with much Difickualty for want of Provisions was Indeavoring to plant for a feuter season which No doubt (weare they not Interupted) would turn to good acct But if they are forsed to garrison as I beleive will be the Case by to morrow noon, they have nothing to live upon not One day, haveing chearfully lived on clambs this month Past, I take upon me to give your hoñour this Information In behalf of the Inhabitants and prays yr Hoñour may Seariously take our condition into consideration and use such speedy measures for our relief as your Hounr in your Wisdom thinks proper, wee are all willing to stand and maintain ye frunteers if Inabled by yr Hounor and the Legislator, I am Honerd sir your most Humble & obediant sarvant

Thomas Henderson

Letter, Thos Fletcher to Capt. Wm Lithgow Apl 14, 1751

To ye Commanding officer at Fort Georg Sr/

I Just now Had newes from a French man that the Canada Indians are Gon out, and will Strike on ye Eastren Frountiers, I beleive that it's True, for ye Man Gave me a String of Wampum to Confirm ye Truth of it, and think it abseluetly

nesecery that y^e^ peopele Should Immediately Secure them Selves, as Speadely as thay possibly Can.

From your Humble Serv^t^ Tho^s^ Fletcher

a True Coppy yours to Serve Will^m^ Lithgow

Richmond April y^e^ 14^th^ 1751

P S S^r^ pray Send Coppys of this to all y^e^ ajecant places to your Garrison

Letter, John North to L^t^ Gov. Phips

Fort Frederick Aprill 15, 1751

May it Please y^r^ Hon^r^/

Last Friday I rec^d^ an Express from y^e^ Commanding Officer of S^t^ Georges Which I Inclose to y^r^ Hon^r^; & Likewise I sent Coppys of y^e^ same to Damariscotta, Sheepscut, Kennebeck, Richmond & Brunswick; that the Inhabitants, Might be on their Guard; — they are Generally Gone to Garrison, in Very Malloncolly Circumstances; their Winter Stores Expended; & No Liklyhood of Planting their feilds or Lumbering to support their familys. — Being Not Able to Withstand y^e^ Insults of y^e^ Enemie.

Your Hon^r^ Is Well Acquainted with y^e^ Helpless Condition of this Fort, haveing But Six Men to Defend it; Which A very Inconsiderable Number for so Large a Fort, I Beg Leave to Offer these things to y^r^ Hon^rs^ Consideration

And am your Hon^rs^ most Humb^le^ and Obedient Serv^t^

John North

Letter, John Oulton to L^t^ Gov. Phips

Fort George in Brunswick Apr: 15^th^ 1751

Hon^ble^ Sir

The Inclosed pap: I just now rec^d^ from Cap^t^ W^m^ Lithgow, Copies of the same hath been sent to the Inhabitance, two or

three dayes agone, which hath Occasioned great fear among them, And to that Degree, many of them are distressed in their mind I wish it may not be so in their Bodys also by some Evil Action from y^e^ Indian Enemies from whoes Cruel Actions, God Almighty deliver us all, for we are in a poor State of Defence without farther help from y^e^ Province, in w^ch^ I hope, y^r^ Honour will not be wanting, in your endeavours to give us all y^e^ assistance you Can, in order to protect us from our Enemies.

The state of this Fort, for want of Repairs & more Men, I lately sent to M^r^ Wheelwright, for him to put y^r^ honour in Mind, of what I gave you in Sep^r^ last, w^ch^ I hope will be taken into Consideration of the General Court. with all due respects, I am

Y^r^ Honours Most Obed^t^ Humb: Ser^t^ Jn^o^ Oulton

Letter, Enoch Freeman to L^t^ Gov. Phips.

Falmouth April 16^th^ 1721

Sir

The Inclosed I just rec^d^ from y^e^ Lieut^t^ of Saint Georges Fort, and I thought it proper to Express it to Your Honour as it is; and I hope it will arrive to your Honour before the General Court rises, that his Majestys Subjects, on the Eastern Frontiers, may have that Immediate Care taken of them, their present Danger calls for;

Sir, it is a melacholly Scene to behold So many People drove off from their Planting &c and not know what to go about for a Living.

But it gives Some Encouragement, that we may rely on Your Honour's Goodwill & Best Endeavours for the Frontiers

I am, Your Honour's Most Dutifull and Obed^t^ hum^l^ Serv^t^

Enoch Freeman

To y^e^ Hon^ble^ Spencer Phips Esq^r^ Lieut^t^ Gov^r^ &c —

Letter, Alex^r Nikels to Lt. Gov. Phips

To his Honnor Governor ffips

Sir inclosed you have the Copy of an Express sent to us by Incin Flatcher of St: Georges fort and we are now all heaped up into Garyson and Dars not go out looking Every day when the Indians will strak and the thing that most discorges us is that we have a report hear that there has been an upwards of a hundered Canada Indians at St: Georges and that they have had stors out of the truk hous I Canot think the report is true but it would be a good thought to look into it for if it be a lie as I supos it is people will not be so much discorged we hop to hear from your honnor som thing that will be Comfortable to our aid if need be and your speedy answer will very much incorg us in thes remot parts of the willdernes from your Humble servant at Comand

Alex^r Nikels

Sheepscot April the 16^th^ 1751

[Superscribed]
To his Honnor Governor ffips
at Bostou or Cambridg

Letter, Alex^r Nikels to Capt. Jabez Bradbury Ap^l 18, 1751.

Cap^t Jabez Bradbury

Sir

Wheras there Came an Express from Incine fflatcher of your fort at St: Georges to my hand bearing Date the 11^th^ of this instant wherein he assurs us that the Canada Indians was gon out and would sertainly strake at the Eastern frontiers it his put us all into Garyson therefore I would have you to warn the Penabscot and noragewalk Indians to _ of from Coming near us at this tim for as we are all heaped up

into Garryson and dars't do no manner of busyness for ourselves we think most proper for our own Defence and the good of the province to raise all the men can be spaired out of our Garysons and go out upon the back sid of our settlement to see if wee Can meet them in the woods give them a little of there own play untill we have aid from the province and if you will please to let those Indians that is our Suposed friends have warning to keep out of our way it will very much oblidge Sir your loveing friend

Sheepscot April the 18th 1751 Alexr Nikels

A true Copy of my letter sent to Capt: Bradbury to be Comunicated to his Honnor Spencer Phips Esqr Comander in chief &c.

"Lieutent Governrs Letter to Cpt Nichols May 1, 1751"

I have received from you a Copy of your Letter to Capt Bradbury. I question whether the Report of the Canada Indians coming on our Frontiers is true I think it probable they are gone to Nova Scotia. I have sent Belts of Wampom to the Penobscots Norredgewock & St Francois Tribes & expect they will meet in the Summer in order to confirm the Peace between us and though upon every appearance of Danger I would have the Inhabitants on the Frontier be constantly on their Guard, yet I cannot approve of sending out Men to give the Indians their own Play as you express it for you cannot distinguish between Friends & Enemys & by this means may involve the Government in a War which otherwise might have been avoided. I therefore expect that for the present you desist from your proposed measures unless the People should be actually attackd And be careful from time to time to advise me of any thing remarkable that may

occur that I may give such further Orders as may be necessary.

Letter, Sec^ry Willard to Capt. W^m Lithgow

Boston 1, May 1751

I am directed by his Honour the L^t Governor & the Council to acquaint you that a Vote has pass'd the hon^d Board authorizing you to distribute out of the Truck Trade a Sum not exceeding Fifty pounds lawful money among the Indians of the Noridgwalk Tribe or the S^t Francois Tribe if any of the last mentioned should come Down into your Fort and in doing this you must endeavour to engage the Men of greatest influence among the Indians that so they may be kept from any hostile Acts until the time of the Proposed Conference with them. It is likewise thought convenient by his Honour & the Board that you should caution the Inhabitants against firing upon any Indians unless there be good Evidence of their having a design to attack the English. A great deal depends on a prudent discharge of the Trust reposed in you at this Juncture it being of very great importance that Peace should be maintaind by all ways I mean consistent w^th the Honor of Government I am Sir, Your humble Serv^t

J Willard

To Cpt. William Lithgow

The same to Cpt. Jabez Bradbury, only Penobscot for Norridgewalk & Seventy for Fifty

" *Letter, Col. Moulton & others to L^t Gov. Phips*
May 2, 1751.

S^r

Yesterday were bro^t by Virtue of a Warrant from Sam^l Denny Esq^r of Georgetown, and comitted to His Maj^ts Goal here, two Men who are vehemently Suspected to have mur-

ther'd the Master & two Men, belonging to a Vessel bound from Cherry Point in Virginia, to Clement's Bay in Maryland, Sometime in February last, as mention'd in the Weekly Post Boy afterward. ~ Althô Majr Denny took the Examination of one of the men namely Geo: Willson upon oath, yet he acquainted us that the Information was so imperfect that it was not proper to Send it, and refer'd him to be examin'd here.

Accordingly he offer'd himself to be Evidence for the King, and declare the whole Truth, if he might not be tried for the said murthers. ~ We gave him our Word, that we wou'd recomend him to the Favour of ye Governmt upon that Condition; finding it impossible to get Sufficient Evidence for the Trial & condign Punishmt of so barbarous Murthers without him. And being carefully examin'd he made the inclosed Declaration upon oath which (as yor Honr will perceive) gives the most violent Suspicion.

After we had examin'd Willson Separate, we proceeded to examine Sutton, who undoubtedly gave evasive and false answers to Questions put to him, and by his Behaviour as well as by the different Accots these persons gave of themselves when examined by the Justices in New Hampshire, and other Circumstances concurring, we have great Reason to believe one or both of them were Actors in that cruel & inhumane Tragedy, we have therefore committed them both to the Stone Goal but have ordered William Sutton to be in Irons, and in a Separate Room until the Order of Governmt.

We have Subjoin'd to the Declaratiou of the Facts attending the Tragedy an Accot of Some persons they met with and Places where they lodged on their Travels, in order that Evidences to prove, that these men were the Identical persons that comitted those Murders, may be obtained.

It is very probable that part of the Cloathing these men have now on did belong to the Master of sd Vessel.

But as these Facts were committed in a Bay in Virginia we are not certain whether, it was within the Body of a County and must be tried there, or whether it was upon the High Seas, and so may be tried by a Court of Admiralty specially appointed by Virtue of an Act of Parliament made in y^e^ Reign of K: W^m^ y^e^ 3^d^

Wherefore we now give your Hon^r^ and the Hon^ble^ His Maj^ts^ Council this Information with the papers inclosed, to the End that such proceeding may be had concerning them as the uncommon Case calls for.

We shall be very glad that Something may be concluded, as Soon as may be, because Sutton Seems to be a person able to carry on deep Stratagems, and his Guard have inform'd us, that he would have undoubtedly, kill'd some of them in order to escape; There being but few apartm^ts^ in Goal, and other Prisoners there, are afraid of his doing Mischief.

We are Your Hon^rs^ most obedient and most humble Servants

Jer: Moulton
Simon ffrost
Dan^l^ Moulton

York May 2, 1751.

The Hon^ble^ Spencer Phipps Esq^r^ L^t^ Govern^r^

Berwick Petition. May 25, 1751

To the Honourable Spencer Phips Esq^r^ Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief in & Over his Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay and to the Honourable the Council and House of Representatives of said Province in Gen^ll^ Court Assembled May 1751 —

The Petition of Benjamin Chadbourn, William Gerrish James Gerrish, John Thompson jun^r^ and Moses Butler Selectmen of the Town of Berwick in the County of York for and in Behalf of said Town Humbly Sheweth

That the freeholders & Inhabitants of said Town of Berwick upon Due warning given Met on the Eleventh day of March last past to Choose Town officers as Usual at which time y^e^ Town Made Choice of a Person for their Clerk who refused to take the Oath Required by the Act made for Drawing in the Bills of Credit &c — whereupon the Town proceeded to and did make Choice of Another Person for Town Clerk who likewise refused to take y^e^ said Oath — then the Town Adjourn'd their Meeting to the 26^th^ of said Month of March at which time some Difficulties Ariseing about the Choice of Town officers y^e^ s^d^ Town Adjourn'd their Meeting to the fifteenth day of April last & then Met but meeting with more Difficulty they Adjourn'd their Meeting to y^e^ 29^th^ of April when being Met they Chose all their officers to Serve the Town the Current year but several of their officers being absent at the time of their being Chosen when Summoned to be Sworn refused to take the Oath afores^d^ which made it Necessary to have Another Meeting Called to Choose others in y^e^ room of those before Chosen who refused to serve & Accordingly there was Another Town Meeting Caled for that Purpose & held on y^e^ 21. of May Instant when y^e^ Town made Choice of such officers as were wanting But some Doubt has Arisen & is Moved by some of the Inhabitants that the Town had No Lawfull Athority to Adjourn their Meeting Tho^u^ Actually Caled & held Several Dayes in the Month of March but by reason of some Misunderstanding Amongst y^e^ People the Town officers were not all Chosen till y^e^ 29^th^ of April last which Meeting was held by Virtue of the same Warrant that Called y^e^ Meeting on y^e^ Eleventh of March — and being held by Virtue of that Warrant by Adjournments Agreed upon by y^e^ Town from time to time & being Customary to Adjourn Meetings by Votes was Amongst us supposed to be Lawfull and Could Not hurt or Injure Any Man — and as y^e^ Peace & Quiet of the Town

depends Much upon y^e^ Officers Chosen their being Established that they may attend their Duty in their respective offices for the Public Good —

We therefore humbly pray that if this Hon^ble^ Court shall Judge that the Adjournments of y^e^ Town Meeting from y^e^ Month of March into the month of April for finishing the business of y^e^ Town Meeting to be Illegal it May be Attributed to our Weakness & forgiven and that this Honourable Court will be pleased of their Great and wonted Goodness to Confirm y^e^ Votes for y^e^ Choice of Town officers Made at the Several Meetings Aforesaid or Grant them such relief in the Premises & Direction & authority for any further or other Proceedings therein as this Court in their Great Wisdom & Justice shall Seem Meet and y^r^ Petitioners shall pray &c —

Berwick May 25, 1751

Moses Butler
Benj^a^ Chadbourn
W^m^ Gerrish
John Thompson Jur
James Garish
} Select men

In the House of Rep^ves^ June. 6. 1751

Read and Ordered that the Prayer of this Pet^n^ be so far granted as that the several Votes herein mentioned relating to the Choice of Town officers be and hereby are confirmed –

And that the said Town officers be and they hereby are as much Obliged (to all intents and purposes) to Serve in the respective offices to which they were Chosen as though they had been Chosen in the Month of March last

Sent up for concurrence

Att^r^ Roland Cotton Cler Dom Rep

In Council June 6, 1751 Read & Concurr'd

Sam^l^ Holbrook D^ty^ Sec̃ry

Consented to S Phips

Depositions, May 27, 1751.

The Deposition of Gideon Man, Benjamin Welch & Lemuel Bolles all of North Yarmouth, Testifie & Say That We being in Company with Several others yesterday morning Looking for three Children (viz Joseph Chandler Son of Edmond Chandler Solomon Mitchel & Daniel Mitchel Sons of Benjamin Mitchel) that were then Missing we discover'd where the Indians by their Tracts & by a Musquash Skin made into a Case & us'd by them as we Suppose & drop'd when they Lay behind a Fence by the Road we Saw where they Took the Boys & follow'd their Tracts both Indians & boys together for some considerable Way where they Carried them off.

Gideon Man
Benjamin Welch
Lemuel Bolles

And further the said Benjamin Welch & Lemuel Boles Say that they in Company with several others in pursuit of the Indians came to the place of Edward King of s^{d} Town & in his Inclosure we found a yoke of Oxen of his Shot (as we Suppose by the Indians) & Some part of the meat cut of & carried away.

Benjamin Welch
Lemuel Bolles

York ss. North Yarmouth May 27, 1751.

Personally appearing The above named Gideon Man, Benjamin Welch and Lemuel Boles made Oath to the Truth of the above Depositions by them Severally Subscribed.

Before me, Samuel Seabury Jus^{ts} Pacis

Letter, Jn^{o} Oulton to L^{t} Gov. Phips

Fort George in Brunswick May 27th 1751

Hon^{ble} Sir

Yesterday ab^{t} 4 a Clock in y^{e} afternoon Came here Daneil

Pall from North yarmouth, who Informed me of y^e^ Indians takeing & Carrying away, w^th^ them three Boys, y^e^ night before. Some Men went after them & by their track did suppose there was about ten or twelve of them. This puts all these parts in An Alarm, not knowing, where they will be next. We are in a poor State of Defence for want of Repayrs, as I gave y^r^ Honour an account of in Sep^r^ last, & since y^t^, I begd M^r^ John Wheelwright to put y^r^ Honour in mind of it. Its a poor State we are in, & every day makes things worss & worss. For our firing off, two Great Guns, only with Powder, gave our platform & Carrages such a shake y^t^ I thought both would have fell down, & am sure it will be so, when we Come to use them w^th^ Shot, therefore I pray y^r^ Honour will lay this affair before y^e^ General Court, that I may have orders to doe what is needful If thats Obtained, I beg y^r^ honour will Let me have y^e^ orders as soone as possible. with all due respect I am

Y^r^ Honours Most Obed^t^ humb. Ser^t^

Jn^o^ Oulton

Letter, Ezek^l^ Cushing to L^t^ Gov. Phips May 28, 1751.

Honor^d^ S^r^

I have just now rec^d^ Intelligence of the Indian Enemy's taking three Boys Prisoners at North Yarmouth as Likewise of their killing a yoke of oxen the Particulars of the affair your Honour may informe your Self by the enclosed Evidences of Several Persons belonging to Said Place. I have nothing further that is remarkable to acquaint your Honour with, I subscribe myself your

Honours most obedient Humble Serv^t^

Ezekiel Cushing

Falmouth May 28^th^ 1751.—

To His Honour Spencer Phips Esquire Coñander in Chief in and over his Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay The Honourable his Majestys Council and the Honourable House of Representatives in a General Court Assembled May 29. 1751.

The Petition of the Subscribers Grantees of a Certain Tract of Land adjoyning to North Yarmouth

humbly Sheweth That Your Petitioners have Spent a great Deal of Time and been at considerable Expence in bringing forward a Settlement as may appear by the Account hereto annexed and had compleated the Settlement according to the Conditions of the said grant if they had Not been hindred by the Breaking out of the War and after the End of the French War We Concluded to proceed to Settlement but the Indians Making further Disturbance discouraged Your Petitioners from Proceeding they having Granted the Sum of three Pounds just before the last Disturbance made by the Indians upon Each Right.

Your Petitioners Therefore pray that your Honours would please to grant a further Time for Performing the Conditions of their Grant and your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray &c.

Daniel Witham, Phile^{n} Warner, Sam^{ll} Stevens } Com^{tee} of the Grantees

An Account of the Proceedings of the Grantees of a Certain Tract of Land adjoyning to North Yarmouth conditionally granted to Some Inhabitants of the Town of Glocester, by the great & General Court at their Sessions in the Year

The said Grantees have raised And granted at Severell Times the Sum of Twenty two pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence upon Each Right amounting to the Sum of one

thousand Three hundred and fifty nine Pounds one shilling All Which has been paid except the last grant of three pounds a Right granted In the Year 1749 when the indians making Disturbance the Affair was not pursued according to the Design.

A Way has been cut thro' the Woods about a Dozen Miles and two or three large Bridges & fourten more Cart bridges but smaler been built; A Saw Mill has been raised and finished and set to Work Which cost about four hundred Pounds in the Year 1743.

and fifteen Frames of Houses raised, There have been four fields of Corn the Rye, & many Loads of hay Cut on s^{d} Land & Catle keep there one Winter

Phile^{n} Warner clark

Glocester May 25th 1751

Record.

at A Legale Parish Meeting held In y^{e} Lower Parish In Kittery June 3 1751 Voted That S^{r} W^{m} Pepperrell Barn^{t} be Desiered to Goe to the Generall Court to Make Answer to A Petition Sent In to said Court Apr^{l} 4th 1751 by y^{e} Inhabitants of the Third or Middle Parish In Kittery Afore Said.

A True Copy of Reco^{d}

Att^{r} p Elihu Gunnison P: Cl^{r} Ju^{r}

Record.

At a Legal Parish Meeting held in y^{e} Lower or first Parish In Kittery June 6th 1751.

Voted That y^{e} Parish Clerk Informs the Inhabitants of the Medill Parish that y^{e} first Parish has Desired S^{r} W^{m} Pepperrell to Petition to y^{e} Generale Court for a Continuance of

there Petition to Prevent their Being at y^e^ Charge of Sending An Agent untill the Affaire Can be heard.

A True Copy of Reco^d^ Att^r^

Elihu Gunneson: P: Cl^r^
Ju^r^

Letter.

Kittery June 6^th^ 1751.

Honourable Sir

Inclosed you have a Petition w^ch^ I beg y^e^ favour of you to present to y^e^ great & general Court.

I am sorry ye Parish made choice of me to answer it, under y^e^ present distressing circumstances of myself & family but if the Court would be pleased to put it of for some Longer time, I should indeav^r^ to attend, to prevent the Parish being put to any further trouble & charge

I am Your Most Humble Servant

W^m^ Pepperrell

The Hon^ble^ Josiah Willard Esq^r^
Superscribed to
The Honourable Josiah Willard Esq^r^
Secretary of the Province of
Massachusetts Bay In Boston

Petition of Sir W^m^ Pepperrell June 6, 1751

To the Hon^ble^ Spencer Phips Esq^r^ Lieu^t^ Governour & Comander in Chief in & over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusets Bay in New England & to the Hon^ble^ His Majesty's Council & the Hon^ble^ House of Represen^ves^ for Said Province in Gen^l^ Court Assembled.

The Petition & remonstrance of William Pepperrell Humbly Showeth

That whereas on y^e^ 21^st^ may last past the first Parish of Kittery was served with a copy of a Petition to the Great & General Court signed by Mess^rs^ William Wentworth Thomas Cutt, Joseph Curtis & others, and also with a Citation from y^e^ said Hon^ble^ Court on the 11^th^ of this Ins^t^ to Shew Cause why y^e^ s^d^ Petition should not be granted, and whereas the said first Parish of Kittery have chosen me their agent on that occasion, and such being the dispensations of Divine Providence towards me and my family as to render it almost impracticable for me to attend my duty in this affair or the more important affairs of the Province, till my mind is in some greater measure relieved, of w^ch^ the third Parish in Kittery have been duly notified.

Your Petioner therefore Humbly requests that your Honours in your great goodness would be pleased to protract the time for a hearing, to the next sessions or to such future time as your Honours shall judge proper, when your Petioner begs leave to Assure your Honours, that he shall be able to Show not only the unreasonableness of their Petition in general, but y^t^ there are many things therein Asserted as Facts which have Little or no foundation in Truth.

I am with all Duty & Esteem Your Honours Faithfull and Most obedient Humble Servant

W^m^ Pepperrell

Kittery 1^st^ Parish June 6^th^ 1721

"*A Pet^n^ of the Selectmen of Brunswick June 7, 1751.*"

Province of the Massachusetts Bay In New England

To the Hon^ble^ Spencer Phips Esq^r^ Liv^t^ Gov: for the time Being: and Hon^ble^ Councel & Hon^ble^ house of Representatives In general Court Assembly May 29^t^ 1751

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the town of Brunswick In the County of York
Most Humbly Sheweth

That John Martin An Inhabitant of s^{d} Town: In the Late Excursion of the Indians: on the tenth of September last as he was at his Labour: In his own field was taken & Carri'd to Canada: & Sold to Joseph Cadiit for Two hundred livers: for which sume: s^{d} Cadiit accepted his Note of hand by which means: he was permitted to Return to his family: & now Expects a Demand will be made of s^{d} sume the payment of which: we are perfectly Sensible: Is not In his power: being In Low Circumstances: haveing a family of seven Children most of them young & unable to Soport themselves:

And further y^{r} Petitioners Beggs Leave to Inform your Hon^{r} & this Hon^{ble} Court on the Day aforesaid viz: the tenth of September last, W^{m} Ross & his son John Ross of Sheepsgut as we are Informed were also Carried into Captivity by a Company of Indians: & sold at Canada: having Endured Hardships by the way by reason of his Lameness: Suffering much: as to his Estate by having his house, & furniture, burned by the Indians: Last war: and what afterwards he procured by his Industrey: was Burned by the Indians in their late Excursion: S^{d} Ross Leaving Behind him: a wife & four Children one of which is Dead and his wife: for the Soport of her self & family was obliged to remove from Sheepsgutt afores^{d} to her fathers Garrison In Brunswick afores^{d}

Therfor y^{r} Petitioners Humbly supplicate: y^{r} Hon^{r} & this Hon^{ble} Court: praying thy would: In there grate wisdom & goodness provide: for there Releif & liberty: which there present Distressed Cases: Calls for: we Sopose that petitioners of this nature, have been preferred to this Hon^{ble} Court: & y^{t} Some members of this Hon^{ble} Court: have

objected, against giveing Rerleif To the Distressed Captives. by saying y^{t} It would be of Bad Consequence: It would still give Encouragement: to the Indians & french to go on In the same method: to Distrees the Subjects: & Insult the Province: we would humbly offer our Reasons to obviate these objections: the Government May Relive. the Distressed Captives: In Such a manner: that may Never Come to the Knowledge of the french & Indians: But provideing the Gov^{t} In there grate wisdom Should see meet: It should Come to there knowledge we Humbly Conceve there might be then remonstrances made to the Government at home: that some orders might be obtained by the King of france to the governent of Canada: that for the future there might be a stop put to these Violations & Incursions: made on there frontiers, we begg y^{r} hon^{rs}: would forgive this freedom, Humbly Conceveing: You will Do that: that will be for the Hon^{r} of the Government for the Releif of Distressed Captives: as y^{r} petitioners In our present Circumstances Are not able to afford them Releif

And y^{r} Petitioners As In Duty bound shall Ever Pray

John Minot
Robert ffinney
Isack Snow
} Select men of Brunswick

Letter, Enoch Freeman to L^{t} Gov. Phips

Falmouth June 8th 1751

Sir

This Day the Indians kill'd and Scalpt one Joseph Burnal, about half a Mile off of Pesumpscot Mills, in the Road leading from thence to North Yarmouth an honest Blacksmith, his horse also was found dead by him, with four Bullet Holes thro' him. This Action is so perfidious I have hardly

Patience enough to relate it; that when our People think they may go Safely about their Business (as we hear a Treaty is concluded upon, & that till then all Hostilities were to cease) shou'd be Suddenly & unexpectedly Shott down; their Scalps tore off their Heads, and their Bodys left on the Ground in Gore presently a Neighbour or Friend is as Suddenly Surpriz'd with the Sight; Immediately the Towns are Alarm'd, then every one quits his Business, Some fly into Houses & Garrisons for Safety, others muster and range in Vain thro' the Woods after the Murderers, & then all Business laide aside for a while, not knowing where to be Safe, to the unspeakable Damage of the Publick as well as particulars; untill Necessity forces 'em out into Danger again.— And if the Governm^{t} dont take some Speady Measures to help us, we are ruin'd, and I must leave it to their Supe^{r} Wisdom to project some Effectual way to relieve us, who live, or rather have a being on the Frontiers —

Your Honour will please to Excuse all Impertinence in
Your Honours Obed^{t} hum^{l} Serv^{t}
Enoch Freeman

His Honour y^{e} Lieut^{t} Govern^{r} & Commander in Chief, &c

[Superscribed]
On his Majestys Service
To the Hon^{ble} Spencer Phips Esq^{r} Lieut^{t} Governour & Commander in Chief of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay &c at Cambridge
p M^{r} Dan^{l} Godfry

Letter, Jabez Bradbury to L^{t} Gov. Phips

S^{t} Georges July 8th 1751

May it Please your Honour

This day one of Squadooks Sons told me there was a french Ship Lately arriv'd at S^{t} Johns River had brought two

hundred workmen in order to Complete a Fort they were building nere the mouth of that River & that they had also a great number of Great Guns & said they were told by the French that the debate between the English and french Concerning Nova Scotia was Setled by Governer Shirley, he also told me he had seen Indians from Cannade who Said when the Indians thear, Recived the Belt Sent from this Government, they Presented it to the L^{t} Governer of Cannada who Comended them for so doing, and that he advised them to be at peace with the English, he also Said the french were gon out with a great number of Men in quest of som foreign Indians who had Lately kild or taken Seventeen men in one of their frontier Setlements near the Lake. there being no particular day set, & being often askt by the Indians when they shall waite on your Honour here, I have venterd to tell them that by the 15th of Agust they may Expect to Se your Honoer with A Number of Gentlemen of the Council agreeable to the Interview Proposd by your Honour.

I subscribe my self your Honours most obedient humble Serv^{t} Jabez Bradbury

May it please your Honer Since I wrote the above I Ricivd a leter from the Jesuit to your honour & another from the Indians to me in which they Say they Shall be Ready to waite on you at this Place at the time apointed which will be the Eighth of August. their letter to me was Sind by Sebooset, Loran Squadook & Sundry others of their most Considerable men

I am as above your Honours most obedient Humb^{l} Serv^{t} Jabez Bradbury

Letter, Job Averell to Capt. Alex^{r} Nickels

Sheepscut July y^{e} 9th 1751

Capt^{n} Nickels Sir Whereas by your Pamphlet which you

and your Squire drew in my Absence and has carried into Court: you have so far insinuated the wrong done to your good name by the paper I carried into Court so as to impose so far upon the Honourable Court as to appoint a Committee to examine into the affair: this is therefore to inform you that it is now my turn to summons your whole Company or who I please to Boston to answer to such Questions as I shall ask them and that before your face. therefore if you dont come directly with some of the most Credible men in your Company and settle that affair so that it proceed no further: I will assure you that I will present you for selling Rhum more then twenty times and your father also.

this from Stand by the truth Job Averell

[Superscribed]
To Capt^{n} Alexander Nickels Jun^{r}
at Newcastle

Letter, L^{t} Gov. Phips to Capt. W^{m} Lithgow

Boston July 12, 1751.

Sir

You must acquaint such of the Indians as you may have Opportunity to see, that I am exceedingly surprised that after a Treaty had been app^{ted} between this Gov^{t} & them, one Englishman sh^{d} be kill'd while travelling upon the Road, & three Children captivated, & that I expect that the Indians of the Penobscots & Norridgewalk Tribes sh^{d} use their utmost Endeavours that those Children be brought to the Treaty & delivered up.

Your Friend & Serv^{t} S. Phips

Cpt. W^{m} Lithgow – at Richmond Fort

The same to Cpt Jabez Bradbury at the Fort at S^{t} Georges River

Letter, L^t^ Gov. Phips to Col. Ezkl Cushing. July 15, 1751.

Sir,

I have receivd such Advices from Cap^t^ Lithgow at Fort Richmond as gives too much reason to fear that the Indians of Norridgewock & Penobscot as well as those who are near to Canada design to break with us & that the People on the Frontiers are in danger of being suddenly attack'd by them. You are therefore immediately to give notice to all exposed places to be on their guard & not only to be careful for their own defence but to use their utmost endeavours if possible to intercept or destroy any Indians that may be coming in an hostile manner against them & it might prove extreamly serviceable if any of them could be captivated & I doubt not the persons who should effect it would receive an handsome reward from the Government. At the same time as we have no certainty of the Disposition of the Penobscots and Norridgewocks, caution should be used that where any Indians shall come in peaceably & no Hostilitys be offerd by them they should still be treated as Friends that so if possible peace may be preservd. And as you will probably have further Intelligence before this comes to your hands of the steps taken by the Indians & may hereafter receive Advices before they can reach me I must leave it in a great measure to your prudence to give Orders from time to time that reprizals may be made on all such Indians be they more or less as may attempt or evidently design to annoy us & that you cause men to be raised accordingly; & at the same time to avoid all Hostilitys against such Indians as are willing to remain in peace & shall appear in a friendly manner. And that you may be the the better prepared in case of an Attack I think it convenient & it is my direction to you that you forthwith enlist the 50 Men for whom an Establishment has been made by the Court to attend me at the proposed Interview & that they be kept in constant readiness to march against any of

the Enemy who may come upon our Frontiers & if you have reason to suspect any partys to be lurking about with a design to annoy us I would have you employ the whole or any part of said Men to go in search of them & if possible intercept or destroy them.

If you should receive any Intelligence which may look as if the Penobscots and Norridgewocks designd to attend the Interview at Georges & that our present suspicions are not well grounded you must be very careful that nothing be done to hinder them as I have great hopes that a War may be prevented if we can have a Meeting with them.

Camb. July 15, 1751

Letter, L^t Gov. Phips to Col. Ez^kl Cushing

Boston July 23, 1751

Sir

I have directed Cpt. Lithgow to have his Garrison recruited with ten Men; And lest he should not be able to enlist them, I have informed him that I would give you orders to raise them, and therefore I hereby direct & impower you to raise ten Men for Recruiting the Garrison at Richmond Fort or so many as Cpt. Lithgow shall want to make up that Number.

By my advices from Cpt. Lithgow I find things on your Frontier to be in a very dangerous State; And therefore I must repeat my Orders to you that you do every thing necessary for the Protection of the Inhabitants & repelling & pursuing any Indians that may assault them. Sir W^m Pepperil complains that Care is not taken to have some of the Western Parts of the Co. of York that ly exposed advertised of the Appearance of an Enemy in the more Eastern Parts You will therefore take Care that Intelligence be given to all exposed Places.

Coll Ezekiel Cushing.

Letter, L^t Gov. Phips to Capt. Jabez Bradbury

Boston July 23, 1751.

Sir,

I wrote to you the 16^th Instant & sent you a Copy of a Letter I had rec^d from Cpt. Lithgow. Since that I have rec^d your Letter of the 12^th Instant with one from the Penobscot Jesuit written at the Desire of the Indians of that Tribes; which represent the pacifick Spirit of the Penobscot Indians. This morning I rec^d an other Letter from Cpt. Lithgow giving an Acc^t of Mischiefs done by a great Number of the Indians, & probably divers of the Norridgewocks.

These different Acc^ts of things from those several Quarters & differ^t Behaviour of the Indians appear very hard to be reconciled. I have therefore thought it necessary to send Cpt. Saunders to S^t Georges & Richmond that I may have as early Intelligence of Affairs as may be in some Hopes that the Norridgewocks upon Consultation with the Penobscot Men may be brought over to their Sentiments. You must send me the fullest Accounts of these Affairs you can possibly obtain & particularly of the time the Indians may agree upon for the Treaty if they keep staunch to their Resolutions for Peace; It must be considered that these late Managem^ts of the Indians have necessarily set back our Preparations for the Treaty; Besides you must inform the Indians that L^t Gov^r Mascarene will appear there in behalf of the Province of Nova Scotia. Give as quick a Dispatch to Cpt. Saunders as may be.

Cap^t Jabez Bradbury

Letter, Lt. Gov. Phips to Capt. W^m Lithgow

Sir,

I have rec^d your Letter of the 9^th & 15^th Inst^t & am sorry to find we have so much reason to fear that the Norridgewock

are in Confederacy with those of S^{t} Francois: My last Advices from Cpt. Bradbury gave me considerable Encouragem^{t} to hope that the Storm might blow over. In the mean time it seems very difficult to reconcile the different Conduct of the Penobscot & Norridgewock Indians as you will see by Cpt. Bradburys & the Jesuits Letters Copies of w^{ch} you have herewith inclosed.

I have considered the small Number of your Garrison & the Difficulty of y^{re} Duty as you have represented it & accordingly direct & impower you to enlist Ten Men for the Reinforcem^{t} of y^{re} Garrison, and shall write to Coll. Cushing to give you any assistance necessary for raising the Men.

I trust in your Faithfulness & Prudence for the right Managem^{t} of affairs in this difficult Situation. You will let me have Advices from time to time of every thing of moment that may occur. I shall send Cpt. Saunders imediately to S^{t} Georges River to have further Intelligence of the Disposition of the French Indians & I shall order Cpt. Bradbury to advise you of w^{t} may be necessary you sh^{d} know relating thereto for regulating your further Conduct.

Y^{r} Friend & Servant

S. Phips

P. S. You must acquaint me in your next what Treaty or Copy of a Treaty was brought into your Fort & deliv^{d} up & by what Indian.

Cap^{t} W^{m} Lithgow

Letter, John Gatchel to Col. Ezkl Cushing July 25, 1751.

Hon^{d} S^{r}/

This is to acquaint you that yesterday a number of Indians attacked some of our people as they were mowing: & Carried Seven Into Captivity viz: Edmund Hinkley Isaac Hinkley Gideon Hinkley Sam^{ll} Lumbers: Sam^{ll} Whitney & his Son

Sam[ll] Hezekiah Purrenton & 1: there Goeing of: killed & wounded upwards of twentey Cattle, and Carried of upwards of four Cattle We Judge there Number to be Betwixt twentey & Thirtey: We are In A Distressed Condition & without we Are Speedily Helped Are afraid must Abandon Our Settlement, this Is the Substance from Y[r] Hum. Serv[t]

John Gatchel

Bruns[k] July 25[th] 1751

P: S: these above mentioned persons all belonged to that part of the town Called New Meadows.

Letter, Enoch Freeman to Lt Gov. Phips

Falmouth July 26[th] 1751

Sir,

The moment Coll[o] Cushing Sent me the Inclosed, and as he was not well, desir'd me to Express it to your Honour, which I have done by one M[r] Daniel Tucker –

It is needless to represent to your Honour the Distress and Difficulty of our Frontiers, as I am Sure your Honour, can not be insensible of it — and indeed as we hear an Acco[t] is lately carry'd to Your Honour of the Peaceable Disposition of the Indians, we Apprehend it wou'd be fruitless, so only in Duty Bound, Send the Inclos'd Letter from Cap[t] John Gatchel of Brunswick to Coll[o] Cushing –

I am Sir Your Honours Most Dutifull & Obed[t] hum[l] Serv[t]

Enoch Freeman

Letter, Jacob Wendell to Hon. Josiah Willard

Albany July 26[th] 1751

M[r] Secretary

S[r] Agreable to the desire of Brigadeer Dwight & Coll[o] Partridge I have waited here untill the return of Cap[t] Van Shaial & M[r] Abeel from Crown Point, which was yesterday

in the afternoon with Tenn Prisoners att the eastward in our Province Viz^{t} Lazarus Noble with his wife and four Children wth Jabez Chub and Ann Holmas all taken from Swann Island near Richmond, and William Ross and his Sonn John taken at Sheepscutt, with one Scotch woman, these were all that were att Crowne Point Two Children more of Lazarus Nobles Were expected there dayly as they Tell me but were not come, when they came from thence, So could not Stay for them we were Oblidged to send five hundred Dollars to Pay for these Tenn and John Martin redemption from the Indians & Clothing before they would Suffer these to come away which mony I have been Oblidged to borrow there, and also the Charge of Sending Twice and bringing them from Crowne Point here) I have this day been Providing them with Shoes &c^{a} necessary for them and having rested here a little, have agreed to send them early in the morning in a Battoe about Thirty Myles down y^{e} River to a Place Called Claverack, and from thence to be Carryed in a waggen to Sheffield where have given them a letter to David Ingersoll Esq^{r} & Cap^{t} Ashly &c^{a} to gett horses for the woman, and Children to carry them to Westfield, where _ have given them a letter to the Justices & Military officers to Send them forward to Brigadeer Dwight, who will forward their goeing to Boston & There I have directed them to Apply to Yourself for assistance to be Sent to their respective Places of Abode. they have Signed the Promisary note the Commissioners sent by Cap^{t} Van Shayel for them to Sign at Crowne Point, and they seem to be Truely Thankfull for their Deliverance out of Captivity. I Purpose now the begining of next week to Sett out for Boston Through Connecticut, and hope to be at home the week after next, with due respects to His Honnour the Liev^{t} Governour and the Council I remain Thier And

Hon^{ble} S^{r}/ Your most Humble Servant

Jacob Wendell

P: S: wee gott Two Belts made here, and thinking they may be wanted to Send to the Eastward have Sent them by Mr Noble to Deliver to Your Self

Honble Josiah Willard Esqr

[Superscribed]

To The Honourable Josiah Willard Esqr
Secretary of the Province of The Massachusetts Bay
att Boston

Letter, John North to Lt Gov. Phips

Fort Frederick July 30th 1751

May it Please yr Honr

The Last Evening Captn Sanders Put in here for a Harbour, Who Informs that the Indians on Last Thursday took seven Men & Kill'd A Number of Cattle at New meadows; Last Saturday and Sabbath We heard severall Allarms, But Cant Give An Acct of What Mischeif Done —

On the 21st Inst I recd An Express from yr Honr for Captn Bradbury, it happen'd there was a Shoop Bound to Broad bay in our Harbour, Otherwise I should be Oblidged To Hire Men & Boat; As I was the Last Time I sent your Honrs Letters to Georges.

Therefore I Beg Leave To offer to your Honrs More Decerning Judgment, the necessity of Sending or Ordering a Good Boat & Oars; & Men so that I May be Enabled to Discharge that Duty, yr Honr Was Pleased to Confer on Me; As Becomes a Soildeir —

If your Honr Thinks proper to Add to our Number I shall be Exceedingly Obliged to yr Honr to send Western Men; for Our Inhabitants here has so much planting Lumbering & Stock to provide Hay for, they Cant Attend their Duty, I

send y^r^ Hon^rs^ Table by Cap^t^ Sanders & Beg Leave to Subscribe Your Hon^rs^ Most Hum^le^ & Dutyfull Serv^t^

John North

Letter, Sir W^m^ Pepperrell to L^t^ Gov. Phips Aug. 6, 1751.

Sir

I have received your Hon^rs^ favour of y^e^ 31. of last month wherein I am directed to Enlist fifty Able bodied Men out of the Regiment under my Command and to send them to Falmouth, to be under the Direction of Col^o^ Ezek^l^ Cushing — upon Sight of w^ch^ I sent for Cap^t^ John Harmon who I think to be a good officer and directed him to Enlist y^e^ said men I Likewise wrote to all y^e^ Cap^ts^ in this Regiment to assist him & hope yo^r^ orders will soon be comply'd with, althô Men in this part of the County are Very Scarce by reason that maney was Lost at Louisbourg, Meanus & going there, and the last year when there was an impress here Several young men run out of this part of the County to New Hampshire & there continue. I am of opinion that several parts in this Regiment ly's as much exposed to the Indians as the other doth. I should be glad to know what must be don if the Men will not Enlist.

your Commands Shall be Obey^d^ by

Sir your Hon^rs^ Most Obed^t^ Humble Servant

Kittery August 6^th^ 1751 W^m^ Pepperrell

His Hon^r^ Lieu^t^ Gov^r^ Phips

[Superscribed]

On His Majestys Service 2/6

To the Honourable Leiu^t^ Gov^r^ Phips Commander in Chief of His Majes^tys^ Province of the Massachusets Bay att Cambridge

Letter, Josiah Willard to Col. Israel Williams

Boston Aug. 9, 1751.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lieut. Gov^{r} & Council to inform you that after all the solemn Professions of the Penobscot Indians to maintain the Peace, & their great Desires to meet the Lieut. Gov^{r} at S^{t} Georges & attend the proposed Treaty there, for confirming the same. This morning we have certain Advices from Cpt. Bradbury that a considerable number of the Penobscot Indians had joined with those of S^{t} Francois, & that in a Day or two they would set upon the English inhabiting on S^{t} Georges River. This Advice I am Ordered to send you & to desire that you would in the most suitable manner apprize the Inhabitants above you & other Places about you that may ly exposed to an Enemy, of this State of affairs, that so they may provide for their Defence; & particularly that you would give Intelligence of these Matters to the several Garrisons at Number Four, Fort Dummer & Fort Massachusets, or else where in y^{re} Neighbourhood there may be any Soldiers in the Pay of the Province.

I am Sir your very humble Serv^{t}

J Willard

Col^{o} Israel Williams

Answer to Petition of Third Parish In Kittery. Sept. 25, 1751.

To the Hon^{ble} Spencer Phips Esq^{r} Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief in & over, His Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, and to the Hon^{ble} His Majestys Council and the Hon^{ble} House of Representatives for said Province in General Court assembled. ~

The first or Lower Parish of Kittery having been served by Order of the Great & General Court with the Copy of a Petition & Remonstrance of the third Parish in said Town which said Parish have preferred to your Honours bearing Date y^e^ 4^th^ April 1751, And the said first Parish having also been ordered by your Honours to shew Cause why the Prayer of s^d^ Petition should not be granted, In Obedience to the same beg Leave to observe.

That in the Year of our Lord 1660 before Berwick was taken off from Kittery and erected into a Township, the said Town of Kittery was divided into three parts, and in about nine years after, the s^d^ Town of Kittery made a Grant of 150 Acres of Land to each Division for the use & Service of the Ministry for ever, And that in Process of time when the lower Division came to lay out their Grant of said 150 Acres It so happened that it interfered with other Grants that were laid out prior to this, by w^ch^ means there is left remaining of said 150 Acres but about 80 Acres, which is all that the now first Parish of Kittery can claim or do possess in virtue of s^d^ Grant: and which, at the Settlement of our Senior Pastor the Rev^d^ M^r^ Newmarch, was voted to him "during his Ability to Preach and no longer, and after-"wards to succeed to the Minister that should be next called "& settled in his Room." as by a Vote of the old Parish may fully appear. In which Vote the Petitioners were as active as ourselves & they can by no means pretend y^t^ y^e^ Minister they claim it for is M^r^ Newmarches Successor. Accordinly when we proceeded to settle the Rev^d^ M^r^ Stevens, the s^d^ Land was taken into Possession by him not in a preposterous & clandestine Manner as the s^d^ third Parish unjustly alledge; But after several publick Meetings legally called & held, when among other things the Matter was fully considered & treated, and which gave opportunity for some of the Leading Men of the third Parish to give their Attend-

ance, which they accordingly did, & consequently the third Parish had notice enough of our Proceedings. But we beg further to observe to your honours, that if the s^{d} third Parish Had remained with us, they might have enjoyed not only the said 80 Acres of Land but every other Benefit & Privilege in common with us. But such was their Disposition for many years past that nothing would content them but a new Parish for which they used any Methods that they thought likely to accomplish their End & having long kept us in very unhappy Circumstances harrassing of us by numberless Meetings at all Seasons of the Year to the great Damage of the Inhabitants in general, and to the great hindrance of the Success of the Gospell among us, and being left without any Prospect of reistablishing the publick Worship of God which by their Counter-acting us in all our proceedings for obtaining help, was for a long time most shamefully neglected.

We were obliged to come into an Agreement with them for dividing the then lower Parish of Kittery into two seperate Parishes, and it was voted to be done by five Men chosen for that Purpose in the following Manner viz^{t} "the "whole Soil of the lower Parish of Kittery to be divided "into two equal Halfes for Quantity & Quality" which Vote being given to the said Referees as the sole Rule of their Conduct, we fully expected that a due Regard would be paid to it, But from an undue Influence that some of the Inhabitants of the third Parish had upon some of the Referees, or rather from their very greatly mistaking (as we humbly conceive) the natural & intended meaning of the Words, their Report was given very greatly to the Prejudice of the 1st or lower Parish, which however for peace sake we acquiesced in, in hopes that the small Pittance or Scantling allotted us the ancient and Mother Parish might have been enjoyed by us with all its Privileges & Immunities as free from Molles-

tation as we thought our confined Bounds had secured us from their Envy, But herein we are disappointed, and as our last Resort humbly intreat your Honours will in your great Goodness Wisdom & Justice interpose on our Behalf & confirm to us what we enjoy or grant us the favour of a Committee of the Honourable Court to make a Division agreeable to the Vote of the Parish for that Purpose.—— But to proceed —

The Petitioners will still appear more unreasonable if its consider'd that their Parish is capable of Enlargement and will undoubtedly have a large Augmentation of Families from the second Parish, there being many of them who live quite convenient to that Meeting House while they are at a much greater Distance from their own, Whereas the first Parish is bounded by the Sea & can expect no such advantage. We are sorry that we have Occasion to take Notice of their most egregiously misrepresenting things to your Honours, to instance in some only, They declare that they were obliged by a Major Vote of the Parish to pay their Proportion of purchasing a House lott for the Minister which is so far from the Truth, that it was purchased by a Subscription made by the Inhabitants dwelling in the present Confines of this Parish. The same we can truly assert concerning the building of two Meeting houses (one of which was destroyed by Lightning) within about thirty Years, excepting what was given by two or three of the Inhabitants of the third Parish, or their Predecessors, for which they had Pews, and have sold them, so that they have had in Common with us, with only the Expence of a few Repairs, what brought an almost intolerable Burthen upon us. Some Years since the third Parish erected a Meeting house for their own Conveniency, to which some of the Inhabitants of this Parish handsomely contributed, as they did, for purchasing a Bell likewise, for it, without having so much as one Pew to reimburse any part of the Charge. Moreover there

has for a long time been constant preaching in said Meeting house and the Expence thereof born by us in the same Proportion as M^r^ Newmarches Sallary. Its true that one hundred Pounds was paid out of the common Stock towards the Building a house for the Minister, but the Residue of the Expence was discharged by Subscriptions among ourselves, & in which they had no part, there was a Little Barn raised & something more done to it at the Expence of the Parish, but has never been finished to this Day the Burying Place also was in like manner walled, and they & their Ancestors have used it in common with us & ours, & they may still use it for themselves & Families.— When they please — The whole Charge of this was about £40 Old Ten^r^ We must acknowledge our Bell was once recast at the Expence of the old Parish, but that they were concerned in the Expence of purchasing the first Bell or recasting it when melted by the Lightning we must absolutely deny (for half the First Bell was given by Coll^o^ Pepperrell deceased, and they that subscribed to build the Meeting House in the room of that which was destroyed by Lightning, paid for the other half) And it will be as difficult for them to prove their paying a share of a thousand Pounds, in such ways as they assert in their Petition, as to clear themselves of the Imputation of being a very contentious People, to say no worse of them.

On the whole considering that they & their Predecessors have had Meeting Houses built for them for near 100 Years without any considerable Charge to them, And the other Facts that have been & may be established, and especially considering that it was a kind of force Upon us that they were sett off and that it has been (if we are not very much mistaken) almost an invariable Practice of the Great & General Court in Cases parallel to this to confirm to the Ancient or Mother Parish as well the Parsonage House & Land as the Meeting house itself.

We doubt not your Honours will consider their Petition as impertinent and Groundless as it is false & vexatious and accordingly dismiss it, Ordering your humble Respondents Cost. And as in Duty bound shall ever pray.

Wm Pepperrell

Kittery Septr 25th 1751

Petition.

To the honble the Lt Governour & Commander in chief the honble his Majestys Council & House of Representates of the Prov of Massa Bay in General Court assembled Octor 2, 1751 —

Humbly Shews Thos Sanders Commandr of Sloop Massachs

That your Memorialst for divers years past has been employ'd in the Service of the Province, upon an establishment of monthly wages for the Sloop as well as for himself & Company & made up the Rolls accordingly & expected upon all occasions to be at the call and under the direction of the Government, but it so happen'd that in month of July 1750 an offer being made to carry Down to the several Forts & Garrisons & likewise to bring back from them all necessary Stores & Articles relating to the Trade with the Indians at a lower rate than the Establishment your Memorialist was upon; rather than leave the Service of the Province in which he had been so long employ'd he undertook to carry all necessary Supplys to & bring all necessary Articles from the Garrisons aforesaid during the Term of one Year from the 4th July 1750 & expected at any time when the Sloop was not wanted in whole or in part in the Service aforesaid, that the whole or part thereof might be improved for his own benefit, But on the 30th day of August. 1750 your Memorialist received Orders from his Honour the

L^t^ Governour to attend with his Sloop on his Majestys Ship Success the R^t^ hon^ble^ Lord Colvill Commander, along the Sea Coast as far as Penobscott, in which Service he continued 19 days & afterwards your Memorialist receiv'd other Orders to attend the Indians at S^t^ Georges & up to Boston in which Service he continued 21 days — Now as your Memorialist humbly conceives that he has fully comply'd with his engagem^ts^ to the Province to supply the several Forts & Garrisons as aforesaid & that the other services above mention'd have been performed over & above what he contracted to do, and he has thereby been deprived of the benefit he might otherwise have receiv'd from the Sloop during that Term of time;—therefore prays that your Honours would allow him to make up his Roll for the 19 days & the 21 days aforesaid, both for Wages & subsistance, he having purchas'd Provisions during that Term, both for himself & Company without any Charge to the Province — Or that he may be otherwise reliev'd as to your Wisdoms shall seem meet & as in Duty bound shall pray

Thos Sanders

In the House of Rep^ves^ Oct^r^ 10 1751

Read and Ordered that the Prayer of the Pet^r^ be granted and the Pet^r^ be allowed to make up a Muster roll for the forty Days mentioned accordingly.

Sent up for concurrence T Hubbard Spk^r^

In Council Oct^r^ 11 1751

Read and Concur'd J Willard Sec̃ry

Consented to S Phips

New Marblehead.

To his Honour Spencer Phips Esq^r^ Lieutenant Governer and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesties

Province of the Massachusets Bay The Hon^{ble} his Majesties Council & Hon^{ble} House of Representatives of s^{d} Province in General Court assembled at Boston the 27th day of March 1751

Whereas this Hon^{ble} Court have Directed the Several Clerks of the Townships lately Granted To Deposit into the Secretarys Office attested Copies under Oath of all the Original Grants together with a List of the Names of the Grantees and who have fulfilled the Conditions of their Grants

And whereas I the Subscriber am at present Clerk to the Grantees or Proprietors of a Township Granted to Sixty of the Inhabitants of Marblehead in the County of Essex, and laid out on the Back of the Towns of Falmouth and North Yarmouth in the County of York (now commonly Called New Marblehead) I hereby Humbly Informe your Hon^{rs} That in Obedience to Your Orders Did lay before this Hon^{ble} Court an attested Copy (being under Oath as Clerk) of the Original Grant with the Names of the Grantees, on the Second friday of the last May Sessions.

But at Present I cannot attest who have fulfilled the Conditions of the Grant. By Reason of the great distance of s^{d} Township from the place where I Dwell and the Danger of going to s^{d} Township, when the Indians are Lurking about and last fall carried away (or killed) a young man from s^{d} Township and since the late Orders of this Hon^{ble} Court, it being a Dificult Season of the Year, and I being advanced in Age to above Sixty Years Humbly Begg That this Hon^{ble} Court would Excuse me at present And not impute my Omission as don in Contempt to your Hon^{rs} for I always have, and Ever shall, count it my Duty to Obey your Orders, and shall count it a great unhappiness to Incur your Displeasure But if the Grantees at their next Annual meeting See meet to Chuse me for their Clerk (the year Ensueing)

and my Abilities and Oppertunity permitt, I will go to Said Township and take an impartial Account of what is don on Each Home Lott and lay before this Hon^ble^ Court (at next may Sessions (if Required) an attested Account on Oath of Each Proprietor who have fulfilled the Conditions of their Grant.

And am as in Duty Your Hon^rs^ most Hu^ble^ & Obedient Serv^t^ Will^m^ Goodwin

Second Parish in Falmouth.

Anno Regni Regis Georgii Secundi Vicesimo Quarto. ~

An Act for Erecting a new Town within the County of York by the Name of

Whereas the second Parish (so called) in the Town of Falmouth in the County of York, is competently fill'd with Inhabitants, who labour under very great difficultys by reason that they cannot attend upon the Publick Meetings of the Town without going some of 'em ten, and others fifteen Miles by Land, and for that they cannot keep a constant School among them, for want of which their Children greatly suffer in their Education, tho' they pay their proportionable part of the Charge of maintaining a Grammer School in the other part of the Town and would be glad now wholly to maintain a Schoolmaster if they could be Sett off as a Town by themselves, and having thereupon made application to this Court, that they may be Sett off a Distinct and Seperate Town, & be Vested with all the Powers and Priviledges of a Town. ~

Be it therefore Enacted by the Lieutenant Governour, Council and Representatives, that the said Parish (commonly called the Second Parish in Falmouth) be and hereby is Sett off and Constituted a Seperate Township by the Name

of the same being on the South side of Four River so called in Falmouth, and runs up said River towards Stroutwater River until it comes within half a Mile of the mouth or Entrance of said Stroutwater River and then runs on a due West Course or Line across to Scarborough Line Containing about Ten Miles in length and five Miles in breadth.

And that the Inhabitants of said Lands be and they hereby are Vested with the Powers Priveledges and Immunities that the Inhabitants of any of the Towns in this Province are or ought by Law to be Vested with ~ Provided also that they pay their part of the Repairs of the Great Bridge over the four River in the same Proportion as they pay to the Province Tax till the further Order of this Court. ~

In the House of Repᵛᵉˢ March 29ᵗʰ 1751.
Read a first time
P. M. a Second and third time and pass'd to be Engross'd
Sent up for concurrence T. Hubbard Spkʳ
In Council April 2 1751 Read a first time,
P M — Read a second time & Pass'd a Concurrence
J Willard Secry

Petition.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

To the Honᵇˡᵉ Spencer Phips Esqʳ Lieutenant Governour & Commander in chief; To the Honorbˡᵉ his Majestys Council & House of Representatives for said Province Humbly Sheweth

The Memorial of the Proprietors of that Tract of Land lying on both sides of Kenebeck River which was granted to the late Colony of New Plymouth in their Charter.

That your Memorialists are concerned in the Event of the Petition of the Settlers at Witchasset as the same is within the Limits of your Memorialists Patent and as your Memorialists are satisfyed that Erecting them into a District will serve the Interest of the Settlement, they beg leave to joyn with the Petitioners in praying this Hon[l] Court that the Settlement at Witchassett may be erected into a District and further your Memorialists would represent to your Honours that many other settlements are making & will soon be made in the Neighbourhood of Witchassett which will soon be under the same necessity of being formed into distinct Districts with proper Extent & Limitts And that if Witchasset should be made a District according to the Bounds proposed they will be Twenty Miles in Length on both sides a Navigable River which length & Situation your Memorialists humbly conceive will be not only inconvenient hereafter to the Petitioners but will be an impediment to the Regular & proper formation of other Towns & Districts in their Vicinity. Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray a Committe may be appointed to Enquire into the Situation & Circumstances of the Lands thereabouts & Consider what Bounds will be proper for such District & that the same may be the Bounds by which the Petitioners may be incorporated and your Memorialists shall ever Pray

David Jeffries
Ja[z] Fox
Cha Apthorp
James Pitts
E[d] Tyng
Joshua Winslow
Benj[a] Hallowell
John Jones
Jacob Wendell
W[m] Brattle
Thomas Hancock
Robert Temple
Sil'v. Gardiner
Will[m] Bowdoin
James Bowdoin

Extract from L^t Gov^r's Speech. May 28, 1752.

"Agreeable to the desire of the two Houses the last year, I have sent Gentlemen to Canada, in order to obtain the release of those unhappy persons who were carried into captivity, and I hope the negotiation will be managed with prudence and attended with success."

"S Phips"

"Concord Council Chamber May y^e 28^th 1752"

Phillipstown Petition "May 29, 1752."

To His Hon^r Spencer Phipps Esq^r L^t Govern^r & Commander in chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

The Hon^ble His Majesty's Council & the Hon^ble House of Representatives in Gener^l Court Assembled May 27^th 1758-

The Subscribers most humbly shew, That the Prop^rs of a Large Tract of Land Eight Miles Square situate at the Inland head of the Town of Wells commonly called by the Name of Phillips town beginning at a Small Pine Tree standing upon the North Corner of said Wells Township & on the South West side of Kennebunk River upon the North End of a Rockey Hill which Tree is marked four sides thence South West by Wells bounds Eight Miles to a Pitch Pine Tree mark'd four Sides & with the Lett^r N. upon the North side & being upon the West Side of a Marsh or Fresh Meadow called Merryland Meadows & runs from thence North West Eight Miles to a great Hemlock Tree marked on four Sides standing three Miles to the Northward of Bonnebeege Hills, thence North East Eight Miles to a Large White Oak Tree mark'd on four Sides & thence South East Eight

Miles to the Pine Tree began at~ in Ord^{r} to bring forward the settlement thereof for a Township agreeable to the intent of Maj^{r} William Phillips in his first Granting the same) did Grant to Forty Persons One Hundred & Thirty Acres each being part of said Tract upon certain Conditions of their settling the same) That there are now in consequence thereof some of our Families to the Numb^{r} of more than Twenty settled upon the said Tract & upwards of 100 Souls most of whom thro' the Assistance & protection afforded them by this Province have stood it out all the last War without the loss of even so much as One Person to the great encouragem^{t} of not only your Petitioners but many others who frequently are coming to settle In the said place & building there which give hopeful prospects of a Flourishing settlement in a Few Years if still Suitably encouraged and would in process of Time not only be of service to the Neighbour Towns as a Barrier to them in Case of an Indian War but 'tis hop'd to the Province in General, That their Greatest Difficulties at present is their being under no proper regulation of an Incorporated Town or Precinct, so no pow^{r} or Priviledge of Raising money and Obliging the Nonresident Settlers & Prop^{rs} to pay their proportion for the Support and Maintenance of the Gospel among them so necessary for the prevention of Irreligion & profaness as well as for the Edification of such as are Religious and well dispos'd And such other necessary changes ariseing in makeing & keeping in Repair necessary and convenient Highways &c

Wherefore your Petitioners pray this Court to take the Premisses into consideration & of their wonted goodness & Parental care for such Infant Settlements Incorporate them into a Town or Precinct & Grant y^{m} such Powers & Priviledges as have been usual for such ~ or Provide such other way & means for the effectual redress of their inconveniencies aforesaid And Incourage the s^{d} Settlem^{t} as this Court in their

Wisdom shall Judge most fit & reasonable & Your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray

John Frost	James Chadbourn	James Chadbourn Junr
Moses Fowler	John Chadbourn	Joshua Chadbourn
Thomas Donnell	Jeremiah Moulton	testo Eph Low
Danl Moulton	Benja Holt	Jos: Simpson jur
John Stanyan	Saml Staples	Saml Willson
John Garey	Joshua	Jonathan
Jeremiah Dunham	N	Saml Cane
John Low	Jonathan J	Edward Waterhouse
Robert Miller	John Urin	

Letter, Lt Gov. Phips to Capt. Jabez Bradbury

Concord June 5, 1752.

Cpt. Jabez Bradbury

I have received a Letter from Squadock the chief of the Penobscot Tribe, Requesting that I would appoint a Time for Meeting them at St Georges; I have taken the same into Consideration with the various Circumstances attending this affair; And forasmuch as I cann't understand that the Norridgewock Tribe have come to any Resolution to attend with their Delegates at the proposed Treaty and the Small Pox being still rife in the Town of Boston, It cannot be convenient to meet the Indians till the Fall of the Year, when I hope all Hazzard of Carrying the infection among them will be over, and the Penobscot Indians will have further Opportunity to bring in the Norridgewocks to the Treaty, without which there can be no Safety in a Treaty with the other Tribes: Therefore you will acquaint the Indians; that as soon as they can firmly engage the Norridgewock Tribe to

join them in this Treaty & let me be informed, I will appoint a Time in the Fall of the Year, to meet them either in Person (if my Health & the Affairs of the Governm^{t} will allow me) or by Gentlemen I shall Commissionate for this Service: And I expect that you punctually advise me of all Matters relating to this affair, as you have Occasion & Opportunity.

Letter, Gov. Shirley, in London, to Sec^{ry} Willard

S^{t} James's Street June 24, 1752

Sir

I take the first Opportunity of writing to you after my Arrival here from Paris.— The Negotiation in which his Majesty did me the honour to appoint me one of his Commissarys is not yet brought to a Conclusion.— We have on our part set forth in a Memorial delivered to the French Commissarys in January 1750/1, the Proofs & Evidences of what we Claim to be the true ancient limits of Nova Scotia or Accadie in Consequence of the Treaty of Utrecht and endeavoured to support the Right of the Crown to that Country according to those Limits; And in particular we have claimed all that Territory lying between the Rivers Kennebeck and Pentagoet commonly called Penobscot, bounded northerly by the River Canada, as being part of New England by ancient Original Right, and afterwards ceeded to us by France at the aforesaid Treaty, as what they pretended to be and called Part of Accadie; insisting upon our Double Title to it by ancient Right and by Virtue of the Treaty.

Some Months after the French Commissaries delivered to us a Mem^{o} containing the pretensions of France to the Island S^{t} Lucia one of the four Carribee Islands in dispute between the two Crowns.

In October 1751 they likewise delivered us a Memorial of near 260 Pages an appendix of upwards of 100 the latter consisting of Copies of ancient Records and other Instruments, in answer to our Memorial upon the limits of Nova Scotia or Accadie.

In this Memorial which abounds with Sophistry & Misrepresentations, they have in particular cited out of Escarbots History of New France published about the Year 1616, Laets History of America called Novus Orbis &c printed in 1617, Champlains Voyages into New France published about 1631, and the Sieur Denys's Discription of the Coast of N° America printed between 1670 and 1680, many Independent Passages and Expressions and the Scope of the whole is to prove that Nova Scotia is "Un Nomen Air" an imaginary Country, the ancient Accadie as to its Sea Coast is Confined between Cape Sables and Cape Canceau, expressly excluding the Islands of Canceau; and as to its Inland Limits they contend, it never had any settled ones; that those are to be now assign'd by the Commissarys, but that they cant extend as far as Annapolis Royal, which they insist is not within Accadie.

A few Weeks after the delivery of this Memorial we received from the Secretary of States Office our Answer to the French Memorial upon the Right of Possession to the Island of S^{ta} Lucia, as it was settled by the Lords Commiss^{rs} of Trade and delivered it to the French Commissarys.

As to the French Memorial made in Answer to ours upon the Limits of Nova Scotia or Accadie, it consists of such a Variety of Arguments and pretentions, the Appendix to which it refers is so large, and a careful Perusal of every part of the four Authors, from whence the Citations are made, w^{ch} is relative to the Points in dispute, was a work of such length, that a thorough Examination of the whole and digesting a proper Reply to it took me up several Months.

I have since my Arrival here delivered it to Lord Hallifax, who has read it thoroughly, and laid it before the Board for their Settlement of it in which a Considerable progress is made, and I am perswaded it is there made to appear from the very Instruments and Authoritys, to which the french Commissaries appeal to prove the Contrary, that the Limits of Nova Scotia or Accadie extend from the River Pentagoet to the Southern Bank of the River S^{t} Lawrence, and that the Country between Kennebeck and Pentagoet, as far back likewise as that River, appertains of ancient Right to the Crown as part of New England as it does also by the Treaty of Utrecht.

The French Commissaries have assured me they are preparing a Reply to our Answer to their Memorial, setting forth their Pretensions to the Island of S^{ta} Lucia, a Work in which if I mistake not the English Right to that Island they must find themselves gravelled.

After these Replications are given in on both sides, it is to be hoped that things may be brought to a Conclusion, and that peremptory Terms on the part of His Majesty may be insisted upon.

If it was proper to have sent you Copies of the Memorials & Papers whilst these Points are negotiating between the two Crowns, I should have done it; but must defer communicating them untill my return to Boston, which I cant yet fix, being willing to continue here untill the Settlement of these Affairs, if Possible, as I hope my stay may be of Service to the Province in bringing them to an happy Issue, for which my best Endeavours shall not be wanting.

You have not heard lately, I believe any mention made of Crown Point; but I shall not cease representing to the Ministry the necessity of the French Fort at that Place's being demolished, as well on Acco^{t} of preventing the Defection of the Indians of the Six Nations to the French, of which there

will be extream danger in case they shall be suffered to remain in Possession of it, as of many other Mischeivous Consequences of it to his Majestys Colonies in general in time of War.

I informed you soon after my Arrival here that I had made application to the Duke of Bedford, then one of his Majestys Secretarys of State for other Copies of the Pictures of the Royal Family, which the Province lost when the Council Chamber was burnt, as also for Ordnance which were sent from Castle William upon the Expedition against Cape Breton and never returned, with his Grace's favourable answer, but my own Constant Employment in preparing the American Accounts of the Expences there incur'd in the late intended Expedition against Canada and daily attendance at the Board of Trade, his Grace's continual Engagements in Business, and his Majestys early departure in the Spring for his Germain Dominions hindered that Matter being effected before I went to Paris.

I have since my return applyed to the Earl of Holderness who succeeds the Duke of Bedford in his late Department of the Secretarys Office and he has referred me to M^{r} Pelham, with whom I shall now solicit the Affair.

If you will let me know wherein I may in any other Points promote the service of the Province with his Majestys Ministry here during my Stay, the Council and Assembly may depend on my most hearty endeavours for doing it. – Wherever I am that Object shall always employ my attention with a most affectionate Regard for their Welfare.

I am with a real Esteem S^{r} Y^{r} most humble servant

W Shirley

Letter to the Agent in England,

Boston June 25, 1752.

Sir

I am directed by the Gen^{l} Court of this Province "In "order to the obtaining a Reimbursm^{t} of the Expence at Fort "Dummer & other Charges without the Line, now lying "before the R^{t} hon^{ble} the Lords Comm^{rs} for Trade & Planta- "tions for their Consideration, To write to you & inquire of "you into the State of that Affair, & to direct you to use "your Endeavours for obtaining a Reimbursm^{t} of the s^{d} "Charge, agreeable to the Acco^{ts} exhibited, & also of the "further Expence on the Garrison at Fort Dummer, & other "Charges without the Line from the last Acco^{t} to this time."

You have been so far concerned in this Affair already, & so often solicited this Reimbursm^{t} in the sev^{l} offices of State, that it will be altogether unnecessary to give you a Detail of the Proceedings thereon as they have appeared to this Governm^{t} by Advices from yourself & other Gentlemen concerned therein.

However it may not be amiss to put you in mind of the firm Ground laid for our just Expectation of having a full Satisfaction of this Expence, from his Maj^{tys} Royal Word & Promise as contained in his Order in Council to Gov^{r} Shirley, pass'd the 6th of Sep^{r} 1744 (a Copy of w^{ch} I now send you to save you the Trouble of searching for it in the Council Office) And it was only in Conformity to his Majesty's Pleasure therein signified, & a firm Reliance on the Inviolableness of his Royal Engagem^{ts} that this Province have **A** advanced such large Sums of Money for maintaining that Fort & paying & Subsisting the Garrison there,~ **B** Otherwise the Fort had been slighted soon after the running of a new Line, which took it out of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay & included it within that of New Hampshire.**B**

You may remember that upon the Board of Trade & Plantations sending Gov^r Shirley a Copy of Gov^r Wentworth's answer to the Memorial of our Gen^l Assembly on this Subject, with divers Votes & Orders of New Hampshire Governm^t Gov^r Shirley made a large Reply to the said Answer, & shewed the great & palpable Mistakes contained therein, made evident by divers Testimonies upon Oath; And upon a full Consideration of this Matter (as we are informed) the Board of Trade & Plantations came to a Resolution to represent to his Majesty the Justice of our Demands for a Reimbursm^t of our Charges aforementioned: But M^r Tomlinson (as we have heard) having private Notice of this Resolution before it was fully executed, obtained a Suspension thereof till he could convey to Gov^r Wentworth a Copy of Gov^r Shirleys Reply, & receive his Answer: Which was done (as I remember) near two years since, So that there can be no Pretence for any further delay; and after all that may be alledged in favour of New Hampshire, this must be allowed as an irrefragable Argum^t to support our Claim, that when the whole Case has been laid before his Majesty so long since, His Majesty's Pleasure has not yet been signified on this Affair till which time it was expected that this Governm^t should support Fort Dummer & the Garrison there upon the Encouragem^t given in his Maj^ty's Order in Council aforementioned, as appears by the Words in the Close of said Order; And therefore it is expected that you use your utmost Endeavours as soon as may be that this Affair may be determined in favour of this Province, either that the Money expended may be repaid by the Province of New Hampshire (w^ch it is highly propable their Gen^l Assembly will never comply with) or upon Failure thereof that **C** a sufficient Quantity of Land in those Parts be assigned over to this Province according to his Maj^tys Order in Council aforementioned; **C** and in **D** this Reimbursm^t either of Money or **E**

Lands, It seems a Point of Justice not only to satisfy for the Charges hitherto incur'd, but likewise to provide for the constant and growing Charge for time to come.

The commissary General will send you the Acco^{ts} of the Expence arisen upon the Matter, since the making up of the last Acco^{t} now lying before the Board of Trade & Plantations, where I presume all the other Papers in the Case are now lodged.

If Gov^{r} Shirley should be now in England, It might be of great Service for facilitating this Business to have his Interposition & Assistance in the Affair, or if he be still in France to have his Letters to the Right hon^{ble} the Lords Commiss^{rs} (especially considering the Weight that has been & will be laid upon his former Representations of the State of this Matter) which I beleive he is very willing to support; and you may soon obtain such Letters from him.

You will be able to make the best Judgment which will be most expedient whether to solicit the Paym^{t} of the Charges at Fort Dummer & the other Charges of defending the Frontiers of New Hampshire separately or conjunctly.

continued to advance } i. e. in place of **A**
Dele } i. e. leave out **B.B.**

Such an alteration may be made in the new established Line as that the People of this Province may not for the future be held to defend the Lands of New Hampshire.
D in case of a. i.e. substitute "these words" in place of "this"
E Dele. i.e. leave out "either of Money or Lands."

Letter, L Gov. Phips to the Board of Trade, June 27, 1752.

My Lords,

In Pursuance of his Majestys Instructions to me as Commander in Chief of this Province That in all Matters where

in His Majestys Service & the Advantage of this Province may be concerned, I should make direct and immediate Applications to your Lordships & In Compliance with the Desire of the Council & House of Represent^{ves} of this Province, That I would represent to your Lordships the State of the Affair referring to the Support of Fort Dummer & the Garrison there, & the just Claim this Province has to a Reimbursem^{t} of the Charges they have been at therein; I now make my Applications to y^{re} L^{dships} on this Affair and I would accordingly inform your Lordships that by reason of the running the Line or Boundary between this Province & the Province of New Hampshire Agreable to his Majestys Order in Council for that purpose & the Land whereon Fort Dummer stood having thereby been taken into the s^{d} Province of New Hampsh. Govern^{r} Shirley at the beginning of y^{e} French War apprehending that this Province would no longer maintain a Fort removed out of their own Jurisdiction, represented to his Majesty the great Importance of that Fort (by means of its Situation) for the Safety & Preservation of his Majestys Colonys in New England for Annoying our Enemies on our Western Borders; Whereupon by his Majestys Order in Council pass'd the 6th of Septem^{r} 1744 it was determined that the Governm^{t} of New Hampshire sh^{d} maintain the said Fort & Garrison, & the Govern^{r} of said Province was directed forthwith "to move the Assembly there to make a proper Provision for that Service, & that upon their Refusal His Majesty would find himself under a Necessity of restoring the said Fort to the Massach^{ts} with a proper District contiguous thereto;" And in the same Order "Govern^{r} Shirley was required to represent to the Assembly of this Province the Necessity of Continuing to provide for the Security of Fort Dummer until a final Answer can be obtained from New Hampshire & his majestys Pleasure further signified thereon."

Upon Gov^{r} Shirleys receiving his Majestys Order, (suppos-

ing Governor Wentworth had a Duplicate thereof) wrote to him to inform him that upon the Governm^{t} of New Hampshires Compliance therewith & his Excys having a Garrison ready to take Possession of Fort Dummer he would Order the Commander there to deliver it up to the Commanding Officer of such Garrison & at the same time sent orders to his own Officer to deliver up the said Fort accordingly, But afterwards Perceiving by the Votes of the Assembly of the Province of New Hampshire that they peremptorily refused to make any Provision for the Support of Fort Dummer & being inform'd that was done of y^{t} Nature was in a private way he immediately sent Orders to the Commander of the said Fort to countermand the first Orders; And upon a more careful Inspection of his Majestys Orders aforesaid, he observed that it was therein recommended to this Governm^{t} to provide for the Security of that Fort till his Majestys further Pleasure be signified thereon.

In the year 174 the General Assembly of this Province Address'd his Majesty to give Orders that this Province may be reimbursed their Charge in supporting said Fort according to his Royal Pleasure signified as above.

In the Year 1743, the Right Hon^{ble} the L^{ds} Commiss^{rs} for Trade & Plantations transmitted to Gov^{r} Shirley, Gov^{r} Wentworths Answer to the Claims of this Governm^{t}, for Reimbursem^{t} for his Reply thereto, Upon examining of which Govern^{r} Shirley observed that the whole was founded upon evident Mistakes in respect to the Facts therein recited very injuriously to this Province & no way consistent with the true State of Things; and that the Provision afterwards made by New Hampshire Assembly was for a short Term, & the Pay & Subsistence allowed for that term so low that it was in a manner impossible to get one single Man to enlist upon those Conditions; so that the Consequence of delivering the Fort to New Hampshire would have been the slight-

ing or ungarrisoning of it either immediately or after a very short term & his Majestys Order would have been wholly frustrated.

I cannot help observing to your Lordships that besides this Garrison at Fort Dummer this Province during the War not only Posted men from time to time in the settled Towns of New Hampshire near the head of Merrimack River upon the Representation of the Inhabitants that they were neglected by that Government and must forsake their Settlements, and also kept Forces to scout from Connecticut to Merrimack River but have likewise maintained a considerable Garrison at a Fort called No. 4 which lyes about 40 Miles above Fort Dummer on Connecticut River and is the nearest Fort or perhaps settlement to Crown Point of any in his Majesty's Dominions and is of such importance that the Assembly of this Province have been prevailed on to subsist a Small number of Men there after the War ceased until this day but I am doubtful whether by and by they will not think much of this Charge and the Fort be deserted and if the French in such case should take possession of it they would afterwards have as good reason to maintain this possession as they now have that of Crown Point which thirty years ago was supposed to be and undoubtedly was part of his Majestys territories & included within the Charter of this Province as much as No. 4 was at that time or is now within the bounds of New Hampshire.

It was certainly a good projection of the Government of this Province several years before the alteration of the boundary to settle to Lines or Rows of Towns of 6 miles square each between Merrimack & Connecticut River which great Numbers of particular persons had Grants of on Condition of settlement and in every Township more or less was done towards a settlement & the Proprietors were at considerable Expence but after the alteration of the Province line notwith-

standing the Provision made in the Order of Council for making out the Commission for the determination of said Line that private property should not be affected the Grantees of this Government were threatned molested & sued by the people of New Hampshire & discouraged from going on with their settlements (though in some of them they had houses and Mills and an House for Publick Worship) until the French War broke out when they were entirely deserted. In some few of these and other Townships under the like Circumstances the Grantees from this Government after the Peace repossess'd themselves of their Settlements & hold them but the greatest part of the Lands have been canton'd out by New Hampshire & persons lay claim to them under a title from that Government, yet there is not the least probability of any settlement and the only use at present is for persons to Land jobb if I may be allowed the Expression and in future time nothing but Contention about Title must be the Consequence while the main End and design viz. the Settlement of the Country & fortifying the Frontier against our overreaching & most dangerous Enemies are wholly neglected.

Letter, Mons^r^ Longüeil to L^t^ Gov. Phips.

Mountreal July 25 1752

S^r^

As Commander in chief of Canada, by the Death of Mons^r^ the Marquis de la Jonquiere I have the Honour to answer your Excellency's Letter to that General of y^e^ 14 of April last.

The respective Orders given by Kings of France, & of Great Britain, for the mutual Exchange of Prisonners had their Effect in the year 1750, and M^r^ Stouder your Deputy

from the Government of New York, returnd with all the English Prisonners which were in this Government since the War, An Account of which the late Marquis de la Jonquiere sent to the Court of France.

Tho' these Exchanges were entirely finished, and the Sieur Stouder had given it under his hand in writing, Nevertheless I have had the Pleasure to receive Messieurs Phineas Stevens and Nathanael Wheelwright, commissioned by your Excellency for the Release of the same Prisonners.

You will see, S^{r}, by the annex'd Declaration that they have had an intire freedom of Searching for such, and that they have been Supported by my Authority to obtain such as are in this Colony in the Hands of the Indians, or of the French who had ransom'd them. They bring back nine with them and as to those who remain behind you will see by the aforesaid Declaration, the Reasons, which prevented these Gentlemen the Deputys from bringing them away.

This is very certain, that not one English Prisonner taken by the French during the War, remains in the Colony; They were all sent away in 1750 as I have just had the honour to observe to your Excellency. They were all very well treated during their Abode in this Country, and upon their Release no Ransom was demanded.

The Prisonners in Question at present, were not taken by the French, but by the Indians since the War And if the Persuasions of the late Marquis de la Jonquiere, and mine could have made any Impressions upon these, they never would have proceeded to have taken these Prisonners whatever Grounds they may pretend to have for it: or at least they would not have hesitated about setting them at Liberty. But you know S^{r} the Indians of Canada, as those every where besides, are intirely free, and will not be accountable for their Actions to any one; accordingly it was not in my Power to make them restore the English whom they had adopted in

their Villages. Those whom your Deputys bring away with them, would probably have undergone the same Lot, If some Frenchmen out of Humanity had not got them out of the Hands of the Indians, by paying a Ransom which your Deputys have repay'd, as they justly ought when they were acquainted with the state of the Case.

There is no Indian a Prisonner in this Colony. I never knew there were any Indians, subject to the English Government. This were a wonderful Novelty, with which the French never dare flatter themselves. The Indians of this Colony owning no Authority and having no other Laws but their Passion or Caprice.

The Abenakes of S^{t} Francis have spoke to M^{r} Stevens your Deputy in a manner that leaves no Room for Doubt in this Respect. I had no Part in their Words, I was only a Witness: And have to please the Gentlemen your Deputys, caus'd their Speech to be copied, and a Copy given them, attested by me. If you are inclined S^{r} to Answer it, you may direct it to me, and I will see that it comes to the Hands of the said Abenakes.

I beg your Excellency would be persuaded, that so long as I shall have the Government in this Country and at all other Times, I shall continually do my utmost to promote that good Intelligence which ought to be maintain'd between us, and to convince you that I am with all Respect

S^{r} your most humble and most Obedient Serv^{t}

Longueil

S: Phips Esq^{r} L^{nt} Governour &
Comm^{r} in Chief at Boston.

Petition.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

To the Honourable Spencer Phips Esq^{r} Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief in and over s^{d} Province To the Hon^{ble} his Majesty's County for the same & the Honourable House of Representatives

Humbly Shew

The Proprietors of that Tract of Land lying on Both sides of Kennebeck River which was granted to the late Colony of New Plymouth in their Charter & afterwards by that Colony granted to Antipas Boys & others Together with Sundry of the Principal Settlers & Residents within the Limits of said Tract

That the Inhabitants of said Tract had formerly the Privilege of holding a Court within that District & were vested with a peculiar Jurisdiction of matters arising among them in Subordination to the Government of the late Colony of New Plymouth that of Later Times the Courts of Justice held in and for the County of York have exercised Jurisdiction not only over your Petitioners Tract afor^{d} but also over all Lands lying to the Eastward thereof to the utmost Limits of this Province Eastward but how or by what Law they became possessed of that Jurisdiction Your Petitioners could never yet be able to Discover That the great Distance that Suitors, Witnesses & Jurors have to Travel from said Tract to York together with the Badness & Danger of the Roads thither are a great Difficulty and Burden to your Petitioners the Settlers on said Tract which together with the perplexity arising from the Doubtfullness of such Courts Jurisdiction over them and Danger that the Judgements obtained in such Courts in Local Actions arising among them may some time or other be called in Question and Reversed are a great Discouragement

to your Petitioners in their Settlement and that it would very much Facilitate and Promote the further peopling and Improving said Tract and Render the Expensive Efforts of Your Petitioners the Proprietors to Settle the same more successful if said District was erected into a Distinct County Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honour and the Honourable Houses would please to take the premises into your wise Consideration, and make your Petitioners Tract afor[d] a Distinct and Seperate County with the usual Privileges and Jurisdictions of a County or otherwise relieve Your Petitioners upon the premises as Your Wisdom Shall Direct and Your Pet[rs] &c

John Jones	Jacob Wendell	James Bowdoin
Edward Winslow	Jonathan Fox	W[m] Brattle
Edw[d] Tyng	Cha Apthorp	Nathaniel Thwing
Thomas Hancock	Gershom Flagg	Robert Temple
John Goodwin	Will[m] Bowdoin	Samuel Goodwin
Rich[d] Foster	Ja[z] Fox	Silv. Gardiner
John Tufts	James Pitts	Jonathan Reed
Benj[a] Pollard	William Taylor	Thomas frost
David Jeffries	W[m] his C mark Coms	Eleazer Harlow
Thomas Walley	Patt Drumond	George his GM mark McGlotton
Joseph Dowse	Thomas Williams	Isaac Foster
Alex Campbell	Joseph Winslow	William Bryen
John Winslow	Sam[ll] Hinkley	Samuel Towle
James Thompson	32 Habijah Weld Settlers	Ebenezer Hinkley
James Grace	Nathanel Berry	James Cunningham
Nath[ll] Larrabee	John Wright	David Duning
Joseph his U mark Buber	George Harward	Martyn his N mark Hayley
William Vincent	Michael his X mark Thornton	Joseph Lankester
John his O mark Oliver	Shubel Hinkley	Ephraim O
William Reed	Alexander Cannbell Junr	John Snell

Jacob John Spaulding Daniel Savage
James Howard E John Howard
William C Samuel Howard William Stinson
Moses Waymoth Joseph Peirce S Wh
Micheal Malcom Da Joy Allen Malcom 17
his
James W Young Philip Call David
mark 26
Philip Call Junr Patreck Rodgers Thomas Parker
his
John Mcfarland John John Hein Harring
mark
John Mcfarland Junr Thomas Means JohnLarmond
Townsend Smith James Huston Ralph Kendall
William Huston John Cheney William Jones
Benjamin Kendall Michael Jones Elias Cheney
Andrew Reed William Jones Junior Richard Jones
Athony Chapman David Reed William Montgumry
Ichabod Smith Robert Montgumry John Wadleigh
his
John W William Blackston Alexdr cy Erskin
mark
his
Joshua Smith Thos S Storer Lemuel P
his mark
Simon X E John Rollings Robert Montgumry jur
mark his
Samuel Hall Morgan Caffry Ichabod X Linscot
his his mark
Robert Mcguthry Stephen X Hosdon Thos)(Ielley
mark mark
Elisha Clark Nathll Winslow Samuel Herdie
his 22
Nathaniel Winslow juner William W Hilton
mark 25
Kenelm Winslow John Gray William Rackleff
James Grant Elisha Winslow Willem Jones
Alexr: Nikels Alexander Nikels Juner Elisher Kenny
Robort Lambort John Nikels John Tomson
Henry Little Nathaniel Rumlet James Clark
Elijah Grant John Balentin Ephiram Grant
his
Thomas > Murphey Andrew Grant Peter Peterson
mark
Sheribiah Lambert William Clark John Decker the 2 Juner
James Clark Jur John Sutton John Cuningham

Sam[ll] Trask	Joseph Anderson	Ebenezer Gove
Samuel Anderson	Joseph Hodsden	James Hodg
William Boyinton	John M[c]Near	Samuel Trask Jr
David Given	Sam[l] Chapman	William M[c]Cleland
George Gray	James his /// mark forster	Robert Hooper
Joseph D	Joseph tayler	Joshua Silvester
Caleb Boyinton	James Day	Moses Gray
John Decker	Joseph Young	R his R C mark Cobee
Joseph Young jur	John Pope	John M[c]phetres 28 27
John Rowell	Joseph Ewing	John Carlton
Alexander Ewing	Samuel Blanchard	Charles robertson
Daniel Lankester	Benjamin Thompson	Ebenezer Smith
Alexander Potter	Thomas Stinson jr	William his O mark Musterd
John his X mark	James Potter	Isaac Savage
John Malcom	Jams his X marke Stinson	Robert his R mark Dunlap
William Pumory	John Dunlap	Miles Goodwin
Joseph his X mark Jack	Ezra D	Joseph Smith
James Whidden	Will[m] Speer	Lazrus Noble
Robert Speer jun[r]	Timothy Whidden	Rob[t] Speer
William his § mark Reed	James Duning	Samuel Allen
John Phelan	William Malcom	John Martine
Tobias Ham	John Williams	Ebenezer Stanwood
Robert Duning 24	Judah Chase	James Douglass
Sam[ll] Standwood	Will[m] Woodside	David Standwood
James Wooden	Thomas Stanwood	W[m] Woodside Juner
Will[m] Standwood	Alexander Willson	John Reed
Robert Willson	William Ross	Hugh Willson
John Smart	Robert Giveen	James Elett
John Mallett	Andrew Ellot	James Doyle
Robert Smart	Nathnel B	Thomas M[c]Gregor

John his mark Saward | Nehemiah Ward | W Weber
John | Jonanthan Webber | John his mark Orr
Joshua his mark Gray | Samuel Clark | Benj Bunker
James Hewey | Elisha Allen | William Mc his mark Neff
John Starbird | Will[m] his mark Alexander | James Alexander
Tho[s] Skofield | John Alexander | William Simpson
Abijah Young | Edward Cuningham | William tarr
Joseph Orr | John Mathews | Joshua his mark Crommell
Isaac H | John Malcom | George Combes
John his mark Burke | John Jorden | David Jenkins
Alexander thompson 27 | Joseph his mark Thompson | Cornelius thompson
Isaac Snow | James Thompson | John Snow
Benj[n] | Peter Comes | Corneales his mark Keaff
Selvanus his mark Comes | Patrick his mark Wals | Samuel his mark his mark
David Trufant | Peter Combes Jr | Samuel his mark (
John Gatchell | John S | Step[n] Gatchell
Robert his mark Sedgley | David Dorghty | Nathanel his mark Geleson
Nath Donnell | Anthony C jr. | John Gatchell Juner
Anthony C | Timothy his mark Rard[a]on | Tarrance his mark Mc Macken
Timothy Tebbets | Jonathan Philbrook | Peter Woodward
Sepren Cornish | Job Philbrook | John his mark Aston
Isaiah Crooker | John his mark Cornish | Elijah Crooker
Joshua Lumbert | Benjamin Pumeroy | Beniaman Whitney 18
Samouel Wels 23 | John Stinson | James Blethen
Philip Hodgkins | Joseph Mackentir | John his mark onle
Joshia his mark Day | Stephen Greenleaf | Daniel Lankester
Francis Wyman jun[r] | Stephen his mark Day | Will[m] his mark Korday
Elihu his mark Lankester | James Beueridge | Nathaniel Wyman

Cornelius Hall	John his O	James his X Thornton	
Mathew his ϥ Whelan	Patrick mark his X Murry	Thomas mark Percey	
William mark Johnson	Sam[ll] mark Hinkley	Timothy his X R mark	
Simon Burtton	James M[c]faden	James Diamond	
John M[c]fadin	William Marshall	Matthew McKenney	
John Blethen sen	George M[c]Kinney	John Blethen. 2	
John his ꝺ Flan	Franses Wyman	James m[c]faden Juner	
Nikolas mark Rideout	Robert his P Poor	David Gustin	
Andrew his A Bennett	James mark Johnston	Phill: White	
Obadiah mark Call	James his Q Newbury	John Cleverly	
John his X Dun	Phinehas mark Parker	Timothy his (X) Dunton	
William mark Sewall	William Philbrook	Stephen mark G	
William Sprouel	John Gray	James Morton	
Richard Greenleaf	Robert Sprouel	Samuel Greenleaf	
James Sprouel	Simon Crosby	John M[c]Kown	
Joseph Greenleaf	Daniel Gray	Cornelius his < Thornton	
John his O Dun	Thomas his ⌒ Hutchinsons	Aaron mark Abbot	
Kingun mark his ⌐ Erskins	John mark his X Getchel	henery his X	15
James mark Miller	Walter mark Cean	Isrel his mark ≷ hunewell	23
James Savage	Daniel his W McKenney	James mark Crocker	23
Solomon Walker	Joseph mark	A	18
moses hilton	Charles Glidden	George his C Calwell	21
Samuel Kelley	John his O Spied	Francis mark Young	23
George his C Clark	Thomas mark 23 Partridge	John Hiscock	18
Joseph mark Withum	Elisha Winslow	James Stinson	23
Cornelious his C Jones	John Leeman	Joseph Hussey	25
Robert mark Foy	Thomas Humphry	Ebenezar Leeman	27
John M[c]Farland	Charls Blagdon	Ephraim m[c]Farland	24
Samuel Barter	Samuel M[c]Cobb	James his X Brewer mark	24

John Beath	Samuel Barter jr	William Moor	27
James his X mark Brewer juner	Willim fullertown	John Orr	28
Will[m] Fullerton Juner	Daniel Leneken	Walter his W mark Beath	25
Joseph his X mark Leneken	Andrew M[c]farland	Robert Wylie	22
Willim Wylie	Andrew Reed	Benjamen his X mark Linnaken	26
Clarke his X mark Linnaken	Arthur Percey		17
	409		409
	32		
	441		

In the House of Rep[ves] Nov[r] 28 1752 Read and Ordered that the Pet[rs] Serve the Prop[rs] and Inhab[ts] of the within mentioned Tract of Land (non Pet[rs]) with a copy of this Pet[n] by inserting the Substance thereof in one or more of the publick Newspapers; that so they may shew cause if any they have on Wednesday the 27[th] of Dec[r] next if the Court be then Sitting, if not, on the first fryday of the next sitting of this Court why the Prayer thereof should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence.

T. Hubbard Spk[r]

In Council Decem[r] 14, 1752

Read & Non Concur'd J Willard. Sec̃ry

Petition.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

To the Honourable Spencer Phips Esq[r] Lieu[t] Governour & Commander In Chief In & over s[d] Province the Honourable his Majesty's Council & House of Representatives In General Court Assembled at Concord May 1752

The Petition of the Subscribers Grantees of a New Township or Tract of Land of the Contents of Six Miles Square

Lying In the County of York adjoyning to Goreham Town so Called for themselves & Partners

Humbly Shew,

That in the month of April 1750 they obtained a Grant of s^{d} Lands on Certain Conditions of Settlement as pr s^{d} Grant herewith Exhibited appears one of the Conditions whereof was for Settleing Sixty Familys &c thereon within three years from s^{d} Grant

that as there has ben no Settled or Establised peace with the Indians (as was then soon Expected) sinc$\bar{e}$ the Time s^{d} Grant was made & as they have Committed many hostilities In the Eastern parts of this Province where this Land lyes, the Grantees have & Still are under very Great Discouragements nor dare they at present Venture to Settle in so Remote a place till a peace is Concluded on, & as that place would be a Very Good Barrier to those parts of the Province were it well settled they most humbly pray the wise Consideration of your Honour & this Great & General Court on the premises & Grant them a Sutiable Gard while settleing which if they obtain they will be Very Sp$\bar{e}$edy in, or that a Longer time for bringing forward that Plantation may be alllowed & that they may obtain the same favour as was Granted to Goreham Town who had a Fort built them at the Charge of this Province for their Defence or otherwise to Releive your Petitioners as your Honour & Honours In your Great wisdom shall See meet & your Petitioners as in Duty Bound shall Ever pray

Humphry Hobbs	William Peabody	James Marble
Robert Bancraft	Tho^{s} Robinson	Ezra Putnam
David Kenney	Nathaniel Peabody juner	Miles Putnam
Isaac Peabody	Bray Willkens Ju^{r}	Enos Knight
Samuel Symonds	Ephraim Jones as attorney to Jonathan	
Farrar & Thomas	Brown Enos Town	Samuel Butterfield
Charl M^{c}Lane	Samuel Commings	Beniaman Taylor
Joseph Tullor	Joseph Buffom	

In the House of Repᵛᵉˢ Janʸ 3 1753

Read and in answer to this Petⁿ Ordered that the Petˢ be allowed the further Term of two Years from April next for the Settlement of the Sixty families therein mentioned

Sent up for concurrence,

T. Hubbard Spkʳ

In Council January 4, 1753

Read & Concur'd

Thoˢ Clarke Dpᵗʸ Seĉry

Consented to S Phips

Letter, Capt. Wᵐ Lithgow to Lᵗ Gov. Phips March 9, 1752

May it please Your honʳ

Three of the Nerrigewalk Tribe has been here This winter who says The others of This Tribe will be here This Spring & That They will attend The Conference, Your honʳ Directed me The Last Spring to Deliver The Nerrigewalk Tribe wᵗʰ Those of yᵉ Canady Indians as a present from Your honʳ fifty pounds Lawfull Money wᶜʰ I then apprized Them of and at The Same Time aGreed wᵗʰ Them That They Should not Receive yᵉ Same Until The heads of Their Tribe ware present, wᶜʰ ware Then in Canada as They Then Informed me, So That I have not had as Yet An Oppertunity of Seeing Their Chiefs, and Thereby have Omitted Delivering Them The promised Bounty, Looking upon it as Lost to yᵉ province to Deliver it to a parcel of Insignificant fellows.

The above Three Indians has Enquired of me if they should have The above sᵈ Bounty when They Come here In The Spring, not wᵗʰ Standing They have The Last Summer Commited Several Acts of Hostility aGainst us, as one of The above Mentioned Indians has allready Told me, I Gave Them

Encouragem^{t} That They might Yet Receive it wth This provise, That Thay would for y^{e} future behave Themselves In Such a manner Towards us as That wee might Depend on what They s^{d} from Time to time, and That They would also use Their Endeav^{rs} to perswade Those of y^{e} Canada Indians to Dissist w^{ch} might Yet have an Inclination to Continue The war wth us, upon w^{ch} They Told me y^{e} Canada Indians would Do us no more Misscheif, I Then tould Them I would a Quaint y^{r} hon^{r} of what we had been Talking of, and shall Accordingly wait for Further Directions whether I may Give Them The above s^{d} present or not, I Know They will Expect it, and will Think Them selves much Imposed On if they should not Recieve it, notwithstanding Their past ill Behav^{r} Seeing y^{e} pennobscott Indians has already Received Theirs. This being The present w^{ch} Accurs to me I humbly Begg Leave to Subscribe my Self

Your hon^{rs} Most Dutifull Serv^{t} to Command

William Lithgow

To The Honourab^{le} Spencer Phips Esq^{r}

Fort Richm^{d} March 9th 1752

[Superscribed]

On his Majestys Service

To The Hono^{ble} Spencer Phips Esq^{r} Leiu^{t} Governor and Commander in Cheif In and Over his Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay In New England —

To the Care of Jn^{o} Wheelwright Esq^{r}

p^{r} Cap^{t} Steenson

Letter, John Lane to Hon. Josiah Willard.

Honoured Sir

after my duty to youer Hon^{r} I Beg Leave to Returne you my most hearty thankes for youer Hon^{rs}

kindness to me I Pray god to Reward it into youer Hon^{rs} Bossom I Beg Leave to Acquaint youer Hon^{r} That Sir William Pepperrill Desired me to writte to the Leiv^{t} Governouer to tell him that he should Look upon it as a faviour dun to him if he would be pleased to give me the Comand of Pemiquid Fort if it Be not Disposed of I Beg youer Honouer will be my frind in that afair and Be so good as to deliver my Litter to the Leiv^{t} Governouer.

I Beg youer Honou^{rs} Prayers for me that all my Heavey aflictions may be sanctifyed to me for my Everlasting good –

I am youer Hon^{rs} Most Duetyfull and Ob^{d} Serv^{t}

John Lane

[Superscribed]
To The Honourable Josiah Willard
Post paid

Know all men by these presents that We Joseph Plaisted of York in the County of York Esq^{r} Jonathan Bean and Henry Simpson both of York aforesaid Gentlemen are holden & stand firmly bound & obliged unto Samuel Walton of Summersworth in the Province of New Hampshire Gentleman in the full & Just Sum of Forty Pounds Lawful Money of the Province of the Mass^{a} Bay in New England To be paid unto the said Sam^{l} Walton his Exec^{rs} Adm^{rs} or Assigns To the which payment well & truly to be made we bind our selves our Heirs Exec^{rs} and Admin^{rs} Joyntly & severally in the whole & for the whole firmly by these presents. Sealed with our Seals Dated the Fifteenth Day of June Anno Domini 1752. & in the 26th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Second over Great Britain &c.

Whereas the said Samuel Walton at his Majesty's Superiour Court of Judicature held at York within and for the County of York on the second Tuesday of June instant

Recovered Judgment in an Action or plea of the Case against the said Joseph Plaisted for the Sum of Fifteen Pounds four shillings & two pence lawful Money Damage and Costs of Courts.

And Whereas at the Time of making up said Judgment, which was on the Day of the Date hereof the said Joseph Plaisted informed the said Court he would prosecute a Writ of Review of the said Action to Effect at the next Super^{r} Court of Judicature to be holden at York within & for the County of York on the second Tuesday of June next & moved the Court that the said Jon^{a} Bean & Henry Simpson might be allowed as Sureties for the said Joseph Plaisted and they were accordingly approved of by the said Court —

Now The Condition of the aforewritten Obligation is such That if the said Joseph Plaisted shall and do prosecute a Writ of Review of the said action to effect at the said Superiour Court of Judicature to be holden at York in June next as aforesaid and shall Answer & pay to the said Samuel Walton the Sum recovered as aforesaid with Interest therefor after the Rate of twelve p Cent per annum and Double the Costs arising on such Review if the Judgment be not thereon reversed in whole or in part or otherwise satisfyed & if reversed in part only shall then pay the said Walton what remains due by force thereof and is not reversed by the Judgm^{t} that may be given on such review or otherwise satisfied together with Interest therefor after the Rate of six per Cent per Annum then the afore-written Obligation to be void & of no effect, but in default thereof to remain in full force and virtue

Signed Sealed & Delivered (the five last printed Lines in the Condition being first erased)
Jos: Plaisted (a Seal)
Jonathan Bean (a Seal)
Henry Simpson (a Seal)
in presence of Noah Emery Caleb Emery

The aforegoing, is a true Copy of the Originl exhibited to me and the rest of the Commissioners for Examining the Claims on the Estate of Joseph Plaisted Esqr decd by Moses Carr for himself & the other Execrs of the Testament of Samuel Walton within mentiond decd —

Attest Danl Moulton

York ss/ To the Honble the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the peace Holden at York within and for the County of York on the first Tuesday of April 1753.

The Petition of Joseph Plaisted of York Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Plaisted Esq late of York in said County Decd —

Humbly Sheweth that the said Joseph Plaisted Esq was Sheriff of said County several Years and while he was Such Viz. in the Year 1750, one Stephen Peirce of York aforesaid Cordwainer was attached and Imprisoned in York aforesaid at the Suit of Samuel Walton of Summersworth in New Hampshire Gent to Recover one hundred pounds old Tenor Equal to £13–6–8 Lawfull money and broke Prison & escaped, since which the said Samuel Walton brought his Action against the said Sheriff and recovered his Damages & Costs which ought to be paid by the County for ye Insufficiency of the Goal therefore Your Petitioner prays ye advisemt of this Court concerning the premises & that ye Costs and Damages aforesaid may be paid out of the County Treasury and Your Petitioner shall pray &c

Joseph Plaisted

Copy Examd p Jno ffrost Cler.

York ss. At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace held at York within and for the County of York the first

Tuesday of April 1753. Red and the question being put whether the prayer of the petition be granted it pass'd in the Negative, and Ordered that this petition be dismiss'd

Attest Jn° ffrost Cler

Copy Exam^d p Jn° ffrost Cler

Letter, Gov. Shirley to Sec^y Willard

S^t Jame's Street April 27, 1753.

Some Days ago I obtain'd an Order from L^d Anson to Capt Montague of his Majesty's Ship Port Mahon which is appointed for the Newfoundland Station this Year, to set me down at Boston before he proceeds upon his Station, his Ship will I beleive sail in 14 or 15 days.

I have petitioned the King in Council for 11 Canon of 24^ll Ball which Number will compleat the Royal Battery at Castle Will^m with suitable Guns, & for two Mortars with a proportion of Ball, Shells & all other Stores except Powder, which last it is a settled Rule not to grant, upon my apprizing M^r Sharpe Clerk of the Council of my Petition, I had the Discouragem^t to hear that a Fortnight before M^r Pelham had absolutely rejected a Pet^n from the Province of Maryland to have 300 Musquets replaid, which they had furnish'd the Soldiers raised for the Canada Expedition with out of the Province Stores, but upon my delivering it to my Lord President his Lordship was pleased to receive it very graciously & tell me it should be granted, & in order to give it the greatest Dispatch, he has referr'd it to the Board of Ordnance for an Estimate of the Ordnance Stores prayed for, to be directly made out without making any Report of their Opinion upon the Substance of fitness of the Petition as is the usual Manner of those Referrences, & which frequently occasions delay & difficulties.

Upon getting this Referrence from the Council to the Board of Ordnance, I delivered it my self to Sir John Legonier, begging the favour of him to order it to be dispatch'd, the Easter Holydays have delayed it, but I am promis'd by the Sec̃ry of the Board, that the Estimate shall be finish'd this day & be signed by Sir John & the Principal Officers of the Board in time to be returned into the Council Office on Tuesday next.

I have taken Care to get the Freight of these Stores included in the Board of Ordnance's Estimate which is not usual & I flatter my self with the Hopes of obtaining an absolute Order for the Delivery of them before I imbark, & for their being forthwth transported to Castle William at the Expence of the Crown, & to have the next good Merchant Ship bound for Boston fixed upon for bringing them. I mentioned the Carriage of them to L^{d} Anson but he told me the Kings Ships never carried Ordnance Stores upon such Occasions. & that besides the Port Mahon was loaded wth a great Quantity of Provisions.

I thought it was most adviseable to pospone an Application for the Pictures of the Royal Family in the Room of those which were burnt in the Council Chamber untill the Ordnance Stores were secured for the Province, being unwilling to run the least Risque of that Application's interfeering with the other more essential one, but as soon as an absolute Order is passed for the Stores, I will apply to M^{r} Pelham for the Pictures.

The Application for a Reimbursem^{t} of the Remainder of the Slopps bought by the Province for the New England Soldiers in the Expedition against Cap' Breton, and made use of by M^{r} Knowles during his Administration as Govern^{r} there for the Soldiers of the Kings Regiments stands still for the Arrival of some Evidence from Boston which M^{r} Bollan

hath sent for to ascertain the value of them, as does the Affair of the Townships controversied between the Province & Colony of Connecticut, & of the new Line claimed by the Colony of Rhode Island for Evidence from the Records of the two Colonies, which in my Opinion is absolutely necessary to be procur'd if possible before those Matters are bro't to a Decision before the King in Council, or at least to have a Denial from the Assemblies of those Colonies to let the Mass^{a} Agents in New England search & take Copies of their Records in Order to intitle the Provinces Agent here to produce Copies of its own Records, which can't be regularly admitted as Evidence in its own Case, untill the Province is denied Copies of the Rh^{d} Isl^{d} & Connecticut Records upon the Point in Question: M^{r} Bollan was in hopes of receiving those Papers by the last Ships, When he is furnished with 'Em I am persuaded no Pains nor good Conduct will be wanting to establish the Provinces just Right in these Disputes, which to me appears clear & evident, & that the pretensions of both the Colonies are unreasonable & vexatious.

As to the Provinces Demands against that of New Hampshire on Account of their maintaining Fort Dummer during the War, M^{r} Bollan had obtained before he brought over the Money granted the Province by Parliam^{t} for the Reimbursm^{t} of their Expences in the Expedition against Cap' Breton, a Report from the Board of Trade in favour of it: but soon after M^{r} Bollan was imbarked for Boston the Agent of the Prov^{ce} of N: Hampshire preferred a Pet^{n} to the King in Council to be heard against the Report, and an Order of Council was thereupon made that the Matter should stay untill the Lords of Council should call the Agents of both Colonies before them, it is necessary to stay a decent Time out of Respect to that Order, without moving by a Pet^{n} on the Part of the Prov^{ce} to have the hearing brought on, When that is done M^{r} Bollan will move it, & I hope there can be

no Danger of having the Report of the Lords Commiss^{rs} of Trade confirmed.

There is an Appearance that the Settlem^{t} of a Line between the Province & N. York may be soon brought on.

The finishing Memorial upon the Limits of Nova Scotia as claimed by his Majesty to extend as far as the Southern Bank of the River S^{t} Lawrence hath been some Months transmitted by Lord Holderness to the Court of France. I dont hear that any further Step hath been taken between the two Courts for the settling that most essential Line for the Security of all the English Northern Colonies. But I flatter my self that in the Opinion of all His Majestys Ministers, the English Right to the Limits (which they claim (particularly with Respect to the Ancient Limits of the Province) is asserted in the clearest & most convincing Manner, even upon the Foot of the French Records & Histories which themselves have produc'd to maintain their Pretensions in their Answer to our first Memorial & that there is not the least Colour or Shadow of Argument or rather Sophistry w^{ch} they have advanced left unanswered & unconfuted.

I cant conclude without observing that when the Supply for the Maintenance of Nova Scotia came on in the House of Commons to be debated it was not only unanimously voted, but with the most visible Satisfaction on the Countenance of every Member that was ever known there upon any such Occasion, most explicit strong Declarations were made by the M^{r} ——r in favour of its Support & of the Importance of it to the Nation & the Parliamentary faith was plighted for it as much as could be done by his Declaration — These Proofs of the Spirit & Sense of the Parliam^{t} upon this Point gave a most sensible Pleasure to all here who have the Interest of the Colonies at Heart & I cant but hope that they will be soon seconded with effectual Measures for remov^{g} the French from their Incroachments & securing the Possession

of the Places where they are made to ourselves, as the Noble Lord to whom the King has committed the cheif Care of the Settlem^{t} of Nova Scotia wants neither discernm^{t} Spirit nor Inclination for doing it.—

I hope to have a happy Sight of the Prov^{ce} in a few Weeks & am Sir

Your most humble Servant

W. Shirley

Petition

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

To the Hon^{ble} Spencer Phipps Esq^{r} Lieutenant Governour & Commander in Cheife To Honourble his Majestys Council & House of Representatives for said Province in General Court Assembled the 30 May 1753

Humbly Sheweth

The Memorial of the Proprietors of that Tract of Land lying on both Sides of Kenebeck River which was granted to the late Colony of New Plymouth in their Charter —

That your Memorialists are concerned in the Event of the Petition of the Settlers at Sheepscot alias New Castle as the same is within the Limitts of your Memorialists Patent, and as your Memorialists are satisfied that the Erecting them into a District will serve the Interest of the Settlers, they beg leave to joyn with the Petitioners in praying this Honourable Court that the Settlement at Sheepscot may be Erected into a District, & therefore your Memorialists would present to your Honours that many other settlements are making & will soon be made in the Neighborhood of Sheepscot alias New Castle which will soon be under the same Necessity of being formed into distinct Districts with proper Extent and Limitts

and that if Sheepscot should be made a District according to Bounds proposed it will have a Large River in the Body of said District and will incommode a Tract of Land between Sheepscot River & the River Kenebeck which is about seven Miles on the East of which Rivers Settlements are now making and will soon want to be formed into a District. Your Memorialists therefore pray that only the Land between Sheepscot & Damariscotta Rivers may be made a District and your Petitioners shall ever pray &c

W^{m} Brattle	Robert Temple	Cha Apthorp
Thomas Hancock	Will^{m} Bowdoin	David Jeffries
John Jones	Silv. Gardiner	Edw^{d} Goodwin
James Pitts	Samuel Goodwin	

Petition of the inhabitants of Lands on Kennebeck River.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

To the Honourable Spencer Phipps Esq. Lieu^{t} Govern^{r} & Commander in chief of his Majesty's Province of the Mass^{a} Bay aforesaid, The Hon^{ble} His Majesty's Council, and the Hon^{ble} House of Representatives in Gener^{l} Court assembled May 30th 1753.

The Subscribers most humbly shew

That they are Inhabitants of those Lands on Kennebeck River bounded Southerly on Winnigance River, Easterly on Kennebeck, Westerly on Steven's Riv^{r} and Northerly on Merry Meeting Bay, in length about nine miles, and in breadth about three; which about Fourteen Years since being Inhabited but by about Six or Seven Families, were annex'd by this Court to George Town, since which they have increased to the Num^{r} of about Forty Families and made considerable Improvements. That they Labour under the Greatest Difficulties in Attending the Publick Worship of

God at George Town, in that they not only Live remote from thence, but are obliged to cross Winnigance River at least three-quarters of a Mile, where the Tide is very rapid and the Ice in cold season's in very large quantities by means whereof the Ancient People Women & Children can scarce ever Attend the Publick Worship of God, so necessary to their well being.

Wherefore Your Petitioners most humbly pray this Honourable Court to take the Premisses into Consideration and of their wonted goodness and Paternal care for such infant settlem^{ts} Grant and Order them a Distinct Precinct or Parish to be set off by the aforesaid bounds and Grant them such Powers and Priviledges as have been usual for such or provide such other ways and methods for the redress of their Inconveniences aforesaid as this Court in their Wisdom shall Judge most fit and reasonable.

And Your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Jonathan Philbrook Seiy^{r}	Joseph Gray	John Wise
Benjamin Brown	Joseph Berry	Hezekiah Purinton
Philip Hodgkins	Humphrey purinton Juner	John Lammon
Mikel Thornton	Humphrey Purinton	Benjamin Thompson
Jonathan Philbrook Jun^{r}	Thomas Joy	Shubel Hinkley
Bryant Robertson	John Tar	Samuel Brown
James Thornton	Daniel Brown	William Johnson
James Brown	William Philbrook	Thomas Foot
Benj^{a} Ring	Simon Burton	Job Philbrook
Daved Purinton	Moses Hodgkins	James Mecib
Joshua Philbrook	Benj Lemons	Abel Eaten
Ebenezer Hinkley	Josear Weber	Isaiah Crooker
John Solivern	John ONeal	William Marshall
Samuel Meloon June^{r}	N. Donnell	Nathanel Berrey
George Williames	David trufant	Joshua Coomes
Samuel Meloon Sene^{r}		

In the House of Rep^ves June 12, 1753.

Read and Ordered that the Pet^rs serve the Town Clerk of the Town of George Town with a copy of this Pet^n that so the said Town shew cause if any they have on the Second Wednesday of the next Sitting of this Court why the Prayer thereof should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence T Hubbard Spk^r

In Council June 12, 1753 Read and Concur'd

Tho^s Clarke Dp^ty Sec̃ry

In Council, Sept. 7, 1753. Read again with a Copy of the Vote of the Inhabitants of George Town pass'd at a Meeting held the 10^th of July last; And it appearing that they had no Objections to make thereunto;

Answer to Sheepscot Petition.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

To the Hon^oble Spencer Phips Esq^r Lieutenant Governour & Commander in Chief of the Province aforesaid The Hon^oble his Majestys Council & Hon^oble House of Represent^ves in General Court assembled June 1753

The Answer of the Proprietors of the Lands on the West side the River Sheepscutt, to the Petition of the Inhabitants on the East side of said River praying to be sett off & incorporated into a District,

Humbly Shews.

That the Respond^ts are alike sensible with the Pet^rs of your Honours tender Regards for them in the late Indian War & with great Thankfullness now mention it; but as to the Reasons Offered by the Pet^rs to induce Your Honours to incorporate them into a District according to the Bounds set forth in their Petition the Respond^ts humbly apprehend are

not only weak & without foundation but shou'd they prevail wou'd be very inconvenient prejudicial & grievous to the Respond^{ts} which will appear in the following particulars

First In the proposed Bounds the Land on the West side the River is cut & divided into several Gaps & parcels leaving one Peice & taking the next which will make great Confusion among the Owners.

Secondly The River being considerably Wide must necessarily create us vast trouble & difficulty to attend the Publick Meetings of the proposed District & the other Business thereof it being at some seasons impracticable to pass & Repass the River.

Thirdly Should the Peace continue as we are a large Tract on the West side the River & conveniently situated for a District we propose shortly to Petition Y^{r} Honours for that purpose.

Fourthly The Petitioners have never Consulted with the Respondt^{s} relating their propos'd District nor have they ever applyed to us to join with them in Petitioning Your Honours

For these & many other Reasons we could offer to Y^{r} Honours, to show forth the great grievance the Granting the prayer of the Pet^{rs} would be to the Respond^{ts} we humbly pray the said Petition may be Dismissed but should Y^{r} Honours in Your great Wisdom see meet to Grant the prayer thereof We humbly pray that all the Lands belonging to the Respond^{ts} & extending five miles West from the River may be included in said District & that a Bridge may be erected across the River to enable to pass over it with safety, & also that the meeting house may be set in the Center of the proposed District, but upon considering our Circumstances We humbly hope Y^{r} Honours will Dismiss said Petition.

And as in Duty Bound shall ever pray

Sam[l] Whittemore	Joseph Roberts	Thomas Richardson
Isaac Kenney	Sam[ll] Burt	Benjamin Richardson
Charles Coffin	Israel Auerell	John Cookson

Letter, L[t] Gov. Phips to Capt. Jabez Bradbury

Sir,

I herewith inclose my Letter to you of the 5[th] of June last that so you may the better consider how far the Disposition & Conduct of the Indians may agree with my Demands & Expectations respecting their bringing in the other Tribes of Indians to the proposed Interview at S[t] Georges. I found it necessary to put off that Meeting by reason of the Small Pox then raging at Boston; but that Reason now almost ceasing being greatly at an end removed by the Distempers being in a manner removed from thence Boston there being but four Persons in Boston sick of it as I am informed it is probable that in a few weeks more there will not be one.

I therefore direct you to acquaint the Indians that I purpose, that the Commissioners shall attend that Affair some time in the Month of Septem[r] or October next as shall best suit their Convenience, & I therefore expect they state the particular Time, But at the same time I insist upon it that they bring in the rest of the Tribes (especially those of Norridgewock) to attend at the Treaty w[th]out which it will be to little Effect to send the Commissioners down to attend at the Treaty. I expect that you pursue this Matter without Delay, & give me the earliest & fullest Intelligence you can. You must let the Indians know that the Presents have been all this while at S[t] Georges & so in no Danger of Infection.

Lieut. Gov$^{r's}$ Message June 12, 1753.

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Representatives

It has always been allowed that the Settlement of the Eastern Parts of the Province would be greatly for his Maj^{tys} Service, as well as the more immediate Advantage of the Inhabitants of this Government, but yet there does not seem to have been proper Care taken to remove the Obstacles to this Settlement. The two principal & perhaps only material ones are, the exposed Situation of that part of the Country to the Indian Enemy in Case of a Rupture, and the great Controversy about Titles by reason of different Claims to the same Tracts of Land.

With respect to the first I do not see but that it must remain in some measure, but then it is to be considered that any new Settlement on the back of the old will be no more a Frontier than the old are at present; and by covering the old Settlements you will encourage the filling them with Inhabitants, & greatly strengthen the whole. But with respect to the latter, It undoubtedly is in the Power of this Court to remedy it; What appears to me the most unexceptional way is, the Appoinm^{t} of a special Court for setling the Titles, allowing sufficient Time for every Claimer to exhibit his Claim & excluding for ever all such as shall not appear before the limited Period, and after the Expiration of the Term the said Court proceed to determine the Validity of each Claim: This will be a work of time, & I can't expect to live to see any great Effect of it, but it will be a great Satisfaction to me if during my being in the Chair, I may be any ways instrumental of laying the foundation of future Benefit to my Country.

Council Chamber S Phips
12 June 1753

In the House of Rep^{ves} June 15 1753

Read and Ordered that the Speaker M^r^ Welles and Cap^t^ Livermore with such as the Hon^ble^ Board shall app^t^ be a Comm^ee^ to take this Message under Consideration and Report at the next sitting of this Court what they Judge proper to be done thereon

Sent up for concurrence

Att^r^ Roland Cotton Cler Dom Rep

In Council June 15, 1753 Read and Concurd & Andrew Oliver & Tho^s^ Hutchinson Esq^rs^ are joined in the Affair

Tho^s^ Clarke Dp^ty^ Sec̃ry

Consented to S Phips

New Casco Petition "Sep^tr^ 7, 1753."

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

To his Excellency William Shirley Esq^r^ Governour & Commander in Chief over said Province, the Hon^ble^ His Majesties Council & House of Representatives in Gen^rl^ Court assembled Sep^tr^ y^e^ 5^th^ 1753

The Petition of the Inhabitants of New Casco Lying between Northyarmouth and the Easterly side of Presumpscut River and of a few Families in a Bend of Said River and on the Westerly Side thereof being about Sixty Families in the whole and all belonging to the First Parish in the Town of Falmouth in the County of York

Humbly Sheweth·

That your Petitioners living very distant from the Place where the publick Worship of God is carried on in the said first Parish in Falmouth, have for a great Number of Years Laboured under much Difficulty to attend the same. For that the greatest Part of them are Obliged either to be at the Pains of travelling Eight or Nine Miles by Land which is impracticable for most in their Families to do; or

else they must be at the Fatigue of going partly by Land and then four or five miles by Water across the Bay, which by Reason of Ice and Snow in the Winter, & high Winds and Storms in Other Seasons of the Year, and the Tides not serving half the Time makes it extremely difficult, and sometimes very dangerous passing and repassing to the Place of publick Worship in the first Parish in Falmouth as afores[d] —

In Order to prevent which great Difficulty and Trouble your Petitioners have within a few years been at the Expence of Building a Meeting House in a Place convenient and commodious for them to attend the publick Worship of God in; and at the extraordinary Charge of hiring Preaching among themselves from time to time. And that they might have the Gospel regularly setled among them, and be releived of their Aggrievance and Difficulty; are Obliged to resort to this Hon[ble] Court for Redress.

Humbly beseaching your Honours would please to take their Case into your wise Consideration, and set them off a distinct Parish by themselves, and that the Bounds of said Parish may be three Miles and three Quarters Southwesterly from Northyarmouth Line and to run through the Town into the Country and into the Sea paralel with the dividing Line between Falmouth & Northyarmouth.

Or otherwise set off a sufficient Number of them with their Substance to whom it may be convenient to attend the publick Worship of God, in the Place where the said Meeting House is now erected, as to your known Wisdom shall seem meet ~ -

And yo[r] Petitioners as in Duty bound will ever pray

Jeremiah Pote	Danforth Phipps	Nathaniel Noyes
George Knight	Nathan Noyes	Ichabod Clark
Samuel Stapell	Gowin Wilson Ju[r]	James Buxton
Benjamin Godfrey	Jon[a] Underwood	Richard Pumury
Richerd Merrill	Jona: Stubs	Richeard Pumory Jun[r]

Richard Stubs Joseph Tompson Benj^{mn} York Jun^{r}
James Wyman Jun Nath^{l} Tompson Benj^{mn} York
Sam^{ll} Noyes Edmund Titcomb Thomas Tucker
Roland Davis John Merrill William Bucknam
Edmund Titcomb Benjamin Merrill John Hunt
Benj^{mn} Blackston Samuel Crocket James Wyman
Benj Davis John Calley James Merrill Jun^{r}
Gowin Wilson James Merrill Nath^{l} C
Joshua Merrill William Ingersoll Zachariah field
Henry Totman Joseph Wilson Elisha Baker
Benjamin Blackstone Jun^{r} Will Bartoll Thomas Hunaford
William Knight George Cutter Parcivell Clark
John Adams

In the House of Representatives Sept^{r} 10 1753

Read & Ordered that the pet^{rs} Serve the Clerk of the First Parish In Falmouth with a Copy of this Pet^{n} that they Shew Cause (if Any they have) on the Second thursday of Next Sitting of the Court why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council Septenber 11, 1753 Read & Concurd

Tho^{s} Clarke Dp^{ty} Sec̃ry

In Council Dec^{r} 17. 1753 Read and Ordered that the Prayer of the Pet^{rs} be so far Granted as that the Inhabitants on the Easterly side of Pesumpscot River be set off as a seperate Parish begining at North Yarmouth Line near the Sea, and from thence running by the Bay to Pesumpscot River, and thence up said River as far as the Westerly Side of M^{r} James Winslows Sixty Acre Lot on which his now dwelling House Stands, and from thence to run a Northwest Line to the head of the Township Including Mackworths Island, Clapboard Island and Little Jabeeg; and as many of the Inhabitants of the first Parish in Falmouth as shall see Cause, that live on the Westerly side of said Pesumpscot

River convenient to said Parish have Liberty to Join with them with their Estates on which they dwell within twelve Months, they transmitting into the Secretarys Office a List of their Names for Confirmation within said Term And That the said Inhabitants be vested with the Powers and Privileges which other Parishes within this Province do, or by Law ought to enjoy,

Sent down for Concurrence

Thos Clarke Dpty Sec̃ry

In the House of Reps Decr 18 1753

Read & Concurred

T. Hubbard Spkr

Consented to W Shirley

Answer.

Ordered that the Petitioners & their Lands as bounded in the Petition be set off as a separate & distinct Parish or Precinct, And that the Inhabitants enjoy & be vested with the Powers & Priviledges of other Precincts in this Province.

Sent down for Concurrence J Willard Sec̃ry

In the House of Repves Sept 7, 1753

Read and Concur'd T Hubbard Spkr

Consented to W Shirley

George Town Precinct.

Anno Regni Regis George II Vicessimo Septimo

An act for erecting Part of George Town in the County of York into A Presinct Whereas it hath been represented to this Court, that that part of the Inhabitants of Georg Town aforesaid Living on the Westerly Side of Long beach

in said Town, Labour under Difficulties by reason of their not being Set of as A Sepperate Presinct.

Be it Enacted by the Governour Council and House of Representatives, that part of the said George Town with the inhabatants thereon be and hereby is Erected into A Presinct Bounding as following, Southerly on Winnigance River Easterly on Kenebeck River, westerly on Stevens River, and Northerly on Merrymeeting Bay in Length about Nine miles, and in Breadth about three miles, and that the said Presinct, be and hereby is invested with all Priviledges Powers and immunities that Presincts in this Province by Law do or may enjoy.

In the House of Representatives September 10 1753.

Read a first Second & Third Time & passed to be Engrossed

T. Hubbard Spk^r

In Council September 11. 1753

Read a first and second time & Pass'd a Currence to be Engrossed

Tho^s Clarke Dp^ty Sec̃ry

Message to the Governour Sept. 11, 1753.

May it please your Excellency,

It having been represented to the General Court in a Memorial from Benjamin Mitchel and Lazarus Noble that the said Memorialists had been to Montreal in search after three Children of theirs who were taken Captives by the Indians in September 1751 at Swan Island & elsewhere, and that they were received by the Governor there with some shew of Friendship, who gave them his word that their Childen should be released to them the next day: but instead of conforming thereto, he sent express orders early

the next Morning that they should depart for New England immediately, or he would imprison them— accordingly intimidated by that cruel Threat, they departed without their Children, and are lately returned from thence,

This Conduct of the French Governor is not only against the Laws of Nature and Contrary to the Treaties of Peace subsisting between the two Nations, but a Contempt of this Government.

It is against the Laws of Nature, as he forcibly detains the said Children from their Parents, regardless of the warm Affections which such a relation mutually inspires, and unreasonably deprives those of their Liberties, who have by Nature a right thereto.

It is contrary to the Treaties of Peace subsisting between the two Nations, which provide that all Prisoners shall be mutually restor'd: And,

It is a Contempt of this Government, as the said Memorialists went under the Patronage thereof, and with Letters from our then Commander in Chief.

Such Conduct; no People, who have felt what Liberty and Freedom mean, and are capable of resenting Injuries, can Tamely submit to; and such, this People, under the Conduct of Your Excellency, will never submit to.

This House therefore requests of your Excellency, that your Excellency would write to the aforesaid French Governor on this Head; and in such Terms as your Regard to the Liberties of Mankind, and Abhorrence of all Infringements thereupon, shall dictate.

This House also requests of your Excellency that your Excellency would give it in Charge to those whom you may appoint Commissioners for the approaching Interview with the said Indians, that they may remonstrate to them the

Injustice & Basenes of their Conduct, in taking away and detaining said Children, contrary to the Treaties of Friendship, subsisting between us, and their repeated promises to restore said children and that the Commissioners insist on their performing what they have so long, and thus repeatedly promised. And

Whereas the said Indians at the last Interview expressed an uneasiness about some intended settlements up Kennebeck River above Richmond Fort; to remove which Commissioners then promised them to examine into that Affair: in Consequence of which a Committee of both Houses at the Session in April last was appointed to consider the Complaints of the Eastern Indians touching the English Claims and Settlements on Kennebeck River above Richmond Fort; who having notified the Claimants and examined the Indian Deeds and other Evidence of Titles which they produced, reported

That by the Deeds produced under the hands of the Sachems of that Country in the Years 1648 and 1653, and others about those times, the Indians sold to the English, not only the Lands below, but also the Lands above Richmond Fort, all along the River Kennebeck.

That Settlements were only made by the English, many Miles above Richmond Fort, and those Settlements continued for a considerable time.

That the Indians in their Treaties with the English in 1693, in 1713 and in 1717 agreed that the English should quietly and peacably enjoy all their Rights of Land, & former Settlements and Possessions in the Eastern parts of this Province and that the English should in no ways be molested or disturbed therein. and that Cap^{t} Lithgow & the other Commanding Officers in those parts, be directed to use their best Endeavours to keep the Indians quiet until the Commissioners from this Government shall meet them in the

Fall of the Year; and to let them know that such Commissioners will then lay before them the English Claims to their Lands and endeavour in a friendly manner to accomodate the the matter with them."

This House therefore prays your Excellency to give your Commissioners Instructions to lay this matter before said Indians at the approaching Interview, that it may be accomodated in a friendly manner with them.

In the House of Represent. Sept^{r} 11, 1753

Ordered that the foregoing Message be sent to His Excel^{cy} the Gov^{r} & that Col Winslow Cap^{t} Chandler Cap^{t} Fry Cap^{t} Williams & M^{r} Hall be a Comt^{ee} to Wait upon his Excel^{cy} therewith ~

T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

Answer to Message. Sept. 13, 1753.

Gentlemen of the House of Represent^{ves}

I have considered your Message delivered to me on Tuesday last, particularly that Part of it which relates to the Commissioners in the intended Interview with the Eastern Indians Giving them Satisfaction as to the English Claims of Lands on Kennebeck River; and altho what you have suggested may be very proper to be urged & insisted upon by the Commissioners, yet I apprehend it will not be sufficient to satisfy & quiet them nor to answer the Promise made them the last year by the Commissioners then sent down, according to the Understanding the Indians had of it:

And therefore I would propose that as many of the Original Deeds as may be obtained be put into the Hands of the Commiss^{rs} that shall meet the Indians this Fall & by them laid before them & then brought back & returned to the Owners

W Shirley

Council Chamber Sept. 13, 1753.

Letter, John Wheelwright to the Commrs to treat wth Eastern Indians.

Boston Septemr 18th 1753

Honourable Srs

These serves to Wish you a pleasant passage & a happy Interview with ye Eastern Indians & a safe returne to Boston againe, and least you in yor discourse with them, be Enqured of ye several prises of Furrs Allowed them in away of Trade & what they gave for our goods in lieu thereof; in Lt Govern Dummers time which they seem to make their Baises in every Treaty. I have furnished you therewith, as Also; what they have allowed for yr ffurrs now, & what they give now for our goods, you'l find upon ye whole near 30 p Cent Cheaper to ye Indians than it was in Lt Govern Dummers time; to avoid any Trouble to yor honours I have given Capt Saunders a list of every Article, and hope it will be sufficient & agreeable to yor honours from

Yor hons most hum̃ servt at Command

Jno Wheelwright

Letter to Jereh Moulton

Boston October 23, 1753

Jeremiah Moulton Esqr

Sr I am directed by the Governor and Council to forward you the Inclosed warrt which is Issued against one William Lowd of Muscongus Island on the Compt of one Elizabeth Burns of Muscongus which they expect you to direct to such of your Officers as will Effectually execute the same for which he is to take Necessary Assistance.

It is proposed that this Man should be Carryed before Justice Denny as being the Nearest Magistrate & as it is

Necessary for the Woman (who is a near Neighbor to the said Lowd) to be present its expected that the Officer Notify her when he Executes the Warr^{t} that Cap^{t} North Agreeable to his Orders may Transport her to Arrowsick.

Letter, to Capt. John North

Boston Oct^{r} 23, 1753

Cap^{t} John North

S^{r} I am directed by the Gov^{r} & Council to acquaint you that there's a Warr^{t} Issued agst one W^{m} Lowd on the Comp^{t} of one Eliz^{a} Burns & that on his being Apprehended you are directed to Transport the said Eliz^{a} Burns & her two Sons in your Boat to Arrowsick.

This is to Notify the Freeholders and Other Inhabitants of the first Parish in the Town of Falmouth, Qualify'd for voting according to Law, to meet at the Town House in s^{d} Parish, on Wenesday the 21st Day of November Ins^{t} at 2 oClock in the Afternoon to act on the Article following-viz^{t} To see whether the Parish will on the Second Thursday of the next Sitting of the Gen^{l} Court make Answer to the Petition of the Inhabitants of New Casco exhibited the 10th of September last

"praying to be sett off a distinct Parish" and what Method said Parish will proceed in to shew Cause (if any they have) why the Prayer thereof should not be granted

Falmouth 17th Nov^{r} 1753

By Order of the Comittee

Step^{n} Longfellow Parish Clerk

Falmouth 21 Nov^{r} 1753 — Pursuant to Order I have Notify'd the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the first

Parish in the Town of Falmouth Qualify'd for voting according to Law to meet at Time and Place, and to act on the Article within mentioned —

Step^{n} Longfellow Parish Clerk

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the first Parish in the Town of Falmouth, held at the Town Hall in said Parish Nov^{r} 21. 1753 ~

M^{r} Joseph Tompson was chosen Moderator Voted — The Hon^{ble} Jabez Fox Jedidiah Preble Esq^{r}, Mess^{rs} John Waite Joseph Tompson, William Bucknam & Danforth Phipps be a Committee, to see whether they can fix upon the dividing Line, between the Parishes, so as to accomodate both Parties, and make Report at the Adjournment of this Meeting ~ Voted — The Above Comittee imploy a Surveyour & Chainmen in the aboves^{d} Business ~

Voted — This Meeting be adjourned to the 28th of this Month to this Place, at 2 oClock in the Afternoon —

Falmouth 28th Nov^{r} 1753 — The Parish being met according to Adjournment — the Comittees Report was read, which was as follows —

Falmouth Nov^{r} 23^{d} 1753

The Coñittee to whom was referred the Consideration of the Petition of the Inhabitants of New Casco, report that they are of Opinion that all the Inhabitants on the Easterly Side of Presumpscot, be sett off as a separate Parish, beginning at Northyarmouth Line near the Sea, and from thence running by the Bay to Presumpscot River, & thence up s^{d} River as far as the Westerly Side of M^{r} James Winslows Sixty Acre Lot of Land on which his now dwelling House stands, and from thence to run a North West Line to the Head of the Township, including Mackworths Island, Clapboard Island, and little Jabeeg; and as many of the Inhabitants of the first Parish in Falmouth as shall see Cause, that live on the Westerly Side of s^{d} Presumpscot River conven-

ient to s[d] Parish, have Liberty to Join with them with their Estates on which they dwell, within twelve Months from the Aboves[d] Date —

Jaz Fox
Jedidiah Preble
Jn° Waite
Joseph Tompson
William Bucknam
Danforth Phipps
} Comittee

Voted — unanimously that the Above Report be accepted.

Voted — That the Parish Clerk transmit a Copy of the proceedings of this Meeting to the Gen[l] Court, the Second Thursday of the next Sitting thereof for their Confirmation.

Recorded p Step[n] Longfellow Parish Clerk

A true Copy from Falmouth 1[st] Parish Records Lib° 1° Fol° 52. 53 ~

Att[r] Step[n] Longfellow Parish Clerk

Letter, Nath[l] Wheelwright to Gov. Shirley Nov. 30, 1753.

Sir

I had the Honour the 11[th] of November past, to acquaint your Excellency of my arrival at Albany, which place I left as soon as possible, and made all the dispatch I could on my Journey, and voyage to Canada.

Permit me to advise your Excellency by this opportunity, that I arrived with M[r] Lydius, and my servant, Yesterday noon, at Montreal; we were imediately conducted by the officer who was sent with us from Fort S[t] Frederick, and introduced by him, to the General, Monsieur Le Marquis Duquesne, who asked me my business, I acquainted him that I was sent by Your Excellency to have the Honour to deliver him a Letter, which he received, and imediately retired

into his cabinet, he soon return'd saying the Letter was in English and that he would send for some person to translate it. Then very genteely told me as I was not a Stranger, I might go and repose myself, and procure Lodgings where I pleased, after dinner he sent an officer Mons^{r} S^{t} Luc la corne, who is my particular friend, and much in favour with the General, this Gentleman surprized me with a message from his Excellency, that he had been informed, that the last time I came into the country, I had with me an Engineer, who passed for my Domestick, and that I had, with his assistance, taken a plan of this City, Quebec, and the River, I assured the Gentleman it was false, and that some ill minded busy person, must have raised the report, to prevent my having an opportunity to execute the Commission I had the honour to receive from your Excellency, and desired he would assure the General the truth of this, He did, and was kind enough to Acquaint me in the evening, that the General had your Excellency's Letter translated, and would see me in the morning, when he sent for me, as soon as I paid my respects to him, he desired me to withdraw with him into his cabinet, where I had the Honour to converse with him more than an hour, without Interruption. He very genteely told me he was charm^{d} to have an opportunity of a Correspondence with your Excellency, and that he would answer Your Excellency's Letter very particularly; he was surprised at Your Excellency's mentioning his not answering M^{r} Phipps his Letter, which he assured me he never received.

He then said, he had been inform'd that I came into the Country the last time with some other design, than for prisoners, but he was now perswaded to the contrary, and did me the Honour to say I might Stay a Convenient time to accomplish my affairs, that I should be at Liberty, and should want no assistance he could give me, that I should go when it was agreable to me, to three Rivers, S^{t} Francois to Bacon

court, with an Interpreter, to endeavour to get those Captives. He also gave orders to Monsr St Luc: to go with me to Monsr De pain, and acquaint him, that it was his orders, that I should have free Liberty to see, & Converse with the English Boy, Mitchell's Son, at all times, and as often as I pleased. I saw the Boy but had not time to say much to him, permit me to assure Your Excellency I shall omit no opportunity, to endeavour to reconcile him to return to his Parents — Mr Nobles child, which Monsr Ange Charly has the care of, & which he assured me with great grief, the last time I was in the Country was dead, is now at three Rivers at the Convent —

I hope Your Excellency will be satisfied with my conduct, and permit me to assure you, that I shall be very circumspect in my behaviour, and shall punctually observe your Excellencys Instructions; Should your Excellency have any further commands during my stay in Canada, and should send your Letters to Coll. Lydius at albany, he may have an oppertunity in the winter of conveying your Letters to this place —

The Inclosed Letter, I had the honour to receive from the General, in answer to that I had the Honour to receive of your Excellency and deliver'd him —

Your Excellency will I hope forgive the Liberty I take to inclose a Letter for my good Father —

Your Excellency will excuse my giving You a particular account of the Country, they have had a plentiful summer, & a very fine harvest in this part of the Country —

Permit me that I have the honour to be with utmost Respects Your Excellencys most Obedient and most humble Servant

Montreal Novr 30th 1753. Nat Wheelwright

His Excellency William Shirley Esqr

Speech. Dec. 5, 1753.

" Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives

During the Recess of the Court I have comply'd wth the Requests contain'd in the several Messages, w^{ch} You sent me in your last Session.

Pursuant to your Vote of y^{e} 7th & Message of y^{e} 11th of Sept^{r} desiring me (if I could not attend the Buisness myself) to appoint Commissioners to meet the Eastern Indians, & to distribute the Annual Presents of this Government to them in the most advantageous Manner ; Also that I would give it in Charge to the Commissioners, to remonstrate to the Indians at their Interview with them, the Injustice & Baseness of their Conduct in carrying away & detaining the Children of Benj^{a} Mitchel & Lazarus Noble, contrary to the Treaties of Friendship subsisting between us, & their repeated Promises to restore the said Children ; & to insist on their performing what they have promiss'd ; Also that they should lay before the Indians the just Right of the English to all the Lands along the River Kennebeck above y^{e} fort at Richmond, & to use their best Endeavours to make them acquiesce in y^{e} Settlements intended to be made there ; & appointed Commissioners, who proceeded upon that Buisness to S^{t} Georges & Richmond forts, w^{ch} particular Instructions relating to the beforemention'd Points : & the Result of their Interview & Conference wth those Indians, as also the Effect of the Letter w^{ch} I wrote to the Indians by those Gentlemen, to apprize them of the base Practices of their Jesuit Priests to create Jealousies & a Misunderstanding between them & this Gov^{t}, will appear in the Copy of the Conference, between them & the Commissioners w^{ch} together with a Copy of my Letter to y^{e} Indians, I shall order the Secretary to lay before You.

And in Compliance wth your Request in that part of the said Message, wherein You desire me to write to the Govern-

our of Canada upon his delivering two of the above mention'd Children of Benj[a] Mitchel & Lazarus Noble, who were found in the Possession of some French Indians at Montreal, by their fathers, whom the French Governour refus'd to permit to treat w[th] their Masters for their Redemption, but oblig'd to depart instantly out of the Country; I have wrote to the said Govarnour, & in strong terms remonstrating ag[t] this Proceeding as a Violation of the Amity now subsisting between y[e] two Crowns, & an Infringement of the natural Rights & Liberties of Mankind, & have demanded of him to deliver up those Children & whatever other Captives, appertaining to this Gov[t], might be found in Canada, to M[r] Nath[l] Wheelwright, whom I have commission'd to deliver my Letter to him (a Copy of w[ch] shall be lay'd before You) & to demand Restitution of the said Children"

Message. Dec. 13, 1753.

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Repres[ves]

In my Speech to you at the Opening of this Session I urged your making Provision for the Speedy & effectual Repairs of the several Forts on the Frontier of this Province, & the Finishing of them with suitable Artillery & other Stores of War.

Since that time I have been informed that the Commiss[rs] for the Interview with the Eastern Indians the last year, appointed by the Lieut. Govornour then Comm[r] in Chief, agreable to Instructions receiv'd from him, viewed the several Forts in the Eastern Parts & at their Return made Reports of the Condition they were then in; The Substance of which is contained in the Schedule I now send you; By w[ch] you will find the decayed & ruinous Condition of those

Forts: And it being more than a Year since that Survey was made & no considerable Repairs made since, We must conclude they are in a much worse Condition now.

Therefore, And in Consideration of the present hazardous Conjuncture of Affairs as I particularly represented to you in my Speech I am obliged to repeat my Desires to you that no time may be lost for putting those Forts into a good Posture of Defence. And in particular that Care be taken that the small arms be good & substantial. And I would further recommend to you that hereafter Reports may be made of the said Forts from time to time, on the first Decay; which will save a Charge to the Province, & may prevent their falling into the hands of the Enemy upon their being assaulted in their weak & decayed Condition.

And as it is of great Importance that good Interpreters of the Indian Language be retained in the Service of the Province, And as I have been informed that Walter M^{c}Farland, now Interpreter at Richmond Fort, is very capable of that Business I hope you will give sufficient Encouragem^{t} for his Continuance therein.

Council Chamber 14 Dec^{r} 1753 W Shirley

In the House of Rep^{v} Dec^{r} 14 1753

Read & Ordered that the foregoing Message from his Excel^{cy} be Committed to the Com^{tee} Appointed upon that part of his Excel^{cys} Speech Respecting Fortifications &c to Consider & report thereon

Sent up for Concurrence

T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council December 14. 1753

Read and Concurd

Tho^{s} Clarke Dp^{ty} Sec̃ry

Fort S^{t} George, wants some Repairs, on the Eastern Wall particularly, & if the same was shingled or clabboarded

directly On the inside as well as Outside it would be of great Service.

In this Garrison there are 10 Cannon of various sizes from 3^{tr} To 12^{tr} Ball but very poor — 2 Cohorn's, ab^{t} 40 hand Granadoes, & near 100 small Arms, but very poor.

Fort Frederick. The Walls in generall are good, want some small matter of pointing — the platforms much out of Repair — Glass very defective &c

In this Garrison are 17 Cannon. viz^{t} 9.9^{l} 2.4^{l} 1.3^{l} 15.1^{l} which are good, 27 Small Arms very poor 40 hand Granadoes Shott & Artillery for the Cannon, Enough.

Richmond Fort, wants much repair, especially the Barracks, No Chimney at present in the Guard room, the Cells of the Mansion House are rotten, as well as part of the Walls of the Garrison, being laid under ground.

If the Walls of this Garrison also, were shingled or clabboarded 'twould be of great Service.

In this Garrison are 5 Cannon, Viz^{t} 1.12^{l} 1.4^{l} 3.1^{l} but very poor

No Artillery i. e. Spunges, Ladles, Rammers &c About 30 small Arms, but very poor

Report.

The Com^{tee} on his Excellency's Message of 14th Instant, beg Leave to report in part — Viz^{t}

That his Excellency the Governour be desired to give Orders, that Walter McFarland the present Indian Interpreter at Richmond, repair directly to Boston, in order to perfect himself in Reading, writing & Cyphering, the Cost of which, together with his Boarding for 3 or 4 Months, to be at the Charge of the Province And that Robert Dewee who

hath some knowledge of the Indian tongue be sent to Richmond & be employed as Interpreter, during the Absence of the said Walter.

Jacob Wendell by order

In Council Decem^{r} 20, 1753 ; Read & Sent down
In the House of Representatives Dec^{r} 20 1753.
Read & Accepted Sent up for Concurrence
T Hubbard Spk^{r}
In Council Decem^{r} 21. 1753 Read & Concur'd
Tho^{s} Clarke Dp^{ty} Sec̃ry
Consented to W Shirley

Letter, Josiah Willard to Capt. W^{m} Lithgow

Boston Dec^{r} 21, 1753

Sir,

This is to acquaint you that at the Desire of the two Houses the Governor orders that you send your Interpreter Walter McFarland to Boston as soon as may be in Order to perfect him self in Reading Writing & Cyphering, the Cost of which as also of his Board for three or four Months will be born by the Governm^{t} And His Excellency also orders that Robert Dewee (a Negro Man who hath some Knowledge of the Indian Tongue) be employed as Interpreter at your Garrison during the said Walter McFarlands Absence.

I am Sir Your humble Serv^{t}

J Willard

Capt W^{m} Lithgow

A Paragraph of a Letter To D^{r} Gardiner dated in Frankfort in Kennebeck river Decem^{r} 26, 1753

"There has a very Bad affair happen'd here (as I'm "inform'd)

"There are Two Indians killed on Montinicus Island by "the man that was Order'd of from it a few Days Ago.

"One Wright came up & informed Capt Lithcow of it & "Said he knew the Two men that saw it Done – & help'd to "bury them there, & their Guns, but he wou'dn't tell their "names – The Indians are ignorant of it at present But when they know it, they will revenge themselves, I am afraid, & we may Look out, for we are but Weak) If this be true, I think, Such Villains ought to dye without pity.

It is said the man that Did it is now at Small point.

Letter, Secry Willard to Col. Preble

Boston Janʸ 3, 1754.

Sir

His Excellency orders me to send you the inclosed Commission, & to desire you to proceed to Fort Hallifax without Delay unless your Want of Health or other Circumstances should prevent your Going thither, And that you would, in such Case, forward the Commission to Cpt. Lithgow by the first Opportunity you have without considerable Charge to the Province, For His Excellency will send an Exemplification of said Commission by Cpt. Saunders who is now ready to sail.

[Indorsed]
The Secrys Letter to Coll. Preble
Jan. 3, 1754.

Message of Both Houses to His Excellency Jan. 4, 1754.

May it please your Excellency,

It is with great Gratitude, that We acknowledge the many Instances of his Majestys paternal Care, for the security of

his good Subjects of this Province, more especially that of late, signified to your Excellency by a Letter from the Earl of Holdernesse, one of his principal Secretarys of State (a Copy of which your Excellency hath been pleas'd to lay before us) that you should be upon your Guard, and put the Province under your Government, into a Condition at all Events to resist any hostile attempts which may be made upon it.

In Pursuance of this Letter, Your Excellency having recommended to us the repairing and strengthning the several Forts and Garrisons of this Province and putting the whole into a proper State of Defence, we have accordingly made provision for doing it,

But upon this Occasion we beg Leave to represent to your Excellency that his Majestys Subjects of this Province, have at all times exerted themselves, even beyond their Ability's not only for the Defence and Security of his Subjects and Territorys, but even in making valuable acquisitions to his Majestys Crown, the several Instances of which during the late War, we need not repeat to your Excellency, they having been done upon your Recommendation and under your Direction.

The Consequence of this, we flattered ourselves, would have been an effectual Security against future Danger from any Incroachments or Invasions of our French Neighbours, But, it is with great Concern, that we find the French have made such extraordinary Encroachments, and have taken such measures, since the conclusion of the late War, as threaten great Danger, and perhaps in Time, even the entire Destruction of these Provinces (without the interposition of his Majesty) notwithstanding any provision we can make to prevent it.

This Colony by the great Number of Men, it supplied and lost in the Reduction and securing the Island

and Forts of Cape Breton; the Troops sent from hence by your Excellency, from Time to Time for – Relief & Protection of Annapolis — Royal, without which the whole Province of Accadie or Nova Scotia, must have fallen into the hands of the French; the Expence occasioned to it by the late intended Expedition against Canada, as also for an attempt against Crown-point, which was rendered fruitless by other Governor's not Joyning with us; And by our great Expence, both of Men and Money, during the Course of the late War, in providing for the Security and Protection of our large extended Frontier, and otherwise, is so much reduced, as to be less able to defend itself, against any Attacks, that may be made upon it, in case of a Rupture between the Two Crowns; Whereas on the other hand, the French are in a much Better Situation to annoy it, than they were at the Commencement of the late War, For They have since the Conclusion of the Peace, erected a Fort on the Isthmus of the Peninsula near Bay-Verte, by means of which they maintain a communication by Sea with Canada, S^{t} John's Island, and Louisbourg, and at about thirteen Miles distance from that Fort, they have built a Block-house, & at three miles from that, another large strong Fort, situated within half a Mile of the Bason of Chegnecto, in the Bay of Fundy, and thereby have secured a Communication between that Fort and the River S^{t} Johns on the West side of the said Bay.

Near the Mouth of S^{t} John's River they have possess'd themselves of two Forts formerly built by them, whilst they had a right to hold Accadie, the nearest of which to the Sea, they have likewise (since the Conclusion of the peace repair'd, fortify'd with Cannon and Garrisoned with regular Troops, and have erected another strong large Fort at Twenty Leagues Distance up the River — have (according to the best Intelligence) made very considerable Settlements upon it, and by these means they have secured the Indians inhabiting that

River, computed at between four and five hundred Familys, in their Interest, and carry on an exclusive Furr Trade with the French at Louisbourg, thro' the Bay of Fundy, where it is well known, French Ships of War, have constantly enter'd since the Conclusion of the Peace and loaded with Furrs to a great Value, at the Mouth of that River, which Trade the English were in possession of until the late War.

Thus by their Encroachments since the Conclusion of the Peace, the French have possess'd themselves not only of the Isthmus of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia, with Bay-Verte in the Gulf of S^{t} Lawrence on the one side, but of the River of S^{t} John, with the whole West side of the Bay of Fundy on the other, where the Crown heretofore used to maintain a Fort during their possession of Accadie or Nova Scotia.

How fatal the consequence of these Encroachments may be, if the French should continue in the possession of them, till a rupture happen between the two Crowns, not only to the Eastern parts of his Majestys Territorys within this Province, which border upon Nova Scotia, and in particular to his Majestys Woods, from whence greatest part of the Masts Yards and Bowsprits, with which his Royal Navy are supply'd, and which would feel the immediate Effects of these Encroachments; but also in time, to the whole of this Province and the rest of his Majestys Territorys upon this Continent, your Excellency is so well apprized, that we need not set them forth here.

Whilst the French held Accadie under the Treaty of S^{t} Germain, they so cutt off the Trade of this Province & gall'd the Inhabitants with Incursions into their Territorys from their Forts at the River Pentagoet & S^{t} Johns, that Oliver Cromwell the then Protector found it necessary for the safety of New England in 1654 to make a Descent by Sea, into the River of S^{t} John and dispossess of that & all their other Forts in Accadie. And after that Province was restor'd to

the French in consequence of the Treaty of Breda in 1667 by King Charles 2d this Colony felt again the same mischeivous Effects, from their possessing it, insomuch, that after forming several Expeditions against it, the Inhabitants were oblig'd in the latter End of the War in Queen Ann's Reign, to represent to her Majesty, how destructive the possession of the Bay of Fundy and Nova Scotia, by the French, was to this Province and to the British Trade, whereupon the British Ministry thought it necessary to fit out a formal Expedition, against that Province with English Troops and a considerable armament of our own, under General Nicholson in 1710, when it was again reduced to the Subjection of the Crown of Great Britain, but by the late Encroachments of the French, especially upon St John's River & the West side of the Bay of Fundy, which borders on this Province, we are in case of a rupture liable to feel, more mischeivious Effects than we have ever yet done, unless his Majesty shall be graciously pleas'd to cause them to be removed. Besides these late Encroachments, whereby we may be more immediately expos'd on the Eastern parts of the Province, there is another (thô of a longer standing) from whence we have been greatly annoyed, in the late War, in the Western parts of it, and from whence we shall always be exposed to the greatest Danger on that side, without some further Check, than there is at present: – We mean the Fort at Crown point.

This, May it please your Excellency is the Rendezvous for all their Forces, the Grand Magazine for their Stores of all Sorts and the place to retreat to on every occasion, when they think proper to make any Incursions, upon our Western Frontier, or any other of his Majestys Provinces to the Westward; So that if the French are suffered to continue in the posession of that Fort, without another being erected to curb it, will (in our apprehension) greatly endanger the Loss, of the Indians of the Six Nations, to his Majesty, & thereby distress all the Provinces.

Being thus expos'd on every side – having a large Frontier to defend, the doing of which hitherto, has been a great Expence of Blood and Treasure to us, we are very sensible of the Necessity of his Majestys Colonys affording each other mutual Assistance, and we make no doubt but this Province will at all times with great Chearfulness, furnish their just and reasonable Quota toward it;

All which we beg your Excellency would be pleas'd to represent to his Majesty in such manner as you shall think most proper.

Wm Pepperrell by order of ye Comittee

In Council Jany 4, 1754 Read & sent down

In the House of Repr Jany 4th 1754

Read Accepted & Ordered that Mr Speaker Mr Wells Col Worthington Colo White & Col Partridge with Such as the Honourable Board shall Join be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency the governour with this Message.

Sent up for Concurrence T Hubbard Spkr

In Council Jany 4 1754 Read & Concur'd & Benja Lynde & Samuel Watts & John Chandler Esqrs are joined in the Affair

Thos Clarke Dpty Secry.

Letter, Gov. Shirley to Capt. Phinehas Stevens

Boston March 4, 1754.

Sir, you have herewith inclosed a Copy of a Vote of the General Court of this Province for Withdrawing Pay & Subsistence from the Garrison at the Fort at Number 4 under your Command; So that you must now look your self & Company to be discharged from any duty there by Vertue of any Commission you have from me, or the Commander in

Chief of this Province in my Absence, And of this you must forthwith acquaint your Company.

Whatever great Artillery, Small Arms & other Stores of War at your Fort belong to this Province you must take them into your safe Custody till you receive Advices from the Commissary General of this Province, & then deliver them to him.

I am Your assured Friend & Servant

W Shirley

Cpt. Phineas Stevens

Letter, Gov. Shirley to Capt. B. Muggeridge

Boston March 6, 1754.

Capt^{n} Benjamin Muggeridge

As I apprehend it for his Maj^{tys} Service that one Person shall have the chief Command of the Independent Companies forthwith to be raised for the Protection of the Eastern Frontiers, I have appointed Capt^{n} George Berry for that Service, & on any of the Forts being attack'd our Inhabitants killed or their Houses burnt by the Enemy in that Frontier, when you have done all in your Power to cut off their Retreat pursuant to my former Instructions, if you find them withdrawn you are in that Case forthwith to proceed to Richmond Fort, & to follow the Orders of the said Capt^{n} Berry in marching up Kennebeck River for making Discoveries so far as the River Chaudiere (of any french Fort or Settlement attempting to be made, & for destroying the Indians & their Settlements.

I am Your Friend & Serv^{t}

W. Shirley

The above Circular Letter was also sent to Cap^{ts} Dunning Hunter Nichols & Wright

Letter, Gov. Shirley to Capt. G. Berry & others

Boston March 7, 1754.

You are hereby directed after you have raised the Company mentioned in my Instructions to you to take Care that the Men are all of them forthwith Provided with one Pound of Powder six Flints & two Pounds of Ball, as also with Swan or Bear Shot, the three former of Which Articles You are to demand of the Select Men of your Town who are hereby ordered to deliver the same into your Custody, to be distributed to your Company upon their setting out on their March, and if the Town have not a Stock sufficient, the Men must forthwith purchase the needfull Quantity & they shall be allowed by the Governm^{t} for what they shall expend of the Same in this Service; And in Case you shall not make any March in the said Service, you must return the Ammunition w^{ch} you shall receive out of the Town Stock to the Select Men at the End of the said Service,— You will be furnished with Provisions for the Service at Richmond Fort, as also wth what further Ammunition you may want for your Comp^{a} & as to the Provisions which you shall have need of in your March thither, the Men must provide for themselves & they shall be allowed for it by the Province

I am Y^{r} Friend & Serv^{t} W S

To Cap^{ts} George Berry Benj^{a} Muggeriddge David Dunning Adam Hunter John Wright and Alexander Nichols

Wiscasset Petition. March 13, 1754.

To his Excelancy the Governour Council & House of Representatives of the Province of the Masechusets Bay in Generall Court Assembled at Boston 29^{t} May 1754 —

The Humble Petation of us the Subscribers &c a Number

of Inhabitants to the Number of about fifty Families who have been for near twenty Years last past Bringing Forward a Setlement at a Place Called Whiscasick to the Eastward of Georgetown within the County of York and Whereas we finde by Sad Experance that we in the Sircumstances that we are in and for want of our being Erected into a Town or District and being Invested with the Powers & Privaleges that Other of his Majesties Good Subjects do Injoy Cannot Orderly Prosede to the Calling Setling & Supporting a Gosple Minister Employing & Mentaining a School Master for teaching our Children & Many other Ill-conveniences not Nesasery to be Mentioned to Your Excelancy & Honours You well Knowing what People meet with here where Order & Goverment is Wanting This therefore waits on Your Excelancy & Honours to Pray You to take – Premises into Your Wise Consideration & If it may be Agreable to Your Pleasures that You Would be Pleased to Erect us into a Town or District & Invest us with the Powers & Priveleges as Other of his Majesties Good Subjects do Injoy in the like case May it Please Your Exelancy & Honours whereas we Setled Under a Number of Proprietars (Whereof S^{r} William Pepperrill Barenite was one) Known by the name of the Whiscasick Proprietors & in Order to Include their claime within the said Town or District which we Pray may be Called by the name of White haven this we would Humbly Propose that the Bounds thereof be Stated & Decribed after the following manner Vix Begining at a Place known by the name of the Upper Part of Sheepscutt Upper Narrows two Milds and a half Northeast from Whiscasick Point thence Runing Northwest five Milds then runing South west untill it comes to the eastren bounds of Georgetown then Runing by Georgetown Eastren line untill it comes to Wadleys or Moun Swag Bay then begining at Sheepscutt Narrows afores^{d} & Runing South East two Milds & a Half thence South so

far as that a North West line will strike the lower end of Jeremy Squam or Long Island Including all the Islands within the above Bounds So may it Please Your Excelancy & Honours we have taken leve to Propose and wait Your Pleasure & as in Duty Bound Shall Ever Pray &c
dated at Whiscasick March y^e^ 13^th^ 1754

Jon^n^ Williamson	Joseph Taylor	George Gray
William Alford	John Baker	John Gray
David Danford	Isaac Young	Obadiah Allbee
Robert hooper	James Bruer	Obadiah Allbee Jun^r^
Nat^ll^ Lamson	Elisha Renay Jun^r^	John Wilks
Robert M^c^lean	Hate Evil Coson	Dan^l^ Tibits
Tho^s^ Kenny	Edward Coson	Joshua Silvester
Joshua Tufts	Ambros Colby	John Alley
Richard Holbrook	John Cuningham	Jonathan Blackledge
John Chapman	Sam^ll^ Chapman	Joseph Young
Elisha Kenney	Daniel Tibits	32 in all.

Letter, Gov. Shirley to Capt. Muggeridge & others

Boston March 18, 1754

Sir

It is highly probable that I shall have some Important service wherein to employ the Independent Companies on your Frontiers as soon as the Rivers are clear of Ice; And Altho the matter is not yet fixed and determined, yet I think it necessary that you and the other Officers should have this General Intimation, and accordingly I direct you to intimate the same to the Men in your List, that so they may be ready for Service (if it should be proceeded in at the Shortest Warning; Let them know that they will be Well paid for the Time wherein they will be engaged; which probably will be but short and that; And that necessary Provisions &

Ammunition will be laid in for them: In the mean time you will take Special Care to hold your Company in readiness to March upon the Service of your present Commission according to the Instructions already sent you

I am Y^r^ Friend & Serv^t^

W Shirley

Cap^ts^ Muggeridge David Duning Adam Hunter
John Wright, Alexander Nichols

The Governor's Speech. March 28, 1754.

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Representatives

I having received, in the Recess of the Court, some Dispatches which nearly Concern the Welfare of the Province, I thought it Necessary to require a General Attendance of the Members of Both Houses at this Meeting of the Assembly, that the Matters Contain'd in them may have as full & Speedy a Consideration, as the Importance of them Seems to Demand.

By Accounts sent from Richmond Fort, & Declarations made before me & his Majesty's Council by two of the Settlers at Frankfort upon the River Kennebec, I am informed, that in the Summer before last, a Considerable Number of French settled themselves on a Noted Carrying Place, made Use of by the several Indian Tribes inhabiting that part of the Country, in their Passage to & from Canada, being about 10 or 12 Miles Wide, which Separates the head of the aforesaid River from that of the River Chaudiere, w^ch^ last falls into the Great River S^t^ Lawrence at four miles & an half Above the City of Quebeck: And [from a Canada Indian, who quitted that City about 3 years ago, an Acco^t^ of his having incurr'd the Displeasure of the late Gov^r^, & hath since resided in the Eastern parts of this Province for Protection.]

I have received further Intelligence that the French are settled very thick for 12 Miles on Each side of said River

Chaudiere at About thirty miles distance Above the Mouth of it, and in the Mid-way between the River S^{t} Lawrence & the beforementioned Carrying Place; and the Captain of Richmond Fort in his Letter dated 23^{d} of last Jan^{ry}, Informs me, that the Norridgewalk Indians have Declared to him "that they had given the new french Settlers upon the Car-"rying Place, Liberty to hunt any where in that Country, as "a Recompence for the great Service, they will be of to them, "in a time of War with the English, by supplying them with "Provisions & Military Stores."—

The same Officer further Acquaints me in another Letter dated Feb^{ry} 11th, that several Indians of the Arressigunticook & some of the Penobscot Tribe, amounting together with the Norridgwalk Indians to Sixty Effective Men, besides Boys, Capable of Using Arms, were then lately arrived in the Neighbourhood of the French under his Command; & that thô they assembled there on pretence of writing a joynt Letter to me, as they have done, Yet he had reason to expect from their Haughty Insolent Behaviour, the repeated open Threats of some of them & private Warning from Others, that as soon as the Rivers should be free from Ice, they would Commit Hostilities against the English upon that, & the Neighbouring Rivers; in which they intimate, they are to be Assisted by a Number of French from Canada, disguis'd like Indians; And in another Letter dated the 10th of March, he acquaints me that the French Priest, Missionary to the Indians of the River Kennebec appeared to him to be continually Using Artifices to Excite the Indians to prevent Our Settlements from being Extended higher up it; to set them at variance with the English; & dispose them to a War with them this Spring.—

Most of these Accounts are Confirm'd by the Declarations of the before mentioned Settler at Frankfort, with these Additional Circumstances, that the french Priest hath been

very inquisitive after Roman Catholick Families in that Settlement, & Used Endeavours to draw off some of the Inhabitants into the Service of the French, particularly for Building a Chapel & a Dwelling House for himself upon that River, About three or four Miles above Cushana, & at the Distance of 24 from Frankfort and been very industrious to Perswade them that it was within the French Territories: and the Indians have further Declared, that they have been instigated by the Governor of Canada to hinder the English from settling upon any part of the River: which is Strongly confirm'd by a Deposition of Capt^{n} Lithgow, made in Augst last.

Upon this Occasion, Gentlemen, I sent as soon as might be, with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, the necessary Reinforcements of Men & Stores to all the Eastern Forts; issu'd Commissions for raising six Indian Companies in the Townships & Districts next Adjacent to them with Orders for Officers & Soldiers to hold themselves in constant readiness to march, upon any Alarm, to the Succour of any neighbouring Fort or Settlement, which may be Attack'd; to cut off the Enemy in their Retreat; & in Case, they shall find that the Norridgwalk Indians have committed Hostilities, to break up their Villages & settlements upon Kennebec, & to kill or Captivate all they can meet with of their Tribe; I likewise Ordered an Officer, commissioned by me for that Purpose, to Proceed by the first Opportunity, to the Suppos'd Place of the New french Settlement, in Order to discover the Certainty & Circumstances of it, & to require the French Commandant to retire & withdraw the People under his Command from that Spot as being under his Majesty's Dominion & within the Limits of this Government.—

And I doubt not, Gentlemen, from your Distinguished Zeal for the Defence of his Majesty's Territories, & the Protection of his Subjects within this Government upon all Occa-

sions, but that upon a Refusal of the French to comply with that Requisition, You will make sufficient Provision for enabling me to Compel them, with the Arm'd Force of the Province, to free it from their Incroachments.

The Concern, Gentlemen, w^{ch} You Express'd in your Message to me at Our Meeting in December last, upon your Apprehensions of the iminent Danger, which the Province was in, from the French's having fortifyed themselves upon the River of S^{t} John's close to Our Borders, leave me no room to Doubt of your being sensible of the fatal Consequences in General, that must Attend the Incroachments, which it seems plain, they are now pushing into the Heart of the Province (as the General Court in a Vote pass'd the 16th of Jan^{ry} 1749, justly calls the River Kennebec) unless they are timely remov'd.—

But it may not be improper for me to Observe to You in particular, that it Appears from an Extract w^{ch} I have lately caus'd to be made of some Original Letters taken among Father Ralle's papers at breaking up the Indian Settlement at Norridgwalk in 1724, & which Pass'd between him, Father Lauverjat Priest of the Penobscot Tribe, & Father La Chasse Superiour of the Jesuits at Quebec, during the Indian War in the Years 1723 & 1724; That the Head of Kennebeck River, near which the Indians have declared the French have made a new Settlement, was the Centre of most of the Tribes then at War with Us, & the general Rendezvous of all that came to the Eastern Parts: The Hurons, the Iroquois of the falls of S^{t} Lewis, The Tribe of S^{t} Francis, (or Arressiguntikooks) and the Indians of the Seigneurie (as the French call them) of Becancour on the one Hand us'd to Assemble with the Norridgewalks here, from their several Settlem^{ts}; and the Penobscotts from their River, on the other: here they held their Consultations, & from hence issu'd out in parties united, or Separate, as best suited them, against the English; hither

they retired after Action, & brought their Wounded for Relief; & here, if they met with Provisions, they far'd well; if not, they Suffer'd greatly for want of them.

It Appears further from these Letters, that the several French Missionaries chiefly conducted and managed this War; that they had the Care of Supplying the Indians with the necessary Provisions & Stores for Carrying it on; were Employed to make them persevere in it, & to push them on to their boldest Enterprizes; that they Transmitted Acc^{ts} of their Proceedings to the Governor of Canada thro' the Hands of the Superiour of the Jesuits at Quebec, thrô whom likewise they received their Directions from thence; as the Gov^{r} of Canada seems to have done his, upon this Occasion, from the Court of France.

And I Would further Observe, that this Route affords the French a shorter Passage for making Descents from Quebeck, upon this Province, & destroying the whole Province of Main, with the King's Woods there, And in the Government of New Hampshire, than any other whatever from Canada.

These Advantages, which the Possession of this River would give the French over this Province, make it easy to Account for their Constant Endeavours ever since the Treaty of Breda, at which it was determin'd, in the most Solemn manner between the two Crowns, that the River Pentagoet or Penobscot was the Boundary between New England & Accadia or Nova Scotia, to Extend their Limits by Claim upon all Occasions, (as in fact they have done) to the Eastern side of the River Kennebec; thô they never Attempted, untill within these few Years, to pass Over the River S^{t} Lawrence within the extent of this Province.

I am Satisfyed, it is needless for me Gentlemen, to Urge any thing more, to Shew how necessary for the Safety of this Governm^{t} it is, that we should Secure to Ourselves the Possession of this important River, against the Incroachments

of the French, without Delay: and I think the present Situation of Affairs in that Country must Convince You, how vain a Scheme it would now be, to have your sole Dependance, for gaining this point, upon making Annual Presents to Indians who appear to have Enter'd into an Offensive Alliance wth the French against You; & have Shewn evident Marks of a Disposition to put the River into their Power.

How different are such proceedings from those of the French? Whilst we have been suing in Vain to a few Indians for their Permission to settle Lands within the undoubted Limits of this Province, & w^{ch} themselves can't deny to have been purchased of their Ancestors; and have in Effect promis'd them a Yearly Tribute to restrain them from Committing Acts of Hostility against Us; The French have marched Armies into Distant Countrys of Numerous & powerfull Tribes, which without any Colour of Right they have invaded; They have forbid them to make further Grants of any of their Lands to the English and are still building Strong Forts with an Avow'd Intent to drive them off from y^{e} Lands already granted to them, & to Exclude them from all Commerce with those Indians, whom they have threatned with Destruction, if they shall presume to interfere in their Favour.

It is time Gentlemen, for You to Desist from having your Chief Dependance upon temporary Expedients, which seem rather to have expos'd the Government to the Contempt of these Indians, than to have conciliated their Friendship to it; and to take Counsel in part from the Policy of Our Neighbours.—

Vigorous Measures against the French, in Case they shall refuse to quit his Majesty's Territories within this Governm^{t}; without being compell'd to it by Force; building a Strong Fort Near the head of the River Kennebeck, above the Settlements of the Norridgewalk Indians; & pushing on Our

own Settlements upon it, in a defensible Manner, would effectually Rid the Province of the Incroachments of the former, & either hold the latter in a due Dependance upon Us, Or Oblige them to Abandon the River.

And further, by making Ourselves, through this Means, Masters of the Pass, which was the General Place of Rendezvous, during the Indian War in 1723 & 1724, of all the Tribes engaged in it, both in their Incursions, & Retreats We should have it in Our Powor to Curb all those Indians for the future, and in a great measure prevent them from attempting to make Depredations in Our Exposed Settlements.

I must further Observe to You upon this Occasion, Gentlemen, how Dangerous Delays to make Suitable preparations for removing the French would be.

How Practicable was it at first to have put a Stop to their Proceedings in Building their Fort at Crown point? And You can't but remember what Mischievous Effects of the Neglect to do that, in the beginning, were felt by this, & the Province of New York, in the Ravages which they suffer'd from thence during the late War.—

The first Incroachment made by the French, since the Conclusion of the Treaty of Aix la Chappelle; upon the River S^{t} John's, consisted of a small Party under a Lieutenant's Command: But by remaining there a short time, they are now Increas'd to a formidable Number, have fortifyed themselves upon that River with a Garrison near the Mouth of it; And insolently Exclude the English from Trading upon it, within the Undoubted Limits of his Majesty's Territories.

A Short Delay to dislodge them from their Incroachments near the River Kennebeck might give them an Opportunity of making themselves Masters of that River likewise, in the End; And in that Case we may Expect soon to see another Fort Built by them near the Mouth of it and the French in Possession of all the Sea Coast between that and the River S^{t} John's.—

Gentlemen —

I have Other Matters of Importance to lay before You; But as those I have already mentioned, require a most Speedy and Mature Consideration, & I would not in the least divert your Attention, from providing for what is immediately necessary to be done for the Safety of the Province; I shall defer communicating them to You for a few Days: But must not Omit to put You in mind now, that in the Year 1744, 500 small Arms w^{ch} had been then lately purchased in England for the Defence of Castle William, were taken out of it for the Service of the Expedition against Cape Briton, & have never since been replaced; which the Condition of the Stores of that important Castle, requires to be done as soon as possible; And as I much doubt whether the Governm^{t} hath a sufficient Quantity of good Effective Musquets to fit out 300 Men upon any Emergency, And I fear many of the private Arms in the Province are old & scarcely fit for Service against an Enemy; I think that 500 more small arms at least should be provided without Delay.

To Apprize You that, tho' I have sent Orders to Cap^{t} Lithgow for putting Fort Richmond into as good a posture of Defence as the ruinous State of it would Admit, w^{ch} the imminent Danger it may be in from a Sudden Attack made necessary for me to do, yet I can't but think that all Money expended upon the Repairs of it Above what the present Emergency makes absolutely necessary will be an useless Expence to the Province, it being so far Decayed, as not to be Capable of being made Strong by any Repairs whatsoever:

Cap^{t} Lithgow's Letter of the 26th of Feb^{ry} to the Commissary General/ w^{ch} with all Other necessary papers shall be lay'd before You by the Secretary/ will give You a Particular Acc^{t} of it's Rotten, decay'd State, & of the Inconveniance of it's present Situation

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Representatives.—

I hope you will proceed in the Consideration of these Matters with that Unanimity & Dispatch w^ch his Majesty's Service & the Safety of the Province requires; And that You, Gentlemen, of the House of Representatives will make the necessary Supplies.

W Shirley

Council Chamber, March 28^th 1754

Petition of Ezekiel Cushing & Wife.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

To the Hon^ble William Shirley Esq^r Governour & Commander in Chief in and over said Province. To the Hon^ble His Majestys Council & House of Representatives,

Humbly sheweth, Ezekiel Cushing of Falmouth Esq^r & Mary his Wife that Dominicus Jordan late of Falmouth dec^d died seized & possessed of a Considerable Real & Personal [Estate] & left three Sons & two Daughters besides your Pet^r Mary, that sometime before his Death it is supposed that he executed an Instrument in form of his last Will & Testament & the fifth Article thereof purports a Devise of Three Hundred Acres of Land of little Value, to your Petitioner Mary entail, that some time after an Instrument purporting to be a Codicil to the said Last Will as it is therein called was made, in which Codicil as it is called there is a Ratification of the greatest part of the aforesaid Will, but an Express Exception (out of the Ratification) of the Devise to your Pet^r Mary, and it goes on & devises away one half thereof & is silent as to the Remainder so that your Pet^rs were left out & omitted in the supposed Will & Codicil taken together & their said Father as to them what ever he might be to others Intestate, And this

was with your Pet^{rs} Matter of just Objection against the proving of the aforesaid Nominal Will & Codicil, and was of no great Force that to prevent any Dispute your Pet^{rs} & the other Heirs entered into the Agreement a Copy whereof is herewith exhibited. In which it appears to be the Intent of the Parties that all Pretensions under the Will & Codicil should be given up & the Estate shared pursuant to the Agreement therein contained, & the Will Codicil if possible to be withdrawn from the Probate Office & destroyed, & this was further Ratified by the Letter signed by the Heirs & directed to the Judge of Probate, a Copy whereof is likewise herewith exhibited, And there was further a Parole Agreement between all the Heirs that in Case it should be necessary that they should all join in petitioning this great & General Court to direct & enable the Judge of Probate to suffer the Heirs to withdraw & cancell said Instrument.

Yet so it is that the Judge of Probate apprehending & justly too that he had no Power to suffer the Will & Codicil to be withdrawn, & to hold the Partys to a Specific Execution of their Contract hath proceeded to approve the Will & Codicil so called as the last Will & Testament of you^{r} Pet^{rs} Father and there being no Method at Common Law for your Petitioners to hold the Partys to a Specific Performance of their Agreement according to the Tenor thereof without the Interposition of this Great & General Court your Pet^{rs} must be without Remedy & unjustly suffer.

It is therefore prayed that your Honour & their Hon^{d} Houses would take the Premisses into your Wise Consideration and Order the Agreement aforesaid to be lodged in the Probate Office of the County of York & direct & impower the Judge of Probate for that County to settle said Estate according to the Tenure of said Agreement each Person there giving Security for the payment of such Sums & to such Persons as pursuant to the Tenor of said Agreement

they were to pay & giving such Release & Discharges as they by said Agreement were to give, The Nominal Will & Codicil & the Probate thereof as the last Will & Testament of your Petitioners Father Notwithstanding, or otherwise releive your Petitioners upon the Premisses as in your great Wisdom shall appear most just & Reasonable. & Your Pet^{rs} &c:

Boston March 29. 1754

Eze. Cushing
Mary Cushing

In the House of Representatives, March 29. 1754

Read & Ordered that the Petitioners serve the adverse Party Dominicus Jordan, Nathaniel Jordan, Robert Mitchel & Miriam his Wife, Joseph Prout & Hannah his wife with a Copy of this Petition that they shew Cause (if any they have) on the second Fryday of the next May Session why the Prayer thereof should not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence

T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council March 29. 1754 Read & Concur'd

Tho^{s} Clarke Dp^{ty} Secry

A True Copy Examined

p Thos Clarke Dp^{ty} Sec̃ry

this may Certifiy that I have notifyed the above named dominicas Jordan and nathanel Jordan and Clemmen Jordan and robert michael and meriam his wife by reading the above Coppey to them and I have Cytyes with them of the same for me Joseph mariner Constable

Petition "April 1, 1754."

To His Excellency William Shirley Esq[r] The Honourable his Majesty's Council & the Honourable House of Representatives

Humbly Shews

That your Petitioners are Inhabitants of a Tract of Land on Kenebeck River included in the Grant from the late Colony of New Plymouth to Antipass Boies & others Situate & Bounded as follows Viz. beginning at a Point of Land called Baxters Point and thence proceeding South Easterly by the Water called Tuessick Gutt to a place called Hells Gate and from thence to a Point called Hocomoco Point and continuing along by the Water to a Place called Phipp_ his Farm and then going up Mountsweag Bay to Mountsweag River, Including a Small Island in said Bay called Oak Island and proceeding up said Mountsweag River one Mile and an half above Tappings Mills so called to a White Pine Tree marked B I and from said Pine Tree Westerly across the Land to a Point called Hutchinsons Point in Kenebeck River, and thence proceeding Southerly on Kenebeck River to Tuessick Point aforesaid Including Lyndes Island so called in said Kenebeck; Purpose by Divine Permission and the Smiles of your Excellency & Honours accompanying our Endeavours to have the Gospell Preached among us and for the Encouragement of which the Proprietors above Mentioned have made a Grant of Three Tracts of Land of One Hundred Acres Each Tract, One for the first settled Minister, One for the Ministry and the other for a School Lott.

We most humbly pray your Excellency & Honours will Grant that the said Lands & Islands before Mentioned may be incorporated into a Township or District by the Name of with all the Priviledges & Immunities ariseing therefrom and your Petitioners as in Duty Bound shall ever Pray &c.

John Wright	John Gray	Thomas Stinson
Elijah Grant	thomas Stinson Jun^{r}	Solomon Walker
James Stinson	Joshua Farnam	Isaac Savage
Joseph Paine	Daniel Savage	Nathan Lankester
Zacheus hebberd	Henry Edgar	Elisha Nevers
James	Phin^{s} Nevers	Joseph Wright
John Wright Jun^{r}	James Savage	William Sewall
Edward Savage	Daniel Lankester	John Gordy
Samuel Blanchard	John Carlton	Jonathan Carlton
Ebenezer Smith	Joshua Bayley	Nathaniel Webb
James B	Jam^{s} Gilmor	Ebenezer Brookin
Stephen Greenleaf	Joseph Greenleaf	Richard Greenleaf
Samuel Greenleaf	Simon Crosby	Georges bolton
Samuel Wright	William Gilmor	John Andrews
William Pumery	Ezra D	Daniel Lankester

45 Inhabitants Signers

York ss/ Aprill 1 1754

Then Cap^{t} John Right personally appeared and made solom oath that the persons that have signed the within petition are inhabitants on the tract of land therein described.

Sworn to before

me Samuell Denny Just^{s} peace

Letter Gov. Shirley to Bartholemew, an Indian.

Boston April 11, 17 [54]

Good Friend,

I have received your Letter by M^{r} Hancock And in Answer to it, I would have you proceed, as soon as the Season will possibly admit of your Travel^{g} to the Head of Kennebeck River & the Carrying Place between that & Chaudiere River & make all the Discoveries you can of the

French Fort there & the Situation & Strength thereof; & upon your Return go directly to Cpt Lithgow, & inform him very particularly of all the Discoveries you shall have made in Order to his sending the same to me, I have directed Cpt. Bane to supply you with what small Matters you may need for your Convenience as you Desire: Your son hath the Countenance of being a brave Boy; I will take good care of him and do what I can I doubt not of your fidelity to me, and you may depend upon my favour and protection according to your Good Services.

Bartholemew

Letter Gov. Shirley to Capt. Jonathn Bane.

Boston April 11, 1754.

Sir, You must as soon as possible deliver the inclosed Letter to the Indian Bartholemew & have it carefully interpreted to him, enjoining the Interpreter the utmost Secrecy & Observing the same Order your self. Bartholew desires you would trust him some small Supplies which he will pay for as soon as he is able: And I desire you would supply him accordingly.

Cpt. Jonathn Bane

Commission to James Bane April 15, 1754.

By His Excy Wm Shirley Esqr Captn Genl &c

To Mr James Bane Greeting

I do hereby direct & impower you forthwith to proceed up Kennebeck River & so to the Carrying Place between the head of Kennebeck River & the Head of Chaudier River (taking with you for Guides or Assistants two other Persons (either English or Indians as you shall think best;) And in

your Passage thither, keep your selves concealed from any Discovery of the French or Indians as much as possible, & endeavour to find out the Certainty of the Report we have had of the French building a Fort or making a Settlement at the said Carrying Place: If you find a Fort or Settlem^{t} there or near that Place you must go as nigh to it for view^{g} as you can without Hazzarding a Discovery, that so you may give the exacttest Acc^{t} that the Matter will admit of, respecting the Situation & Strength of the said Fort or Settlement & more especially if there be any Eminence of Ground near it that may command the same; You must likewise take speciall Notice of the Land lying on Kennebeck River between Cooshnuck & Taconick, falls on both sides of the River, & what the Soil is & what Growth of Timber there is upon it particularly near Taconit falls; And you must also observe the Falls of the River between those Places & how far it is practicable & in what manner as well as in what Season of the Year so as you may best judge to convey Provisions & other Goods from Cooshnuck to Taconick: Make all the convenient Dispatch you can on this Affair; & Return hither & make Report to me of your Doings herein.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Boston the fifteenth day of April 1754 in the 27th Year of his Maj^{tys} Reign.

W Shirley

Letter Gov. Shirley to Gov. Wentworth.

Boston April 22, 1754.

Sir,

In my last Letter to the Indians, met together on Kennebeck River, in Answer to their Letter to me; I acquainted them that the publick Business of the Province would not allow me to see them at the latter Part of the Spring but if nothing necessarily prevented I would meet

them some time in the Summer & would let them know by you the particular Time & Place I should determine upon for the Meeting: Upon Discourse with divers Persons acquainted with the Indians Affairs I find that it is not probable that their Hunting will be over till towards the End of May, so that the Middle of June may be as proper a Season as any for the Indians as well as for me; And therefore I purpose after the most necessary Business of the Gen[l] Court shall be Dispatched which may be done in a few Days if Nothing extraordinary sh[d] prevent, to meet them at Falmouth; And I accordingly hereby direct you to inform all the Indians on your River, that you can convene, That I do appoint the 15[th] Day of June for the Time of Meeting them, & Falmouth to be the Place of Meeting; And that I do expect as general a Meeting of their Tribe as can be assembled, so that all Matters between us may be amicably agreed upon & Settled, And that I desire that they would bring in as many of the S[t] Francois Tribe as can attend, especially of their Chief Men.

Letter Gov. Shirley to Capt. John North.

Cpt. John North,

Agreable to the Request of Plymouth Proprietors (as they stile themselves) that I would give you Leave to go in their Service upon a Survey for the Proprietors & Inhabitants I do hereby permit you to proceed on the said Business accordingly.

Your Friend and servant

Boston April 25, 1754.

Sir

I do hereby Order you to send a sufficient [number] of Men well armed & appointed in Whale Boats up Kennebeck

River under the Command & Direction of Cpt. Samuel Goodwin, so far as Taconeck Falls, to view the Land thereabouts, & particularly to observe what Timber may be there suitable for the Building a Fort: If they meet with Indians in their Way they must offer no Violence to them, except they obstruct their proceeding & then to act only in their own Defence & to press forward Notwithstanding.

Mr Franklin to Mr Partridge.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Franklin to Mr Patridge dated Philadelphia May the 8th 1754

Sir

With this I send you a Paragraph of News from our Gazette, with an Emblem printed therewith, which it may be well enough to get inserted in some of your most publick Papers.

In haste I am your most humble Servant

B: Franklin.

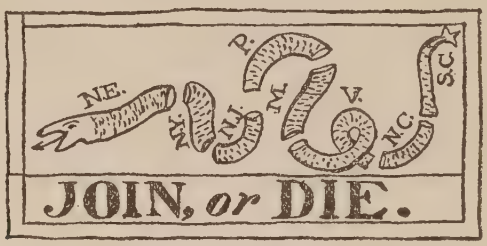
Philadelphia 8th May 1754.

Friday last an Express arrived here from Major Washington with Advice, That Mr Ward, Ensign of Captain Trent's Company, was compelled to surrender his small Fort in the Forks of Mohongehela to the French on the 17th past who fell down from Nenango with a Fleet of 360 Batoes & Canoes upwards of 1,000 Men, & 18 Pieces of Artillery, which they planted against the Fort; and Mr Ward having but 44 Men, & no Cannon, to make a proper Defence, was obliged to surrender on Summons, capitulating to march out with their Arms &ca, and They accordingly joined Major Washington who was advanced with Three Companies of the Virginia Forces, as far as the New Store near the Allegheny

Mountains where the Men were employed in clearing the Road for the Cannon, which were every Day expected with Colonel Frye & the Remainder of the Regiment.

We hear further, that some few of the English Traders on the Ohio escaped, but it is supposed the greatest Part are taken, with all their Goods & Skins to the Amount of near 20,000 Pounds. The Indian Chiefs however have dispatched Messages to Pennsylvania and Virginia, desiring that the English would not be discouraged, but send out their Warriours to join Them, and drive the French out of the Country before they fortifie, otherwise the Trade will be lost, & to their great Grief, an eternal Separation made between the Indians & their Brethren the English. It is farther said that beside the French that came down from Nenango, another Body of near 400 is coming up the Ohio, and that 600 French Indians of the Chippaways & Ottaways, are coming down Siota River from the Lake, and many more French are expected from Canada; The Design being to establish Themselves, settle their Indians, and build Forts, just on the Back of our Settlements, in all our Colonies; From which Forts, as they did from Crown Point, They may send out their Parties to kill & scalp the Inhabitants, & ruin the Frontier Counties, Accordingly we hear that the Back Settlers in Virginia, are so terrified by the murdering and scalping of the Family last Winter, and the taking of this Fort, that they begin already to abandon their Plantations, and remove to Places of more Safety. -The Confidence of the French in this Undertaking seems well grounded on the present disunited State of the British Colonies, & the extreme Difficulty of bringing so many different Governments and Assemblies to agree in any speedy & effectual Measures for our common Defence and Security, while our Enemies have the very great Advantage of being under one Direction, with one Council & one Purse. Hence, and from

the great Distance of Britain, they presume that they may, with Impunity, violate the most solemn Treaties subsisting between the Two Crowns, kill, seize, & imprison our Traders, & confiscate their Effects at pleasure, (as they have done for several Years past,) murder & scalp our Farmers with their Wives & Children, and take an easy Possession of such Parts of the British Territory as they find most convenient for them, which, if They are permitted to do, must end in the Destruction of the British Interest, Trade, & Plantations in America.



Letter, Gov. Shirley to the Naval Officer at Newbury.

Boston May 10, 1754:

Sir,

I am informed that there are several Vessels in the Harbour of Newbury, bound for Louisbourgh & ready to sail thither, And forasmuch as it may be prejudicial to this Governm^{t} for any Vessel to proceed thither or to any other of the French Settlements in these Northern parts:

I do hereby direct you not to give any Clearances to any such Vessels or any other Vessels which you may have strong Reason to suspect are design'd for such Places thô they may

offer to take out Clearances for other Places; & this to be till my farther Order to take off this Suspension

I am Sir Your humble Servant

W. Shirley

Naval Officer at Newbury

Letter, Gov. Shirley to Hon. Col. John Greenleaf.

Boston May 10, 1754.

Sir,

I have been informed that there are several Vessels in Newbury near sailing for Louisbourgh or other French settlem^{ts} & some French men going Passengers in them in which case there will be danger of Intelligences being carried to the French of our Designs & Preparation in Relation to Kennebeck River &c, whereupon I have directed the Naval Officer at Newbury not to give Clearances to any such Vessels till my further Order: And I must desire you to inquire into this Matter & let me know what Men are going in any of these Vessels & with their Names & Characters as soon as may be; And that you would see the Masters of such Vessels who may be stop'd & let them know that this Restraint shall be taken off as soon as the Affairs of Governm^{t} will admit of it; w^{ch} I hope will be in a very short time.

You will be pleas'd in a particular manner to forbid the Masters of those Vessels in my name to carry off any French Men without my further Orders.

I am Sir Your very humble Serv^{t}

W Shirley

To the Hon^{ble} Coll. John Greenleaf

Extract of a Letter from Cap^{t} Charles Morris dated at Halifax May 15, 1754.

I think it Necessary to Inform your Excellency of some Reports that have been made at different times of some Expedition concerted by the French.

Last Winter a French Schooner came from Cape Sables into Lunenburg who Reported that a Schooner put in there who had been to S^{t} Johns River with Arms Ammunition Stores & provision for a number of Indians who were to assemble there this Spring and also Reported that Eighty Indian Canoes were sent last fall to the Bay of Vert for some Expedition it was thought by them to dislodge the People at Lunenburg but that I Apprehend impracticable besides I am Apprehensive from the behavior of the Dutch who have often declared with great Confidence that the Indians will never molest them, and that it is more than probable they have secretly been Assur'd by the French that they shall not be molested, and that therefore they must have some other design.

The Indians not being assembled at Coopegate at this time of the Year nor been on the Sea Coasts this Season as usual it is generally believed they are at the Bay of Vert.

But what weighs more particularly with me is the Information one Deschamp a french Neuter in the English pay, and who lives with his family at Lunenburg gives me who says he is informed that the Indians are Collected together, & are to join the S^{t} Johns Indians and the others to go Westward; he also Informs me That a French Neuter, Inhabitant of the North Shore, his Name I forgot generally Commands the Indians, and that he has 40 or 50 of them that is Neuters that have accompanied him in his Attack at Dartmouth and generally goes with him, that he is a bold enterprizing Fellow.

Upon all which it appears to me they have some Grand design against the Eastern Settlements of New England,

perhaps to break up all to the Eastward of Kennebeck, which is the Western Limits of the French Claim. I have also heard there is to be a grand assembly of Indians sometime in June; it may be expected about that time they will make some attack there. I thought proper to advertise your Excellency of this as all the Circumstances taken together seem to concur in such an Intention.

Attest. J Willard Secry

First Parish in Wells Petition. May 23, 1754.

To his Excellency William Shirley Esq[r] Captain General & Governour in Cheif in and over the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, The Honourable his Majesties Council & the Honourable House of Representatives for said Province now sitting in Boston.—

The humble Petition of the Freeholders & other Inhabitants of the first Parish in the Town of Wells, humbly sheweth, that the Committee for calling Parish meetings thro' a mistake betwixt the old & New Stile have neglected to call their annual meeting for choosing Parish Officers in the Month of March but deferr'd it to April whereby we apprehend that we are not qualified to choose our Parish officers for the present year to the great Damage of the Parish. we therefore most humbly pray, that you will take our present difficult Circumstances into your Consideration & enable the Parish to meet & choose their Parish Officers & pass votes relating to the supporting the ministry & other necessary Affairs of said Parish as other Parishes qualified by Law notwithstanding this Omission —

And your Pettionrs in Duty Bound shall Ever Pray —
Wells May 23[th] 1754.—

W[m] his X mark Hilton Samuell Stewart John Storer

Joseph Winn	John Littlefield jr	Daniel Chaney
Isaac Littlefield	James Littlefield	John Bourn
Jonathan Littlefield	Jeremiah Littlefield Jr	John Storer Junr
John Maxell	James Davis	Benjman Stevens
Jacob Perkins	John Heard Hubburd	Josiah Credford
Benjamin Jacobs	Jeremiah Stewart	Charles
Eliab Littlefield	Samvell Treadwell	Saml Emery
John Stevens	Nathaniel Hill	Benjamin Kimball
Joseph Littlefield	Saml Hatch	Nathl Wells

In the House of Representatives June 1, 1754

Upon the petn of the Inhabitants of the first parish in Wells

Ordered that the Prayer of the Petition be granted and that the Parish Committee for sd Parish the Last Year be & hereby are Directed and Impowred to Issue their warrant to some Inhabitant of said Parish, Requiring him to warn and give Notice to the Inhabitants of said Parish Qualified by law to vote in Parish Affairs to Assemble themselves together at such time and place in said Parish as by said warrant shall be appointed to make Choice of such officers for said Parish as shall be Necessary and according to law ought to be Chosen yearly for the Transacting the Affairs of said Parish and the said Inhabitants so met are hereby Impowred to make Choice of such officers. And such officers so Chosen having (first Taken the oath's injoyned by law) shall have the like Power in their Respective offices as by law they would have had on their being Chosen according to the Directions of the Law in the month of march and Qualified as aforesaid.

Sent up for Concurrence

Attr Olr Partridge Cler Dom̄ Rep̃

In Council June 1, 1754 Read & Concurd

Thos Clarke Dpty Secry

Consented to W Shirley

Memorial.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

To his Excellency William Shirley Esq^{r} Captain General and Commander in Chief the Hon^{ble} The Council and Hon^{ble} House of Representatives of the Province aforesaid in General Court assembled at Boston – Twenty ninth day of May 1754 —

The Memorial of the Proprietors of the Township formerly Granted by this Great and Hon^{ble} Court to Jonathan Powers and others lying on the back of North Yarmouth in the County of York

Humbly Shews

That your Memorialists before the last War proceeded so far in the Settlement of sad Township as to lay out Homelotts of Sixty Acres to a Right and to build a Commodious Meeting house for the Publick Worship of God & Erected houses on their Homelotts conformable to the Conditions of their Grant which was attended with very considerable Charge and were proceeding to Clear the lands but before they were Able to Accomplish the same the War broke out and the said Meeting house & other houses so built were burnt or Destroyed by the Enemy and so your Memorialists were Obliged to Leave the Settlement of the same to a future time —

That your Memorialists have been at Great Charge in laying out a New division of Homelotts in said Township not more then ten acres to a lott that they Might Settle more Compact and Defenceable And have this present Year Erected A New Meeting house fifty foot long & twenty five feet Wide in said Township in the Center of the last mentioned Homelotts which has cost a Considerable sum And were Ready to proceed in the Settlement of said Township Conformable to the Conditions of their Grant and should

have perfected the same before the time limitted by your Excellency and Honours —

But so it is may it please your Excellency and honours the late Rumour of War with the Indians has Retarded the Settlement your Memorialists humbly Conceiving that if they had proceeded in the Affair before it was known whether the Indians would Continue peaceable or not they should have been in Great hazzard of their lives. And as the time Allowed by your Excellency and honours is very near Expired —

They therefore most humbly pray that such a further time for the Settlement of said Township may be allowed them as your Excellency and honours in Your Great Wisdom shall see Meet — and as in duty bound &c

John Hill
Joshua Henshaw } in the name & by order
Will[m] Story } of the Proprietors

In the House of Representatives Novem[r] 5, 1754 —

Read & Voted that the pet[rs] & others in whose behalf they petition be Allowed further time not exceeding one year to Compleat the settlement of the Township in the petition the order of this Court in April 1753 Notwithstanding

Sent up for Concurrence

T. Hubbard Spk[r]

In Council Nov[r] 6, 1754

Read and Concur'd

Tho[s] Clarke Dp[ty] Sec̃ry

Consented to W Shirley

Memorial of Sam[l] Goodwin 1754

To His Excellency the Governour The Honourable the Council and House of Representatives

The memorial of Samuel Goodwin most Humbly Shews.—

That your Memorialests is represented to your Excellency & Honours by a late Memorial signed by Jon[a] Williamson & Oathers Vastly injurious to His Character representing him as one that Has Induced Sundry Persons by Threats & Promases to Sign a Petition to your Excellency & Honours tending directly against the Safety of the Inhabitants of Whischatset and to the Great hindrance of Religion and good Order in these parts: He now begs leave to informe your Excellency How Grosly mistaken those who Prefer'd said memorial are, both as to your Memorialists Conduct & the Consequance of Granting the Petition of a Very large Majority of the People for Erecting two Townships Petitioned for by John Wright & Others and your Memorialist & others. First in Regard to the unfair Perswasions and Threats Practised upon some of the People Your Memorialist begs leave to Assure your Excellency & Honours that He was so far from using those Means that He sent the Petition for Frankfort by one of the Complainants Viz[tt] Robert Lambert & Gray to whome it was Read, to M[r] William Groves to Show to the Inhabitance on the 25[th] Day of may last in Order that they might have a fair Oppertunity of Duly Considering the same and the Consequences that would follow in Case the Prayer of it should be Granted and to avoid the Clamour & Misrepresentation of some who are Extreamly forward to catch at Trifles if they think they will be any wise Conducive to spot your Memorialists Character Traduce the Cause he has as an agent Engaged in Vainly imagining by such artifices to help out there own Title, but that your Excellency & Honours may be Convinced that your Memorialist is innocent of the Fault he is accused off he begs leave to lay before you the Deposition of m[r] Jonathan Reed by which it will Evidently appear that your Memorialist's Transactions toward the People at Witchassett on Sheepcut River were Open and fair & what they Did was voluntary & Neither Perswaded threatned or Bribed into it —

And as to Utility to the Publick of Granting the Prayer for the Townships Petitioned for by John Wright your Memorialist thinks it Cant be Disputed but it must be Vastly Greater then Granting the Liberty of Erecting a Town by the Name of Whitehaven Considering that those two Townships first mentioned are both of them on a Neck of land between two Large Rivers: in Every respect both for the Safty & Ease of the Inhabitants & must if made into Towns be a Great Means of Preserving the People from any Attacks of the Enemy for Each part of these Towns will always be ready to succor the other haveing No large River to Cross which must always be judged a hindrance in Case of an Alarm, Wherefore your Memorialist Conceives that its clear the Granting these Towns is what will undoubtedly both secure & render the Greatest Part of the People Easy not only with Regard to the Indian Enemy but with Respect to Divine Service which the Inhabitance of said Towns will be better accomodated by their Situation —

Now your Memorialist begs leave to lay before your Excellency & Honours the Difficulty & Dangers that would unquestionably Arise if the Prayer of Williamson & Others Petition for Erecting the Town of Whitehaven be Granted, its Length will be about thirteen Miles & in breadth Nine and the spot Pitched upon for the Meeting House is teen miles from some of the Inhabitance Not only so but its Cut into two parts by the River Sheepcut runing through it and some part of it lies Easward of the River Damerescotta so that they will have two Navagable Rivers to Cross one a mile Over to Geet to the meeting House or to Give their Assistance to the Other parts of the Town if attacked all which will more clearly appear to your Excellency & Honours by Examining a Plan of those Parts:—

As to that part of the Memorial of Williamson & others wherein they Endeavour to move your Excellency and Hon-

ours by seeting forth they have Cleared lands &c, when Duly Considered it will appear of no Great Consequence since your Memorialist Could if Judged Needfull Mention Many things Done & at the Great Expence of the Plymouth Propreetee who your Memorialist begs Leave to Observe have a Clear and just Title to the lands they Clame (as he Conceives) & will turn out so when Ever that point Comes fairly to a Tryal, and as to their alledging that if the Prayer of sundry persons who have taken up under the Plymouth Proprietors should succeed the memorialist would be intirely ruined & their Settlement: your present Memorialist would only Observe its Only their Naked say without one single Reason to Inforce it. they further go on & say it would be a Means of Exposing them to the Indain Enemy but leave your Excellency & Honours to guess in What Manner not pointing out any thing in Perticular, therefore Desarves No Other Answer from me then a flatt deniall; they also Tell your Excellency & Honours they have been a longe time desirous of haveing the Gospel settled amongst them and so is your Memorialist & the Company for whome he acts being in Great Hops that will be a means of reclaiming some of them for which Reason they are Endeavouring to Settle in such manner that it may not upon every litle Rupture with the Indains be unsettled as heretofore but in short that the Country may be settled to the advantage of his Majesty the Inhabitants & this Province in Generall —

Your Memorialist has but one thing more to Obsarve upon the said Memorial which is; for want of proper persons to Signe the same they have picked up some persons that Live out of the Intended town of White heaven And after all their number & weight fall Vastly short to those who Oppose there being not more then seventeen if so many in Number within the Limits of Frankfort and I your Memorialist & Petitioners are sixty besides the four Complanants

Upon the whole not withstanding their pretended regards to Religion their Desier of Order & Government their false notion of the Right of the Plymouth Proprietee and their unjust Insinuations of the Bad conduct of your Memoralist there Dose not appear any just grounds as your Memorialist Humbly Conceives to Induce your Excellency & Honours Either to Grant the prayer thereof or Deny that of those who petitioned with Wright & your Memorialist for Towns which would Certainly be most beneficial for those parts wherefore your Memorialist Prays your Excellency & Honours in your Known Wisdom & Zeal to the Publick Welfare Would Grant the same And as in Duty bound Shall ever pray

Samuel Goodwin

Answer to the Petition of Ezekiel Cushing & other.

To his Excellency William Shirley Esq^{r} Captain Gen^{l} and Commander in Chief in and over his Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay to the hon^{ble} his Majestys Council and house of Representatives in Gen^{l} Court Assembled the thirtieth day of May Anno Domini 1754.

The Answer of Dominicus Jordan & others to the petition of Ezekiel Cushing & other humbly Sheweth —

That the said Petitioners are Mistaken in saying that their Father Dyed intestate as to them. By the 12th of W^{m} 3. C. 7. Any Child or Children not having a Legacy (or Devise) in the Will of their Father or Mother, every such Child shall have a proportion of the Estate of their parents given & set out Unto them as the Law Directs for the Distribution of the Estates of Intestates. This Provision as the preamble showeth is grounded upon supposition That such Child is Omitted, not from an Intention to Disinherit him but by

Accident. The Question is then if upon said Will, Codicil & the Law of the Province the petitioners Wife can be Considered as so Omitted, as to Intitle her to the Benefit of the Above provision.

By the Fifth Article of the Will there is a Devise to Mary Cushing the petitioners wife, of Three hundred Acres of Land province Grant Laid out above Goreham town on the Western side of Presumscut River in the County of York to hold to the S^{d} Mary & the heirs of her Body & in the Codicil the Divisor saith he Ratifys & Confirms his S^{d} Will Excepting among Other Things the Fifth Article which as hath been Observ'd is a Devise to s^{d} Mary, and as to the Three hundred Acres in said Fifth Article Devised. the Devisor by s^{d} Codicil deviseth one half thereof to Joanna Prout & the heirs of her Body. had he by the Codicil Devised the whole three hundred Acres to s^{d} Joanna there might be some reason for the petitioners Inference that their Father as to Them died Intestate. But as the Will & Codicil Stand your Respondents conceive there is no Possibility of such Construction.

However Supposing that the Father Died Intestate as to the petitioners your Respond^{ts} Offer the following Reasons Ag^{t} the prayer of the petition.

First. The several Devises mentioned in s^{d} Will & Codicil are very Express & Clear Estates Tail & the setting the Will aside as is Contended for would be Contrary to the Intent of the Devisor & very Injurious to the Heirs in Tail who were no Parties to said Agreement Exhibited with the Petition.

Secondly. Said Agreement is very Loose & Unintelligible.

Thirdly. It was not Absolutely agreed that s^{d} will should be given up & Destroy'd But Only Conditionally that if it might be Done Agreable to the rules of Law ~

Fourthly. Granting the Prayer of the Petition Woud Be

Making the Judge of the Probate absolute Judge & Chancellor of said Agreement and giving him as great or greater Power than ever The Lord Chancellor of England Exercised in the Like Case.

Fifthly. Said Agreement is under the hands & seals of the Partys and they are Bound in the penalty of a Thousand Pounds to perform it & if there is any Breach of Contract there is Undoubtedly a Remedy by the Course of the Common Law, wherefore the Respond^{t} prays that he may be heard before Your Excellency & Hono^{rs} or a Com^{tee} &c ~

and that s^{d} Petition may be dismissed & your Respond^{s} as in Duty Bound &c.

Dominicus Jordan

In behalf of himself & Joanna Jordan

Nath^{l} Jordan

Clement Jordan.

Petition. June, 1754.

To His Excellency William Shirley Esq^{r} The Honourable his Majestys Council & the House of Representatives

Humbly Shews

That your Petitioners are Inhabitants of a Tract of Land included in the Purchase made by Antipass Boies and others from the late Colony of New Plymouth, lying between the Rivers Kenebeck & Sheepscott and bounded as follows: Begining on Kenebeck River at the North Bounds of the Lot of Land laid out and Granted to John Tufts by the Plymouth Proprietors and runing from thence East South East to Sheepscot River, from thence down said River to the North Bounds of a Tract of Land which John Wright, Thomas Stinson and others Petition the Great and General Court to be made a Township or District, from thence by the North

Boundary Line of said Township petitioned for by said Wright and Stinson &c. to Kenebeck River, being a North West Coarse, thence up said River Kenebeck to the Boundary first mentioned; purpose, by Divine permission and the Smiles of your Excellency & Honours accompanying our Endeavours to have the Gospell Preached amongst us than which nothing will tend more to forward the settlement of said Plantation and for the encouragement whereof the Proprietors above mentioned have made a Grant of Three Tracts of Land, One of One hundred Acres for the first settled Minister, One of Two Hundred Acres for the Ministry and one other of One hundred Acres for a School Lott. We most humbly pray your Excellency & Honours will Grant that the said Lands before mentioned may be incorporated into a Township or District Including Swan Island in said Township by the Name of Francfort with all the Privilidges arising therefrom, and your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever Pray &c

Francfort June 1754

Obadiah Albee	Jaques Bugnon	Samuel Goodwin
Robert his X mark Lambort	J F	John Tufts
Michel Stilffing	Miles Goodwin	Elisha Kenny
Jean gorge Goud	Abram Wyman	Jonas Jones
Daniel Goud	David Joy	Sam[l] Chapman
Louis Cavalier	Uzziah	Francis his O mark Gray
Sherrebiah his X mark Lambort	George Peckin	Sam[ll] Marson
John his *C* mark Chapman	Jean George J	John his *H N* mark Harris
Daniel Malbon	John his O mark Spalding	Samuel Ball
N pochards	Naphtali Kincaid	Will[m] his X mark Mitchel
Johann Jacob P	Joseph his T mark M[c]Farland	Henry Parry
Johannes S	John Cheney	Nathaniel Rundlet
	Elias Cheney	Abram Preble

Amos his X mark Parris	Jonathan Rand jr	George his X mark
Samuel	Samuel Silvester	Charles Estienne Houdelette
John his N mark M^{c}Coye	John Sutton	Samuel
Johannes	George Gray	Obadiah Call
Abram pochard	John Deekor	James Whidden
Caleb B	Timothy Whidden	John B
Lazarus Noble	William Boynton	John his X mark Getchel
Moses Gray		

Extracts from Message of June 4, 1754.

"Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives

"I have Order'd the Secretary to lay before you a Letter, which I received yesterday from the Captain of Richmond Fort, by which you may further judge what Grounds we have to suspect the Disposition of the Norridgwalk Indians towards us, and how much they are devoted to the French: Nor should We, I think, entertain a better Opinion of the penobscot Indians, if they are consenting to the erecting of a french Fort in their Quarters, w^{ch} (according to Capt^{n} Lithgow's letter) it is said, the Governor of Canada proposes to build there:

Upon the Intelligence, w^{ch} I referr'd to, in my late Speech to You, (who is well acquainted with Penobscot River) before I received this Letter, to George's Fort, with Orders to the Commander of it to fit him out with two Whale Boats, & directed him to proceed up that River to the spot where, by that first Intelligence, it was suppos'd, the French may be now actually building a fort, and to meet me at Falmouth, & let me know the Certainty of this Report.

I was of Opinion, Gentlemen, during the late War, that it would be of great Consequence for securing the penobscot

Indians in our Interest, as well as curbing them in any hostile Attempts against us, that a Fort should be built by the Province, where it is said the French either now are building one or design to do it soon; & I accordingly towards the Conclusion of the War, press'd the Assembly at two several times, to make provision for erecting & maintaining one there: & as it must greatly endanger the Safety of our Eastern Frontier, if the French are suffer'd to build a Fort in that place, which is also within the undoubted limits of this province, I purpose, if they have already built one, or are attempting to do it, to use my Endeavours to cause them to be dislodg'd by the party, which will go with me to the Eastward.

The repeated Advices, Gentlemen, we have received in the Course of the last four Months, from those parts, concerning the Designs of the French & Disposition of the Indians, must abundantly convince us, how highly necessary it is that the Service, w^{ch} I am now going upon at the Desire of the late Assembly, should be effected without Delay; and on the other hand, how mischievous the Consequences may be, if for want of a sufficient Force, we should fail in the Attempt & be Obliged to retreat before a Superior one of the Indians & French, which it seems not only possible but very probable We may meet with; especially, if the Intelligence w^{ch} I have lately received from Nova Scotia, & have already communicated to you, is well founded, viz^{t} that the Cape Sable & S^{t} John's Indians with some French of Schiegnecto among 'em are certainly engaged in an Attempt agst the English, & (as it is there said), are proceeded to the Westward of that Province with a Design to fall on the eastern Settlements of this, & that they would strike the blow in this Month.

I can't therefore but think Gentlemen, that it would be a point of prudence, & what highly deserves your Consideration, that the number of 500 Men at first propos'd for the

beforemention'd Service, should be augmented to such an one as may secure it from being defeated.

The additional Expence, which this would Occasion to the Province, will bear no proportion to the Mischiefs that would ensue from such a Misfortune.

If the Result of your Deliberations, Gentlemen, should be agreeable to my sentiments upon this Emergency, as I hope they will; I must recommend it to you, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, to lose no time in making provision for a suitable Augmentation of our Forces

W Shirley

Council Chamber June 4th 1754

Vote.

In the House of Represent June 4th 1754

The House having taken into Mature Deliberation his Excellencys Message of this Day to both Houses respecting An Augmentation of the forces Ordered to Attend his Excellency to the Eastern parts of this Province & to build a Fort on Kennebeck River &c

Voted that his Excellency the Capt General be desired forthwith to give Orders for the Enlistment of Three Hundred men Including Officers in Addition to the five Hundred men already Enlisted that the Officers & Soldiers be Under the Same Restrictions & Subsistance & to Continue in the Service for the same term of time

Sent up for Concurrence T. Hubbard Spkr

In Council June 5, 1754 Read & Concur'd

Thoe Clarke Dpty Secry

Consented to W Shirley.

Message June 6, 1754.

Gentlemen of the House of Represent^ves

I think it necessary that a Quorum of his Majesty's Council should attend me to the Eastward and I have ordered suitable Accommodation to be made for them, and also for several Gentlemen of your House whose Company I have desired and who have signified their readiness to go with me and if there be any other Gentlemen of the House who incline to accompany me upon its being signifyed to me, I will give further Orders for their accommodation likewise.

Council Chamber June 6, 1754 W Shirley

Col. Winslow's Memorial, June 8, 1754.

A Return of Effective Arms belonging To Col° John Winslow's Regiment viz^t

Cap^t Eleazer Melvins Company	41
Cap^t John Johnson	15
Cap^t Humphry Hobbs	32
Cap^t William Flint	37
Cap^t Thomas Cobb	37
Cap^t William P	10
Cap^t Phineas Osgood	19
Cap^t Joseph Wilson	6
Total	197

June 8^th 1754 John Winslow

To His Excellency William Shirley Esq^r Cap^n General & Commander in Chief in & Over his Maj^tys Province of the Massachusetts Bay &c

The Memorial of John Winslow Col° of the Regiment Now raised for the Defence of Eastern Frontiers of this Province, Shews —

That upon the Examination of the Arms of s^{d} Regiment There is only one Hundred & Ninty Seven Effective as by the above return: & Wanting to Compleat the First five Hundred men, Voted to be raised for s^{d} Regiment, Three Hundred & Three: Your Memorilist Therefore Humbly Prays your Excellency that the same may be Provided for s^{d} Regiment in Such Maner as your Excellency Judges Proper and he as in Duty Bound Shall Ever Pray

John Winslow

Message. "*June 8, 1754.*"

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have this Morning receiv'd a Memorial from Col^{o} John Winslow (whom I have appointed the Chief Commander of the Forces raised and to be raised for the Service Eastward) Wherein he signifies to me, That upon the mustering the five hundred men first ordered to be raised there are only one hundred and ninety seven men, that come provided with Effective arms; So that there will be wanting Three hundred and three Arms for Equipping the men already rais'd besides the Deficiency that may happen among the Three hundred still to be Rais'd, as you will find upon reading the said Memorial which I herewith send to You.

Now Gentlemen, I know no other way of Supplying this great Deficiency upon this Emergency than by Borrowing so many Arms as will be needful, out of the several Town Stocks with the Engagement of this Court to restore the same after the Service shall be over in as good Condition as they were received in or making the whole good, both as to number & Quality; If you can find out any better way it will be acceptable to me; but something must be forthwith Effectu-

ally done by this Court in this important Service else it will be otherwise greatly impeded if not utterly frustrated.

W Shirley

Communication from the Selectmen of Boston.

Boston June 9th 1754

Sr

The Committee of the Honourable House of Representatives having applyed to the Selectmen of this Town for the use of the Fire Arms belonging to the Town of Boston for the forces rais'd and to be rais'd by the Province for the service Eastward in answer to their desire have Ordered me to write you that upon perusing the letter of the late Honourable Colo Fitch the Donor of said Arms to the Town, & the Vote of the Town thereupon (which Vote is inclosed) the Select Men thô they would do every thing in their power to forward this service, yet apprehend they cannot part with said Arms without the Consent of the Town, especially when many of their poor Inhabitants in case of an Attack from the Enemy cannot be any ways supply'd, then by these Arms, which perhaps may be attended with fatal consequences to the Town, they therefore doubt not but the Honourable House will excuse them for not complying with their Request

By Order of – S

Ezekl Goldthwait Town Clerk

To the Honourable Thomas Hubbard Esqr Speaker of Honourable House of Representatives to be communicated.

Message.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives

According to your desire to me express'd on the Memorial of Capt Elisha Chapin I shall give Orders for the Reinforce-

ment of the Garrison at Fort Massachusetts with five Men, and considering the Importance of that Fort and its great Distance from any of our Settlements it would have pleased me if you had made Provision for a few more Men there.

Upon this Occasion I must put you in Mind of the hazzardous Condition Fort Pelham and Fort Shirley are now in if there should be any sudden Assault from the Indians on that Frontier; We must expect that the first thing they will do would be to burn those Forts which they might easily do in their present circumstances.

Therefore I must recommend it to You that Provision be made that some better Care may be taken for preserving them

W Shirley

Council Chamber June 13th 1754

Report.

The Committee upon His Excellencys Message of the 12th Inst respecting the Eastern Frontiers beg leave to report in part, That they are humbly of Opinion That for the Encouragement of Volunteers to enlist & form themselves into Companys to penetrate into the Indians Country in order to Captivate & Kill the Indians of any of the Tribes this Government have declared War against, That Thirty days provisions shall be given to every & all the Companys raised as aforesaid provided That none of the said Companys shall consist of less then Thirty Men & that the said Companys shall be held to perform a Scout of at least Thirty days upon every March unless some special reason for the good of the Service shall appear for their returning in, in less time, And that the officers of Each Company shall be also held to keep

a Journal of Each of their marches or Scouts, & exhibit them in Course under Oath to the Captain General.

And that for Every Captive taken by the said Companys or by any other party or detachment of any of the Companys which shall be brought into Boston and delivered up to the Government, shall be paid out of the Publick Treasury to the said Company, party, or detachment or their Attorny, the sum of Two hundred and Twenty pounds. And for every Scalp that shall be brought in and produced as aforesaid the sum of two hundred pounds – And that His Excellency the Captain General be desired to grant Commissions to such person or persons as shall appear & offer to raise a Company or Companys for said service provided His Excellency shall judge them suitably quallifyed for the purpose. And that His Excellency be also desired by proclamation to give the Encouragem^{t} of the sum of One hundred & ten pounds for every Captive, & One hundred pounds for every Scalp as aforesaid including the Bounty or encouragement given to private persons not in the pay or Subsistence of this Government in the Vote of the Court passed the 14th Ins^{t} relating to scalps & Captives that shall be taken and brought in as aforesaid by any such private person or persons who may on any Emergency or otherwise, either Captivate or Kill any of the said Tribes of Indians. All w^{ch} is humbly submitted

p order John Hill

In Council June 14th 1754 Read and sent down

Letter T. Robinson to Gov. Shirley.

Whitehall June 21st 1754.

Sir,

Having received your Dispatches of the 19th of April, and 1st of May last, with their several Inclosures, and having laid the same before the King, I am to acquaint you, that

His Majesty extremely approves the Resolution which has been taken by the Assembly of your Province, in Consequence of the Proposal recommended by you, to use their best Endeavours to drive the French from the River Kennebeck; and I am at the same time, to inform you that His Majesty is graciously pleased to authorize and direct you, to proceed upon the Plan, and to pursue the Measures, which appear, by your Speeches to the Assembly, and their Answer thereto, to have been so well calculated for that Purpose; I am likewise to assure you, as a Mark of His Majesty's particular Attention to the Welfare of His loyal Subjects in New England, That Every Thing recommended by the said Assembly, will be fully considered, and that immediate Directions will be given for promoting the Plan of a General Concert, between His Majesty's Colonies, in order to prevent any Encroachments upon the Dominions of the Crown of Great Britain.

It is with the greatest Pleasure that I take this early Opportunity of giving you the Satisfaction to know the very favourable Manner, in which the Account of your prudent and vigorous Conduct as well as of the Zeal and Activity of Those under your Government, have been Received by the King, which cannot fail to excite and encourage Them in taking such farther Steps as will, most effectually provide for their own Security, and will give a proper Example to His Majesty's Neighbouring Colonies.

I am, Sir Your most obedient humble Servant

T Robinson.

Governor Shirley

Letter Gov. Shirley to Secretary Willard.

Falmouth, Casco Bay, July 8th 1754

Sir,

The Speaker, to whom I am much oblig'd for his

Assistance in the publick business here, and the pleasure of his Company both which I shall miss upon his leaving me, doth me the favour to be the Bearer of this.

As he is able to give you a perfect Acc^{t} of the Issue of the Conference with the Indians, who met me here, and the result of the Interview, I referr you to him for it; It hath been, I think, favourable, beyond even our Expectation; and may, I hope have good Consequences for the Tranquility of the province, and the General service: It certainly will if Indian Faith may be in the least depended upon.

M^{r} Danforth, M^{r} Oliver and Colonel Bourn are to imbark this day with the Speaker, and some other Gentlemen of the House for Boston, and M^{r} Fox is extremely ill, so y^{t} there will be wanting four Gentlemen of the Council to make up a Quorum upon any Emergency of publick business: I must therefore desire you to let M^{r} Wheelwright, M^{r} Cheever, Colonel Minot, and Colonel Lincoln know that their Attendance upon it here will be requisite; and y^{t} I hope they will not fail of letting me see them here, as soon as may be: They will have an Opportunity of coming in the Ship which I have order'd to wait upon the Gentlemen of the Council and M^{r} Speaker and the Gentlemen of the House, who go to Boston, and to attend upon M^{r} Wheelwright and the other three Gentlemen to bring them hither.

I desire you will transmit to me what publick Letters you shall judge proper to be communicated to me here: It will be a great pleasure to me to hear from time to time, how matters go on; and to receive your letters upon any subject.

I am, with truth, Sir, Your faithful Friend and Humble Servant

W Shirley

The Hon^{ble} M^{r} Secretary Willard.

Speech of the River Indians.

(At a Meeting at the Courthouse in Albany 8 July 1754.)
Fathers

We are greatly rejoiced to see you all here, it is by the will of Heaven that we are met here & we thank you for this Opportunity of Seeing you altogether as it is a long while since We have had such an One.

Fathers. Who sit present here, we will just give you a short relation of the long friendship which hath subsisted between the White people of this Country & Us.

Our forefathers had a Castle on this River, as One of them Walked out he saw something on the River, but was at a loss to know what it was, he took it at first for a great Fish, he ran into the Castle and gave Notice to the other Indians, two of Our forefathers went to see what it was and found it a Vessel with Men in it; They immediately join'd hands with the people in the Vessel and became Friends; The White people told them they should not come any further up the River at that time, and said to them they wou'd return back from whence they came & come again in a years time, According to their promise they return'd back in a years time, & came as far up the River as where the Old Fort stood, Our forefathers invited them ashore & said to them here we will give you a place to make you a Town, it shall be from this place up to such a Stream (meaning where the Patroons Mill now stands) & from the River back up to the Hill, Our forefathers told them tho' they were now a small people they wou'd in time Multiply & fill up the Land they had given them, After they were ashore sometime, some other Indians who had not seen them before, looked fiercely at them, And Our forefathers observing it, and seeing the White people so few in number, least they shou'd be destroy'd, took & sheltered them under their Arms, but it turn'd out

that those Indians did not desire to destroy them, but wished also to have the said White people for their friends, at this time which we have now spoken of, that the White people were but small, we were very numerous & strong, we defended them in that low state, but now the case is alter'd you are numerous & strong, we are few and weak; Therefore we expect you will Act by us in these Circumstances, as we did by You in those we have just now related; We view you now as a very large Tree, which has taken deep root in the Ground whose branches are spread very wide, we stand by the body of this Tree, & we look round & see if there be any who Endeavour to hurt it, and if it should so happen that any are powerful enough to destroy it, we are ready to fall with it. gave a Belt

Fathers, You see how early we made friendship with you, we tied each other in a very strong Chain that Chain has not yet been broken, We now Clean & Rub that Chain to make it brighter & stronger, & we determine on our part that it never shall be broken, and we hope you will take care that neither you nor any One else shall break it, and we are greatly rejoiced that peace & friendship have so long subsisted between Us. gave a Belt.

Fathers. Don't think strange of what we are about to say, We would say something respecting Our Lands; When the White People purchased from time to time of Us, they said they only wanted to purchase the Low lands, they said the hilly Land was good for nothing and that it was full of Wood and Stones, but now We see people living all about the Hills and Woods; altho' they have not purchas'd the Lands; when we enquire of the people who live on these Lands, what right they have to them, they reply to Us, that we are not to be regarded, and that the Lands belong to the King, but we were the first possessors of them, & when the King has paid us for them, then they may say they are his; Hunt-

ing now is grown very scarce, and we are not like to get our livings that way therefore we hope Our fathers will take Care that we are paid for Our Lands that we may live

gave a Belt.

Made a present of a Bundle of Skins.

Message. July 10, 1754.

Gentlemen of the House of Represent^{ves}

Col^{o} Winslow (the Chief Commander of the Forces raised for the Eastern Service) has represented to me by His Memorial (which I now lay before you) that many of the Soldiers have Families, & are not able to leave with them what is necessary for their Support in their Absence; and that others, tho' without the Charge of Families yet are destitute of necessary and sufficient Cloathing, And that therefore the Advance of one Month's Pay will be a great Releif & Encouragem^{t} to them.

And as I am informed these Soldiers are good effective Men and likely to do Service on this Occasion, I must recommend it to you (Gentlemen) as a Matter I apprehend much conducing to the publick Benefit to make Supply for the proposed Advanced Wage's accordingly.

W Shirley

July 10, 1754.

Letter, Secry Willard to Gov. Shirley.

Boston, July 12, 1754

Sir,

I have rec^{d} your Excellencys Letter by M^{r} Speaker Hubbard, & desire to join with you & all the rest of the Gentlemen in offering humble & thankful Acknowledgem^{t} to

Almighty God for conducting the great & important affairs you have been engaged in by his unerring Wisdom & for giving Success to them in his great goodness & Power, And I pray God that we may long reap the good Fruits of this happy Event.

I was surprized to find that your Excellency had rec^{d} Nothing from me, Having sent a Letter to you (& therein inclosed a Commission for Calling Courts Martial) by one Gage Master of a Sloop belonging to N^{o} Yarmouth who sailed from hence the 29th of June. And this Commission thus miscarrying I have now enclosed an other Draught, both of them Agreable to the established Form taken from a Copy of Sir W^{m} Pepperils which he was pleased to send me since your Excellencys Departure.

I have sent to all the Gentlemen of the Council you mention strongly urging them immediately to prepare for a Voyage to Casco, they all make their Excuses: And as to M^{r} Wheelwright it seems to me that it is necessary he sh^{d} attend the Business of his Office in Town & it appears probable that some further Supplies may be wanting for the Forces that cannot be effectually provided & sent forward with the needful Dispatch by any Body but himself. I have written to Coll. Greenleaf & Coll Royal & press'd their Attendance at Falmouth, & shall do every thing in my Power that your Exc̃y may have a Quorum of the Council to assist you.

I have had no publick Letters of any Moment come to my Hands since your Departure. I have Nothing from any of the Commiss^{rs} at Albany: I hear no more from thence than that all the Commiss^{rs} were arrived & had several Meetings to consult upon the general Design of their Congress but had come to no Determinations; That the Indians were generally arrived after long waiting for them. If any Intelligence comes to my hands of Matters of Importance worth troubling y^{re} Exc̃y with I shall not fail to transmit them to you. I

wish your Excellency the Protection of the Divine Providence & Success in all your Affair; & a happy Return hither; And am with great Respect

(Sir) Your Exc̃ys most ob^{t} humble Serv^{t}

His Exc̃y Governour Shirley

Letter, Sec̃ry Willard to Gov. Shirley.

Boston July 20, 1754.

Sir,

I have just now received your Excellencys Dispatches by M^{r} Gerrish, and the acquainting me with his Charge to return with the utmost Expedition I would not detain him one Minute longer than is necessary.

I am glad to hear of the good Posture of our Affairs upon Kennebeck River, And I hope the Divine Province will still favour them. We have had the same Rumours of a French War you mention, but they are little credited here I have sent my Letter from your Excellency, to M^{r} Shirley, to acquaint your Family with your affairs, & have also desired to know whether there was any thing they wished to send by this Post; But M^{r} Shirley not being at Home, M^{rs} Wilmot informed M^{r} Clark that they had forwarded every thing they had to send to Your Excellency by Cap^{t} Inches who sailed this Noon. I am with great Respect,

Sir Your Excellencys most obedient Humble Servant

Josiah Willard

Gov^{r} Shirley to Sir Thomas Robinson.

Falmouth in Casco Bay August 19th 1754

Sir,

In a former Packet, which I had the Honour to transmit to the Earl of Holdernesse, I acquainted his Lordship that

upon having reciev'd Advice from the Commander at Fort Richmond, upon the River Kennebeck within the limits of this Government, that some of the Norridgwalks a Tribe of Indians Inhabiting that River had given him Intelligence, that the French had the Summer before last made a considerable Settlement upon a carrying place near the head of it; that this was done with the allowance of those Indians in consideration that the French had agreed to supply them with Arms, ammunition, and other stores in Time of War with the English, and yet that Tribe and another call'd the Arssegunticooks, or S^{t} Francois Indians, assisted by other Indians from Canada, and a great number of French in Indian Disguise (a practice not uncommon with the French) would fall upon the New England Settlements this Summer; which last circumstance seem'd Confirm'd by the insolent behaviour of the beforementioned Tribes, who appear'd to be upon the brink of committing Hostilities, I lay'd these accounts before the Assembly, and urg'd them to make provision for raising Forces to remove the French from this Incroachment on his Majestys Territories in case they should refuse to quit it upon a peaceable Summons, as also for building a new fort as high up Kennebeck River, as should be found upon a Survey of it to be practicable at present, in order to prevent the French from taking Possession of any part of it, and either keep the Indians Inhabiting it in a due Subjection for the future, or oblige them wholly to abandon it.

I further acquainted his Lordship, that the Assembly in answer to what I recommended to them sent me a Message of both Houses wherein they desir'd me to take measures as soon as might be, for removing the French from their beforementioned Settlement, and building a new fort as high up the River as I should think proper, praying me to take those matters under my immediate direction, and for that purpose

to make a voyage to the Eastern parts of the Province, promising that for the safeguard of my person in effecting the Service, they would make Provision for raising 500 men (which they soon afterwards augmented to one for 800) and desiring me, in case I should judge that proper, to have an Interview and Conference with the Indians upon my Arrival in those parts.

In consequence of this Message, Sir, I rais'd 800 men and having sent Orders to the Commanders of the Eastern Forts to notify the two beforementioned Tribes of Indians, and another called the Penobscots to meet me here, the middle of June last, I embark'd with the Forces as soon as the other Business of my Government would permit for this place, where I arriv'd the 26th of June accompany'd by Colonel Mascarene, who had been appointed by Governour Hopson a Commissioner on the part of Nova Scotia, to join with the Government on any Interview with the Eastern Indians; and upon my arrival I was met by three Commissioners from the Government of New Hampshire, which I had notify'd of my intended Interview with the Indians, for the same Purpose.

As it could not be doubted but that the building a new fort, and making the propos'd march to the head of the River, and extending the English Settlements upon it would be very disagreeable to the Indians, I determined to get an Interview with them, if Possible, before I proceeded in the intended Service; that appearing to be the only chance, there was to prevent an impending War with them: on the other hand the two Priests of the Norridgwalk and Penobscot Tribes, both French Jesuits, who notwithstanding the Indians had all accepted Presents from this Province, and ratify'd former Treaties of Peace with it the last fall, and press'd me by letters to have a personal Conference with them in the Spring, had so wrought upon their dispositions in the Winter, that the Norridgwalks and Arsseguntcooks

seem'd, as I before observ'd to be upon the point of breaking out into Hostilities before we had taken the resolution to erect the fort, and reconnoitre the River and Carrying place at the head of it, now redoubled their Efforts to prevent the Indians from coming to a Conference with us: and they had so far succeeded, that the Penobscot Tribe, which was the only one of the three I had hopes of gaining an Interview with let me know in a letter from them before I left Boston, that they would not meet me at this place, and the Norridgwalk and Arsseguntícook Indians had shew'd such signs of their making a sudden stroke upon our most exposed Eastern Settlements, that the Settlers upon Kennebèck River had betaken themselves to their Garrisons and those upon S^{t} George's were preparing to do the same.

However, contrary to my Expectations I found upon my Arrival at this place, that several of the Norridgwalks had been assembled here some days to meet me; which was principally owing to the accident of their Priests having left them about 20 days before to go to Canada, and the miscarriage of a letter from the Penobscot Priest to their Priest, which the Commander of S^{t} George's fort had found means to intercept & send me.

As to the Arsseguntícook Indians, who have their head Quarters near the Southern bank of the River Canada, and are generally reckon'd among the French Indians the Commander of fort Richmond and the Norridgwalks themselves inform'd me, that a party of them now lurking in the neighbourhood of fort Richmond had declar'd in answer to my letter of Notification to them to meet me, that they would have no Interview with the English until they had (to speak in Indian Phrase) wip'd away the Blood of two Indians belonging to their Tribe, who had been unfortunately kill'd within the Government of New Hampshire above a year ago; and the New Hampshire Commissioners acquainted me, that

some of that Tribe had about three weeks before carry'd off a whole family Captive, and Pillag'd and burnt two houses within that Province; so that there was not the least Expectation of their sending any of their Tribe to the Interview.

As to the Penobscot Indians I was inform'd by a letter, which I found at my Arrival here, that they had reciev'd Messages inviting them to join with the French Indians in taking up the Hatchet against the English, which matter they had under consideration; and by another letter which I found here from the Commanding Officer of Fort S^{t} George, that they were soon to hold a Grand Council upon what I had order'd him to tell them in Answer to their letter of refusal to meet me here, but that he was almost sure they would persist in their former Resolution.

In this Letter, Sir, I found inclos'd the beforemention'd letter from the Penobscot missionary to the Jesuit of the Norridgewalks a Copy of which I send you at full length, as I think it may give a just notion of the principles and Intrigues of the Jesuit missionaries here, what lengths they would go for the sake of saving one of their missions which is in danger of being lost to them; even such as would embroil all Parties in War, and which they are affraid should be discover'd by the Indians, or even the French Government.

As the Penobscots are esteem'd the most Powerfull of the Eastern Indians, and have ever appear'd the best affected of those Tribes towards the English I determin'd to use my utmost Efforts to draw them hither from their Priest, and have a Conference with them: Accordingly I dispatch'd a Vessel to S^{t} George's River to bring them to Falmouth, with a letter acquainting them that upon their own request made to me in the last Winter, that I would have an Interview and Conference with them in person this Summer, I was come so far as to brighten the Covenant Chain with them, and was surprized at not finding them here upon my arrival as I did the Norridgwalks.

That I expected them to attend me at Falmouth without delay and should look upon their refusal as a renouncing of all amity with the English.

At the same time, as the Norridgwalk Indians were the original proprietors of the Lands upon Kennebeck River and the only Indians now interested in them, and I had reason to expect that the presence of the Penobscots would embarrass our Conference concerning the intended march fort, and further Settlements up the River, I determin'd to have a seperate Conference with the Norridgwalks, and dispatch them from hence before the Arrival of the Penobscot Indians here.

I shall not trouble, You Sir, with the particulars of the Conference with the Norridgwalk Indians, but mention only so much, as will shew what were the principle points and result of it.

Upon acquainting them with our intended proceedings and the true motive of them which I told them was to secure the River Kennebeck against the French, who had of late built several forts within his Majesty's Territories upon this Continent; & not with the least view of incroaching upon their lands, they at first told me in a peremptory manner, that they would not consent to it, that they lik'd well the Treaty which L^t Governour Dummer had made with them, and the other Eastern Tribes in 1725 and 1726, and they would stand by it, they acknowledg'd that Richmond fort was King Georges, & said, all below it belong'd to the English, but all above it to them.

In answer to this I told them I did not ask their Consent to the building the new fort or extending the English Settlements upon the River Kennebeck but only appriz'd them of our intentions, that they might not conceive any false Alarm at our proceedings; That all Princes had a right to build forts for the protection of their Subjects within their

own Territories as they pleas'd; they well knew the French King did so; that the Building this Fort would not affect their properties in any lands upon the River; That by Gov^{r} Dummer's Treaty, which they just now express'd their Satisfaction in they had acknowledg'd their "Subjection to "King George, submitted to be Governed by his Laws, and "desired to have the Advantage of them" whereby the English and they were become Brethren, and King George their common father; and that he had no other view in building this fort than the protection of his Children, Indians as well as English against the French; and they might have the Benefit of it as well as we if they pleas'd. I remind'd them of the Calamities which going to War with the English had brought upon them: That in the year 1724 the English broke up their Settlement at Norridgwalk destroy'd near half their Tribe, and drove them intirely off the River Kennebeck whereby according to the Rules of War receiv'd and practic'd by all Indians the English gain'd from them by right of Conquest all their Lands upon the River, and that it was wholly owing to their kindness for them that they were suffer'd afterwards by Gov^{r} Dummer's Treaty to return to their Possessions there.

I shew'd them that above 100 years ago the English had purchas'd all the Lands of their forefathers as high up that river as a branch called Wesserunskik, being near 100 miles, by Deeds which themselves had at the Treaty last Year acknowledg'd to be genuine, and that by Virtue of those purchases the English had made Settlements at Cushenoc and Taconnett; being about forty miles above Richmond, the Ruins of which were still visible, and particularly at Taconnett they had built a Truckhouse above one hundred Years ago where a greater Trade was carried on by them with the Indians for Beaver and Furrs than is now at all the Truckhouses in this Province, as themselves well knew by

Tradition from their forefathers, and have likewise acknowledg'd, and I shew'd them that by L^t^ Gov^r^ Dummer's Treaty, under which they hold all their Lands upon the River, it was Stipulated by the Indians that the English should quietly enter upon and hold all their former Possessions and Lands, which they had purchas'd of the Indians without any molestation from them, so that the English had full as good right to extend their Settlements as far as their Ancient Possessions and purchases reach'd, as the Indians had to hold the Land which were upon that River beyond them: and I demanded of them if they would now ratify L^t^ Gov^r^ Dummers Treaty, which they had just before told me they would stand by, and the Treaty of Peace concluded between them and the English in 1749. To this they readily answer'd me, that they were willing and desirous; whereupon I acquainted them at our Meeting the next morning, that the Instruments of Ratification were prepar'd; but advis'd them to consider well before we proceeded to execute them whether they were absolutely determin'd to observe them; That they had better not sign them than to do it, and break faith with us; For if after concluding this Treaty they should be guilty of another breach of their faith we should never trust them again: I told them we had now fully open'd our hearts to them, and hop'd they would hide nothing which was in theirs from us, and if their hearts were as right towards us, as ours were towards them, we would interchangeably sign the Ratifications.

Their Speaker then stood up and declar'd in the Name of them all, that the English should be welcome to build their intended forts upon the River Kennebeck, and to extend Settlements there as far as their Ancient Possessions and purchases reach'd, and only desir'd I would let them know how high up the River I design'd to erect the fort: which I told them: they made professions in the most solemn man-

ner, that what they had last said was spoke in the sincerity of their hearts and let me know that the Arsseguntcooks had sent messages to the Penobscots, inviting them to join with them in taking the Hatchet up against the English.

We then sign'd the Ratifications; after which I let them know that as a Testimony of the good Disposition of the English towards them, if they would send any of their children to Boston to be Educated in the English Language the Government there would be at the Expence of maintaining and Educating them in a proper manner, and would send them back to their Parents whenever it should be requir'd; and that I proposed this to them as the means of cementing still a closer Friendship and perpetuating Peace between them and the English.

Upon this proposal three of their Young men of about 16 years of age immediately offer'd themselves to me in the presence of the rest to go to Boston; and one of their noted captains, who had before accepted a Commission from the French, desir'd leave to send two of his Sons to be educated in Boston; which I readily promis'd and sent the three Young men there two days after: the day following I dispatch'd all the Norridgwalk Indians back to Kennebeck River and caus'd the forces to embark and proceed upon the intended Service: and I heard the Indians shew'd signs of satisfaction at their arrival there in particular that they have discover'd and have brought back to the Commander of the Forces, two Deserters who were going to Canada.

The next day the Vessell, which I had sent to S^{t} George's River to bring hither such of the Penobscot chiefs, as that Tribe should delegate to come to the Conference return'd with fourteen of them: and the next morning I open'd the Conference with them.

I acquainted them with what we design'd to do upon the River Kennebeck, and what had pass'd between me and

the Norridgwalks upon that Subject, telling them that though I was sensible that they had no property in that River, Yet I thought fit, as they were our Friends, to apprize them of what we intended to do there with the motives of our proceedings: They did not discover the least uneasiness at what I said, and in their answer only desir'd I would build no fort higher up S^{t} Georges River, than the present Fort, assuring me that they would not suffer the French to make any Settlement, or set up any fort upon their lands, and profess'd in the Strongest terms a sincere Disposition to cultivate a perfect harmony with us.

They shew'd themselves very ready and desirous to Ratify the former Treaties of Peace; which was done; and in four days after their arrival here I sent them back to S^{t} George's in perfect good Humour, having first made them the same offer of maintaining and Educating any of their Children at the Charge of the Province that I had to the Norridgwalk Indians; Whereupon two of their Young men desir'd leave of me to go to Boston to learn the English Language, and one of their Chiefs offer'd to bring his Son there the next Spring and leave him to be educated.

The Arsseguntícooks still stand out and the only expedient, which occurr'd to me for putting a stop to their Hostilities, was to observe to the Norridgwalks and Penobscots that by L^{t} Gov^{r} Dummer's Treaty with them, the Arsseguntícooks and other Eastern Tribes; to which Treaty the Government of New Hampshire was a Party, it is stipulated between the English and Indians, "That if any "Controversy or difference at any time thereafter should "happen to arise between any of the English and Indians for "any real or supposed wrong or injury done on either side "no private Revenge should be taken for the same, but a "proper application made to his majesty's Government upon "the place for Remedy or Redress thereof in a due course of

Justice," and that by the Treaty of Peace made in 1749 between the same English Governments and Indians those Tribes engaged "That if any Indians should at any time "thereafter commit any Acts of Hostility against the English "they would join their Young men with the English in "reducing such Indians to reason."

I then observ'd to them that three Commissioners from the Government of New Hampshire were, in Conformity to those Treaties, now came to meet the Arssegunticooks, in order to give and receive Satisfaction for Mischiefs done on either side; but that the Arssegunticooks have absolutely refus'd to appear here, and insist upon taking their own Revenge on the English, have actually carry'd off one family Captive pillag'd and burnt two houses and were watching for opportunities to commit further Hostilities.

Wherefore, as the English had on their part observ'd the beforemention'd Treaties, and the Arssegunticook Indians had broke them, and absolutely refus'd to submit to them, We had, I told them, a right by Virtue of those Treaties to call upon them to join their Young men with ours to reduce the Arssegunticooks to reason, which I now demanded of them.

This was a very serious affair with them, and seem'd to Embarrass them; the Norridgwalks Indians in their Conference Assur'd me, they had already put a Stop to the Hostilities of the Arssegunticooks until their return to Norridgwalk, that they were sure they would commit none before they call'd upon them there, and that then they would use their best endeavours to restrain them from committing any further; and undertook, if they should fail of success, to give the English notice before they did more mischief; The Speaker of the Penobscots in their Conference with me, assurd me that himself would at their return to Penobscot go to the head Quarters of the Arssegunticooks, and make

them call their Indians in, from committing Hostilities against the English.

I let both these Tribes know, that we should depend upon their effecting this, and if they did not, that we must insist upon their joining with us to reduce the Arsseguntícooks to reason.

This is the Issue, Sir, of the Conferences held here, and I hope the effect of them may be to Divert the Indians from further thoughts of War at present, and make them acquiesce in our New forts and Settlements upon the River Kennebeck, which, it seems clear to me with regard to the Indians, we have a just right to carry on; and let their Disposition be what it will, that it is necessary to be done for securing the Possession of this most essential River against the Incroachments of the French, whether present or future; of which there appears to be no End upon this Continent.

As to the progress which is made by our forces upon the River Kennebeck, I shall defer, Sir, giving you an acco^{t} of it 'till their return to Taconnett.

I dont, apprehend much danger, that the French will attempt to give them any Interruption in their march or to molest us in carrying on the two forts on the River: However as the Governour of Canada's receiving frequent accounts at Quebeck of our number and motions, could not be avoided, and the French may possibly be elated with their late success upon the Ohio against Col^{o} Washington, whose forces consisting of about 4 or 500 men, I hear they have defeated: I am determin'd to remain here until their return, and our works upon the River shall be either Compleated, or so far advanced, as to be out of danger, that I may be ready, in case of any unforeseen Emergency to support the 800 Men, we have now upon the River, with 500 more which I should not much doubt in such case to be able to raise forthwith in these parts, where I have taken care to have a Corps

de reserve left for that purpose, and to keep a Quorum of his Majesty's Council with me, as their Advice to me for taking any extraordinary measures, which the present Service may require, will be agreeable to the Assembly: and as Expresses by Whale Boats are continually passing and Repassing between me, the forts, and forces now on their march, I hope sufficient precautions are taken to prevent surprises, and Secure the Success of the Service I am engag'd in.

I am with the Highest Respect Sir, Your most humble and most Obedient Servant

W. Shirley

The Jesuit of the Penobscots to the Jesuit of the Norridgwalks.

Mon Reverend Pere

P. X. Vous avez tort de craindre l'Anglais, il n'en veut qu'a vos terres, non a vos vies, si vous vouliez neanmoins tenter defendre vos terres, vous serriez les victimes de vostre temerité : il faut que Narantsaug[1] et Pananamprsqe[2] agissent de Concert : sans cela les Norrantsuaniens[3] ou an moins la mission de Narantsuag est Perdüe ; la coup est decisif ; il faut icy beaucoup de prudence ; tachons vous et moy de ne pas paroitre dans cette affaire ; il faut que vous aidions nos sauvages sans nous brouiller ni avec le francois, ni avec l'anglais quay que nous agissons contre lun et contre l'autre ; la Conduite de l'un et de l'autre n'est pas droite devante Dieu ; vous ferez bien de ne pas faire le voyage de Quebec, envoyez y' à l' insçu de l'Anglais J'y envoye, en part demain, voici la Parole que je fais porter au General * Mon Pere,

[1] Norridgwalk.

[2] Penobscot.

[3] Norridgwalks.

*The appellation always used by the Indians when they speak or write to the Governour of Canada.

"Je viens vous exposer ma misere; l'Anglais prend mes "terres et je suis trop foible pour luy resister, nos Armes ne "sont point egales; il me montre des Canons, et une "quantite prodigieuse de Guerriers, puis je manquer d'en "estre accablé et detruit meme? J'ay toujours crû, que "mon Pere me defendroit si je venois a estre vivement "Attaque." N. B

Il faut que vos Gens aillent porter la meme Parole, vous voiez que les miens n'ont Parlè au nom des vostres, quils ne promettent point de paper l'Anglais; si les vostres promettent de paper l'Anglais, et qu'ils le frapent les premiers nous les abandannons si au contraire L'Anglais frape le premier, nous le fraperons vivement; exhortez vostre peuple a ne pas s'exposer, mais a s'avoir de Courage; s'ils quittent leur terres pour un moment ils les perdent pour toujours: il paroit par les discours de ceux du fort S[t] George que si le pannaunmpsquiens[1] veut defendre les terres de narantsuag l'anglais ne les prendra point, il faut donc que vos gens paroissent ne pas craindre l'Anglais; je n'ose pas les Solliciter, ni leur parler pour Narantsuag, si les affaires tournoient mal, on ne me jetteroit pierre: que vos gens ne plaignent point leurs peines; quils ne cessant de porter icy des paroles, et fairle des interrogationes il est necessaire qu'ils vieñent nous dire, de parler a l'Anglais; on le fera'sils viennent: qu'on dise a l'Anglais que les Pannaumpsqeins ne veulent Pont que les Narantsuaniens aillent a Maigan[2] comme J'entends dire que l'Anglais le demande. Je suis dans l'union de vos s.s. s.s. avec une tres profond respect.

N. B. It appeared upon the Conference with the Penobscot Indians that the above letter, which the Jesuit sent in their name to the French Governour, was wrote & sent without their Knowledge.

[1] Penobscots.

[2] Falmouth in Casco Bay.

Mon Reverend Pere Votre tres humble et tres Obeissant Serviteur

R Gounon J.

A Pannauampsqe le 4 Juin 1754

(Penobscot)

Je vous priè mon Reverend Pere, de representer a vostre peuple quil perd ses terres (en Confidence 'sil est possible ou au moins avec finesse) de s'adrasser au Francois pour le secourir; il perdra ses terres certainment, et fera obligè de vivre cá et la' miserablement dans les villages de Becancour et S^{t} Francois; qu'il ne quitte point ses terres s'il ne veut tres miserable

Superscribed

A Mon Reverend Pere Mon Reverend Pere Andrau
Missionaire de la Compagnie de Jesus a Narantsuag

And upon the Outside are the following lines which appear to have been wrote after the letter was Sealed up.

L'Anglais nous appelle Maigan nous leur avons repondu, que s'l avoit quelque chose a'nous dire quil viendroit nous le dire chez nous; nous serions bien fachez que Narantsuag alât a Maigan.

Letter, Secry Willard to Gov. Shirley.

Boston August 20, 1754

Sir,

M^{r} Shirleys Journey gives me an Opportunity (which I have not had since I last wrote) of Writing to your Excellency, I have been extreamly concerned lest you should want a Quorum of the Council to assist you in so crital a Conjuncture; And have strongly solicited every Gentleman of the Board that I thought was in Circumstances that would

any way admit of his going to Falmouth, but I found the difficulty in a manner insuperable: However, I understand that Cpt. Watts set out for Falmouth this morning And I hope He will carry Sir William Pepperil with him; and if he sh^{d} Your Exc̃y will be pleased to remember that he is not yet qualified as a Councellor Cpt. Chever (whom I have been for above a Fortnight past been endeavouring to get away) will I believe embark To Morrow. I herewith send your Exc̃y a Copy of a Letter I wrote to you by one Cpt. Killeran, lest any Accident should prevent his getting into Falmouth. I wish your Health & further Success in your Affairs. I am with great Respect

Sir, Your Excellencys most obedient Humble Servant

Josiah Willard

Letter, Sec̃ry Willard to Gov. Shirley.

Boston Sept. 1st 1754

Sir

This afternoon I received by Express from Coll. Israel Williams the two inclosed Letters. I presently procured a Meeting of the Boston Councellors who were of Opinion that I should write to Coll. Williams to let him know their Mind; viz, That he had Power by Law to do every thing he should judge needful for the Defence of His Majestys Subjects in those Parts & for the Repelling Pursuing & Killing the Enemy, till he should receive Your Excellencys Orders in this affair: & that I sh^{d} immediately send these Letters by Express to your Exc̃y & Copies of them to Governor Wentworth for his Information. Which I shall accordingly do. I have rec^{d} y^{re} Exc̃ys Letter by M^{r} Shirley as also your Power respecting Registers which I shall execute agreable to your Intention I heartily sympathize with your Exc̃y under

the sorrowful Providence of your dear Daughters Death. I am with great Respect

Sir Your Exc̃ys most obedient Humble Servt

Letter, Gov. Shirley to Secretary Willard.

Falmouth Casco Bay Septr 3d, 1754.

Sir,

Finding it Necessary for the Publick Service, upon which I came down here, that I should Visit the two Forts At Cushenoc and Taconnett before I retur'd to Boston, I sent for Captain Sanders and imbark'd on Board the Province Sloop on Fryday 30th of August Abt 5 in the After Noon. Finish'd my buisness at those two places and Arriv'd at this place where I have likewise some buisness to Settle, Abt 10 o'Clock last Night, having for the sake of Expedition proceeded from Taconnett to Falmouth in the Castle Pinnace, and left the Sloop to follow me with Severall of the Gentlemen who Accompany'd me in this Town; and I shall in a Day or Two after the Arrival of the Sloop be Able I hope to imbark for Boston, where I purpose to be by Monday or Tuesday Next, At Furthest.

When I came on Shoar here, last Night I mett an Express, wch Majr Freeman had Dispatch'd to follow mee with Your Letters, to Taconnett, upon the point of putting off in a Whale boat for that purpose; But I was so fatigu'd and it was so late at Night, that I could not finish my Dispatches for the Boston Express before this Morning.

I extremely Approve of Your calling together the Members of his Majesty's Councill Residing in Boston to Consider in my Absence, what steps ware proper to be immediately taken upon Occasion of the late Hostilities Mentioned in your Packet to have been Committed by the Indians upon

the Western Frontiers, and of their Determination in the Affair, what I have thought Necessary for me to Add by way of Directions to Colonel Williams upon this Emergency is contain'd in the inclos'd Orders to him, which I would have you immediately communicate to such of the Council, As Can be forthwith conven'd At Boston; And if Any Necessary Measures for the immediate protection of the Western Frontier, hath escaped my thoughts, or is not Sufficiently pointed out in the Orders, I desire the Council would supply the Defect by a letter to be wrote by your Self in pursuance of a Vote of Council: And transmitt the same by Express to Colonel Williams.

I have had the pleasure to find from the Accounts, which General Winslow gave me at Taconnett of the behaviour of the Norridgwalk Indians at the March of our Forces thrô Norridgwalk, and the Messges which they have lately Sent to him in form by two of their Deligates, that there is an appearance of A Sincere Disposition in them to preserve peace and good Terms with us; And I can't think there is any Danger from the Penobscots: I beleive their Pacific Declarations upon the Interview were Sincere, and that they left this place fully determin'd to Maintain Friendship with Us.

As to the Arseguntecook Indians (Who I understand are the Principal Actors in the late Mischief) Governor Wentworth had several Days before I left Boston Acquainted me, that they had then actually Committed Hostilities within the Province of New Hampshire; And they would not Appear at the Interview But Declared (as the Norridgwalk Indians them selves inform'd me upon the Conference) that the reason of it was, that they had not yet wip'd off the Blood of the two Indians of their Tribe Kill'd Ab^{t} a Year ago within the Government of Piscataqua, hower I flatter'd myself that I had ingag'd the Norridgwalks and Penobscots to Use their

Utmost Efforts to prevent them from doing further Mischief. To enter into the detail of what passed between me and those Two Tribes, upon this Article At our conference would take up too much time here.

I Design to call upon them by one express Transmitted to General Winslow, & another to Cap^{t} Bradbury, in a Strong Manner to make good their promises of puting an Effetual stop to the Hostilities of the Arsegunticooks, and the other Indians Concern'd with them, or Instantly to furnish a Number of their Young men to be joyn'd with ours, for reducing those Indians to reason, in pursuance of their Treaties with us in 1726, & 1749.

In doing of this I shall Consult the Gentlemen of the Council and Act with their Advice, You know what pains I have taken to keep a Quoram of them with me; but those I have here fall Very short of that Number.

I hope I have by my late Visit to Cushenoc and to Taconnett Secured every thing to be done, that can be, during the stay of any of the Forces there, for the Advantage of the Province and Answering the great Ends of his Majesty's Service, which were propos'd by this Expedition.

I am Sir, your most Assur'd Friend and Servant

W Shirley

My Secretary, M^{r} Price being left behind me, to follow in the Sloop, I am oblig'd to take up with a worse Scribe.

M^{r} Secretary Willard

Petition of Inhabitants & Freeholders of the Second Parish in Falmouth.

To his Excellency William Shirley Esq^{r} Cap^{t} Gen^{l} & Governour in Chief in and over his Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay & to the Honourable his Maj^{ts} Council &

y^e^ Hon^ble^ house of Representatives in & for said Province —

The Humble Petition of the Subscribers Inhabitants & freeholders of the Second Parish in Falmouth Sheweth — That the said Parish is of large Extent and the Greatest Number of the Inhabitants live at Great Distance from the place of Public Worship Some five, Some six, seven & some Eight Miles, so that few of the Persons in the families are able to Travel to Meeting — the children have but little Oppertunity to attend and have seldom any benefit by y^e^ Publick worship & there being a sufficient Number of Inhabitants in said Parish to Maintain two Ministers of the Gospel the Inhabitants who live Most remote and heretofore intended to Petition to be Divided and set off a separate & distinct Parish & before they did it the Rev^d^ M^r^ Allen Minister of the said Parish Died and Now there is no Minister in y^e^ Parish — And your Petitioners Apprehend that if the Parish should be divided it may prevent Much Difference about Calling and Settling Another Minister and if divided y^t^ each Parish would more Easily Agree in the Calling and settling Ministers for themselves — wherefore your Petitioners Humbly pray that your Excellency & Hon^rs^ will Consider their Case & order y^e^ Parish to be divided into two Distinct Parishes or Districts, that each may Provide for themselves which will be a Means to Preserve them in Quietness And each parish better Accommodated and y^or^ Pet^rs^ shall pray &^c^

4^th^ Octo^r^ 1754

W^m^ Wentworth	Paul Jemeson Ju	Stephen his – – mark Jordan
Ich Trundy Jun	Henry Jackson	Moses Hanscom
Robert Jameson Juner	Benjamin Small	James Jordan
Samuel Condon	James Abbot	Elisha his X mark Dugles
Moses his M mark Hanscom senior	francis Maxwell	James Leach
Robert Jordan	alexander Fauset	John his X mark Coffea
Joh N Jordan Juner	Peter his D mark Sholders	George Welch

Dominicus Jordan	John M Creaght	Robert Mitchell
Robert Jemeson Sen	Thomas Jordan	Nathanael Staple
Elisha Bragdon	Joseph Gamman	Jeremiah Jordan
Nathanael Jordan	Jeremiah Jordan tartus	William Maxwell
Jeremiah Jordan in	William Porterfeld	Jos Calef
Daniel Robinson	Vallentin Munmers	Patrick Maxwell
Nathaniel Jordan in	Abraham Briant	James Jordan Jun^{r}
William Plommer	Sam^{ll} Webb	Joseph Dingley
Humphrey Richards	John Boswoll	George Simonton
Solomon Jackson	John Jordan in	Samuel Jordan Ju
John Robison	James Maxwell	Noah Jordan
Samuel Jordan	Edward Avery	Christopher Mitchell
William Small	John Trundy	Clement Jordan
Richard Clark	Peter Starrat	Richar Jordan
Patrick Porterfield	Henry Mackney	

In the House of Representatives, Novem^{r} 13, 1754

Read & Ordered that the pet^{rs} serve the s^{d} second parish with this petition by leaving a Copy thereof with their Clerk that they shew Cause (if any they have) on the second Thursday of the Next Sitting of the Court why the prayer thereof should not be granted

Sent up for Concurrence T Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council Novem^{r} 14, 1754 Read & Concur'd

Tho^{s} Clarke Dp^{ty} Sec̃ry

Letter, Lieut. Ja^{s} Howard to L^{t} Gov. Phips

Fort Richmond Oc^{br} 11th 1754

May it please your Excellency (Agreeable to General Winslos Orders to me) I have taken the Command of Fort Western But find aneedsessity of Coming here when the Indians Com to Trade (Which is But Seldom) those that

Com here tell me that there is several of the Naridgwalk Indians gone to Canada and When they Left naridgwalk they Intended To Joyn the Arsegonticooks, to Commit hostilities on our fronteers to the Westward, I intend to spend part of my time here and part at Fort Westren till furder orders from your Exellency (or till Capt: Lithgows Return From Boston) But alwise will keep one of my sons ther and the other here which is Carefull young men and well Aquainted with Garison affaires, till your Exellency pleas to order otherwise —

I have sent your Exellency a barrel of potatoes per this Bearer Cap^{t} McFadien which I pray your Exellency to Exept From

your most dutifull most obedient and humble servant
James Howard

Petition of Joseph Plaisted Adm^{r}

To his Excellency William Shirley Esq^{r} Captain General and Governour in chief in and over his Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay & to the Hon^{ble} his Maj^{ts} Council and House of Representatives for said Province in Gen^{ll} Court assembled October 16, 1754

The Petition of Joseph Plaisted of York in the County of York, yeoman Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Plaisted late of said York Esq^{r} Dec^{d}

Humbly Sheweth,

That in Jan^{ry} 1750, the said Joseph Plaisted Esq^{r} being Sheriff of said County of York One Stephen Peirce of York aforesaid Cordwainer was arrested & Coñitted to y^{e} Goal of said County in York by Virtue of A writ of Attachment at the suit of Sam^{ll} Walton of Sumersworth in New Hampshire Gen^{t} for one hundred Pounds Old Tenor due by a note of

hand which writ was returnable at the Infer^r^ Court of Common pleas held at York afores^d^ on the first Tuesday of April 1751, at which Court in April 1751 the said Sam^ll^ Walton upon said writ recovered Judgment against y^e^ said Stephen Peirce for y^e^ sum of £13.6.8 Lawfull money Damages & One Pound 16/2 for cost & had Execut^n^ upon said Judgm^t^ which was return^d^ in no part satisfyed — But before the sitting of y^e^ Court into which the said writ of Attachment was returnable the said Stephen with the assistance of some Evil Minded Persons Broke through the Stone wall of the Prison took out the Iron Grate of the window in the Night time About y^e^ 20^th^ of March 1750/51 & he the said Stephen (together with another Prisoner Committed there for fellony) Escaped from the said Goal Against the will of the said Joseph Plaisted the Sheriff and Could not be recovered Notwithstanding the said Sheriff used his utmost Endeavours to retake him — After the return of the Execution aforesaid Namely on y^e^ 20^th^ day of December 1751 the said Sam^ll^ Walton Purchased A writ Against y^e^ said Joseph Plaisted Esq^r^ then Sheriff of said County of York & Caused y^e^ same to be served returnable at the Infer^r^ Court of Common Pleas at York in Jan^ry^ 1652, to recover against the said Sheriff y^e^ aforementioned damages & Cost at which Court Judgm^t^ was rendered for y^e^ said Sheriff to recover Against ye said Sam^ll^ Walton cost & Said Walton Appealed to y^e^ Super^r^ Court of Judicature held at York for said County in June 1752 & upon that appeal the said Sam^ll^ Walton recovered Judgment Against y^e^ said Joseph Plaisted Esq^r^ for y^e^ sum of £15.4.2 damages & Cost £5.8.3, at which Judgment the said Joseph Plaisted Esq^r^ thinking himself Greatly wronged And Injured for that the Escape of the said Stephen was Not a Voluntary Escape as to y^e^ Sheriff Nor a Negligent Escape but by and with the Assistance of others to y^e^ Sheriff unknown who with force and Strong hand in Riotous manner in the Night brake

through the Prison wall by means whereof y^e^ said Stephen Escaped and not by or with y^e^ will or Negligence of y^e^ Sheriff and for which the said Sheriff Humbly Conceived he was Not Answerable or liable by Law to make Good the Damages Any More than he was Obliged to build A Goal at his own Cost and thereupon with y^e^ leave of the Hon^ble^ Sup^r^ Court Pursuant to Law gave Bond to review the said Action at the then Next Super^r^ Court of Judicature to be held at York for said County soon after which he was taken sick & Languished untill about y^e^ 25 August 1752 when the said Joseph Plaisted Esq^r^ Dyed not having served a writ of review of that case for want of opportunity and afterwards Namely about y^e^ begining of January 1754, the said Sam^ll^ Walton Dyed the said Judgment not being Satisfied nor the action reviewed Since which y^e^ Adm^rs^ of the said Sam^ll^ Walton have claimed of your Petitioner Adm^r^ of Jos: Plaisted Esq^r^ dec^d^ y^e^ sums recovered by said Judgm^t^ which your Petitioner thinks he Ought Not to be Obliged to pay —

your Petitioner prays leave further to observe that since the death of the said Joseph Plaisted Esq^r^ your Petitioner for Preventing of any farther Cost or Trouble about y^e^ Case apply'd to y^e^ Court of Gen^ll^ Sessions of the Peace for said County held at York on y^e^ first Tuesday of April 1753. Shewing forth the Premisses that the said Escape was through the Insufficiency of the Goal praying that the said Court would Order satisfaction to be made out of the County Treasury — but they refused to Do it —

So your Petitioner is without remedy unless aided by this Hon^ble^ Court about and Concerning the Premisses — The Admin^rs^ of said Waltons Estate live in New Hampshire can Impower Attorneys in any part of this Government to sue upon that Judgment & your Petitioner Can't bring a writ of review or if he Could Purchase such a writ cannot git it served because the Party against whom it must be brought

is Not an Inhabitant or Resident in this Province — the Case is shut up against the Estate of said Joseph Plaisted Esq^{r} Dec^{d} without having the liberty of such Tryals as y^{e} law allows others to have and this Not from any fault or neglect on y^{e} part of said Sheriff or his Admin^{r} —

Wherefore your Petitioner humbly prays that he may be Enabled by the Authority of this Hon^{ble} Court to have his remedy Either Against the County Treasury for all his Damages and Costs or that he may be Enabled to Review the aforesaid Action to reverse the said Judgment of y^{e} Super^{r} Court in June 1752 Against the Admin^{rs} of said Waltons Estate and that your Petitioner may not be in any Manner Obliged to pay the sums in said Judgment mentioned untill he shall have Reasonable Opportunity to have a Trial upon a Writ of review — or that he may have such other relief in the Premisses as to this Hon^{ble} Court in their Great wisdom and Justice shall seem meet — and your Petit^{r} as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Joseph Plaisted Administrator

In the House of Representatives Nov^{r} 14, 1754.

Read & Ordered that the pet^{r} serve the adverse party viz the administrator of Samuel Walton dec^{d} with a Copy of the Petition that he shew cause (if any he have) on the first friday of the next sitting of the Court why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council, Nov^{r} 15, 1754. Read & Concur'd

Tho^{s} Clarke Dp^{ty} Sec̃ry

In Council Feb^{y} 12, 1755 Read again together with the Answer of the Executors of Sam^{l} Walton dec^{d} & Ordered that John Greenleaf & Benj^{a} Lincoln Esq^{rs} with such as the hon^{ble} House shall join be a Com^{tee} to consider this Pet^{n} hear

the Parties & report what they judge proper for this Court to do thereon — Sent down for Concurrence

by Ordr of the Board
J Osborne

In the House of Represent Febv 12, 1755.

Read & Concurred & Col. Hale Mr Bradbury & Mr Niles are Joined in the Affair.

T. Hubbard Spkr

Petition of Ichabod Goodwin & Hannah Ayer Admors

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

To his Excellency William Shirley Esqr Captain General, Governour in Chief in & over said Province, The Honble his Majestys Council & House of Repves in Genl Court assembled October 17th 1754

The Petition of Ichabod Goodwin & Hannah Ayer (late Hannah Scammon) Admors of the Estate of James Scammon late of Biddeford decd Intestate

Humbly Shew

That the Estate of said Intestate is Represented Insolvent, as appears by the Certificate annexed. Wherefore the Petrs humbly pray Your Excellency & Honours would be pleas'd to Authorize & Impower them in their said Capacity to Sell the whole of said Intestates Real Estate, in order to pay & Discharge the Debts owing from said Estate as far as the same will extend. and yr Petrs (as in duty bound) will pray

Ichabod Goodwin for Self & Ayer.

Whiscasett Petition. Oct. 17, 1754.

Prov. of the Massachusets Bay

To his Excellency Wm Shirley Esqr Capt General & Govr in Chief &c To the honble Council & House of Representatives in General Court assembled

The Memorial of us the Subscribers Inhabitants of Whiscasett & Mounsweg Bay at the Eastward part of the Province

Humbly Sheweth

That with great Labour & Expence we have subdued & Cultivated our Lands, have increased in Number, so as to stand it out against the Enemy the Last ware; have had a Minister Preaching with us for more than five Years last past, have assisted him Acording to our Ability, in building him an house & Should have setled him among us, but that of Late a number of Gentlemen calling themselves by the Name of the Proprietors of the Plymouth Purchase, have claimed our lands & by their Agent Samuel Goodwin Partly by Promises & Partly by Thretnings, have Prevailed on a considerable Number of the Inhabitants (without the least Pretence of Right as we Concive) to take up under them, So that we are thrown into great Confusion & Disorder & notwithstanding the Proprietors, we hold under, have assigned Three Publick Rights in the town one of which was for a Meeting House to be set upon & by their Help & Assistances we Should before now have proceded to build one but We are prevented by the s^{d} Goodwins perswations on a Number not to go foward with it, but to joyn with Frankfort in making one town which he flatters them with the Notion of its being the Shire Town, upon the Dividing the County & hath prevailed on Sundrey of the Inhabitants to sign a Petition to the Great & Gen^{l} Court for this purpose which should it be Granted will entirely destroy this Settlement (perhaps, the best below Casco Bay to the Eastward) as it will expose us much even to our Indian Enemys & we be Altogather without a Minister: Besides this there can be no Reason for it as there is Land Enough to make two Large handsome Townships & Whiscaset hath at present upwards of Seventy famelys and lays as compleat as most

places for either a Town or a District. We have all along been desireous of haveing the Gospell setled among us & for that End have chearfully expended of our Substance for the Support of it being perswaded that Religion lays the Foundation of all other Happiness, we have for a Considerable time had a Minister with us, who has Cherefully Submitted to the hardships of a place just beginning, in Common with ourselves in hopes that by & by, he should fare better, for this end he hath joyned us once & again in Petationing the Gr^{t} & Generall Court to be erected into a Town or District in Order to Preserve the Rules of Morality & Religion amongst us & More especialy the due Observation of the Lords day which for want thereof is Shamefully Neglected but if we should after all be United with Frankfort all these good Purposes must be Defeated & Whiscasett ruined.

We therefore most earnestly intreat Your Excel & Honours to take these our distressed Circumstances into Your most wise Consideration & if it be agreable to Your Wisdom & Goodness that you would be pleased to form us into a Town or District agreable to our former Petition & Plan now lying before this Hon^{ble} Court, whereby we apprehend your best Purposes respecting ourselves as well as the Community will be Answered but the Contrary (we fear) will be our Ruin — and as in Duty bound shall ever pray

Joha^{n} Williamson	Frances Gray	Robert H
John Bladgdon	Timothy Dunton	Thomas Murfey
Lemuel Norton	Richard Greenlif	Michall Seney
John Perce	Jacob Metcalf	Thomas M^{c}Kenney
Job Averell	Ebnezer Gous	Israel Averell
Joseph tayler	David Danford	Samuell Greenlif
Thomas Williamson	John Rowell	Joshua Sylvester
Patrick Bryant	Richard Holbrook	William Clark
Joseph Young	William Cliford	Isaac Young

Samuel Trask Jun^{r}	Sam^{ll} Kincaid	Henery Slooman
John Gray	Israel Honowell	Elisha Kenney
John Alley	Samuell Barlo	John Kinnicon
		37

We whose names are Underwritten being over Perswaded by the Insenuations of Sam^{ll} Goodin to Sighn a Petation to be Joyned with Frankford not Duly Considering the Ill Efects that would Attend it. Desire y^{t} the Prayer of that Petation may not be Granted

Obediah Allbee	William Boyinton	Robert Lambert
Sam^{ll} Chapman		
4		
37	41 In all.	

Speech Oct. 18, 1754.

Gentlemen of the Council, & House of Representatives

1 In Compliance with the request of the late Assembly contain'd in the Message of both Houses to me on the 9th of April last and your own Vote pass'd in the May Session following, I caus'd Eight hundred men to be rais'd for the Services therein mention'd, and soon after the rising of this Court imbark'd, in company with them, for Falmouth in Casco-Bay, where I had separate Interviews and Conferences with the Norridgwalk & Penobscott Indians; After the former of these was finish'd I caus'd the forces & Workmen to proceed to the River Kennebeck for building a New Fort there above that at Richmond, with orders for a Detachment of five hundred of the former to march to the Head of that River, and the great Carrying-place between that and the River Chaudiere, and to remove any French Settlements which might be found and took, as much as was possible, the Execution of these several Matters under my immediate care

and Direction, according to the particular Desire of the Assembly express'd in the beforemention'd Message to me.

2 You are already, Gentlemen, fully acquainted from the Printed Copies of the Journal of my Proceedings at Falmouth before and at the time of the two Conferences (which for saving Your time at this Session I order'd to be print'd & distributed among You for your perusal during the Recess of the Court) with the Intelligence, I reciev'd soon after my Arrival there, of the Practices of the F̄rench Jesuit of the Penobscott Indians for preventing that Tribe, and the Norridgwalks from meeting me, and the Influence, his Artifices had upon the Penobscotts; as also of the feign'd Letter written by him in the Name of that Tribe to the Governour of Canada with a view of exciting him to send Forces to oppose the march of our Troops, on pretence of their being sent to dispossess the Indians of their Lands; & likewise with the Particulars and Result of the two Conferences, I had with the Norridgwalk & Penobscots, and the Reason why I chose to speak with those Tribes separately: I shall therefore refer you for an Acc^{t} of these matters to that Journal.

3 The Place, which I pitched upon for erecting the new Fort and for my better Information caus'd to be Survey'd, together with the Navigation of the River between that & Richmond, as also the Lands adjacent, and to have a Plan taken of it, before I left Boston, is a Fork or Point of Land form'd by the Meeting of the Rivers Kennebeck & Sebastoocook, the latter of which empties itself into the former at the distance of ab^{t} three quarters of a Mile from the falls at Taconnett.

4 This Spot, which is thirty-seven Miles higher up the River Kennebeck than the old Fort at Richmond, & the utmost extent, to which it was adviseably or safe to carry a fort up that River at first, is computed to be not quite fifty

miles distant from Penobscott, and, as measured by the Chain & Compass, is not more than thirty-one from Norridgwalk by Water, and twenty-two by Land, and is on many Acc^{ts} the most advantageous one for the situation of a Fort, between that & Richmond.

The only known Communication, which the Penobscotts have with the River Kennebeck & Norridgwalk Indians Inhabiting it, is thrô the River Sebastoocook, by means of a Carrying-Place which they cross within ten Rods Distance from Taconnett Falls; and their most Commodious Passage from Penobscott to Quebec lies thrô Kennebeck to the River Chaudiere; so that a fort situated here not only cuts off the communication of the Penobscotts with the Norridgwalks, but with Quebec likewise, through their easiest Route to it; and, as it stands at a convenient distance for making a sudden & easy Descent upon their Head Quarters, is as strong a Curb upon their Tribe, as it is upon that of the Norridgwalk.

5 But as the River Kennebeck is not Navigable for Sloops beyond Cushenock, and the Navigation between that and Taconnett, being eighteen Miles, is for much the greatest Part of it so incumber'd with Shoals & Rocks and strong Currents occasioned by frequent falls, that the Transportation of Bulkey & Heavy Stores is impracticable; unless perhaps in the Time of the Freshetts; not only the Carrying up a Fort as high as Tacconnett, but the supporting it when built, appear'd to be attended with insurperable Difficulties, unless a large Defensible Store-house should be built at Cushenoc to lodge the Province Stores at in their Passage to Taconnett.

6 To Remedy this, the proprietors of some Lands upon Kennebeck River, commonly call'd the Plymouth Company, made me an Offer, that if I would cause the intended Fort to be erected at Taconnett, they would at their Expence

build at or near Cushenoc, as I should order a House of Hewen Timber not less then ten Inches thick, one hundred feet long, thirty-two wide, sixteen high, for the reception of the Province's Stores, with Conveniences for Lodging of the Soldiers, who may be placed there by the Government; and would Picket it in at thirty Feet distance from every Part of the House, and build a Block house of 24 feet Square at two of the opposite Angles to be mounted with four Cannon, agreeable to a Plan ready to be exhibited when it should be call'd for; the Governm^{t} to protect the people while employ'd in building the said House: w^{ch} Vote & Plan shall be communicated to you.

7 This Offer I readily accepted for the province; and that Company hath built a fortify'd Store house at Cushenoc according to the said Plan, which will not only serve to lodge the publick Stores in, but add to the Defence and Protection of the River, & greatly incourage Settlements upon it: and to make it still more beneficial, I have caus'd a Road of Communication between Cushenoc and Taconnett to be clear'd for Wheel Carriages, whereby the Transportation of Stores by Land from Fort Western at the former to fort Halifax at the latter, in the space of one day, will be render'd practicable, and the want of a convenient carriage by water supply'd.

8 A Plan of Fort Halifax Gentlemen shall be likewise lay'd before you: It is capable of entertaining four hundred men, and being Garrison'd with an hundred is of sufficient Strength to withstand any Assault w^{ch} may be reasonably expected to be made upon it, either by Indians or French with Small Arms.

9 As it is over look'd by an Eminence from behind within Cannon Shot, I should have chosen & had sent orders to have it plac'd there; But finding upon Examination that the Carriage of Stone sufficient for the foundation of a fort

of the Dimentions at first projected up to that Spot, with three Teams of Oxen, would have taken up above five months, or that it could not have been compleated before next Summer would be far advanc'd; that one erected there would have cost above double the Expence of the present fortification; and considering the difficulty w^{ch} the French must have to transport Cannon or Mortars by land to Attack it, there is but little danger of their Attempting to do that soon; I order'd Major General Winslow to proceed in Carrying on the fort upon the point of Land, where it is now built, and which had been at first unanimously fix'd upon by himself & his principal Officers in a Council of War as the best platt for the situation of it near Taconnett; And I doubt not but it will effectually Answer the Service for which it is design'd in every respect.

10 In the mean time, to secure it against a Surprize of this kind, I have caus'd a strong redoubt of 20 feet square in the second Story, picketted round, to be built upon that part of the Eminence w^{ch} over look the Country round, and thô at present mounted with only two small Cannon of two pounds ball each, and Swivel Gun, and Garrison'd with a Serjeants guard of 12 Men, is made capable of mounting upon occasion five large Cannon, and holding fifty men.

11 The March from Taconnett was perform'd by 500 Men on both sides the River Kennebeck up to the great Carrying-Place at the Head of it, and as far as the first Pond upon that w^{ch} is computed by the Indians to be half way over it; to w^{ch} Bounds I thought it most adviseable to limit the March: it was seventy five miles in length, and in going from Taconnett took up ten Days & a half but the return from the head of the Pond to Taconnett was perform'd in four Days & a half: In this March the Country and River was measur'd & Survey'd by Chain & Compass and a Plan taken of it, which I shall order the Secretary to lay before you.

12 No signs of any French Settlement were found: However I can't but think, Gentlemen, for several Reasons, that the Information given us by the Indians concerning that Matter was founded upon what they had heard the French declare, they had a design to do, and (it seems very probable) would have attempted before now, if they had not been hinder'd by having so much Business upon their hands in the Ohio.

13 As many unforeseen Events might happen in the course of this Expedition, which would require further immediate support, & fresh orders to be sent, It seem'd to me requisite that I should remain as near at hand, as might be to provide for all Emergencies; especially as it was impracticable to prevent intelligence from being carry'd to the Governour of Canada, of all our motions, & the Strength of our Forces; and a report of Warr's having been lately declar'd in England ag^{t} France prevail'd at that time: I therefore propos'd this for the consideration of his Majesty's Council then with me at Falmouth; who Unanimously Advised "that I should remain at Falmouth until the "Troops should return from their March, and as long after "as I should judge, his Maj^{ys} service requir'd my stay, upon "the advices I should recieve from Major General Winslow."

14. This Gentlemen, was agreeable to the late Assembly's request to me, that I would make a Voyage to the Eastern parts, & then take the immediate care & direction of these Affairs upon me; Wherefore I determin'd to stay at Falmouth & retain a Quorum of his Maj^{ys} Council to Assist me with their Advice in all cases which might require it: and for maintaining as constant & expeditious a correspondence with the General & Officers of the Forts upon the River Kennebeck as was possible, I settled a Route for Expresses by Whale boats to be continually passing & repassing between Falmouth & Taconnett upon all needful

occasions, by which means I might recieve Dispatches from Fort Halifax in about Twenty hours, and return my orders thither in twenty four: How necessary this was to be done, the frequent Dispatches, which pass'd between me and the General, and in his absence between me and Major Fry shew'd us more & more: The service of the Expedition must have been at least much retarded, and attended with more considerable Expence, if not insuperable difficulties, in some material parts, without it; and after all this; and the Opportunity, I had of conferring with the General at Falmouth soon after his return from the March, I found it necessary for me in order to secure in the most effectual manner the Execution of some principal parts of the Service, to make a Visit to Fort Western & Fort Halifax which I did:— I think every thing which could be propos'd to be done within the time for w^{ch} the Troops were rais'd, is executed in the best manner it can be expected.

15 The General's Journal Gentlemen of the proceedings from the day of the Troops sailing from Casco Bay, being the 4th of July to the time of their landing at Cushenoc and his acc^{t} of their proceedings afterwards to the end of them, and of the state in w^{ch} he left Fort Halifax contain'd in his letter to me dated the 21st of Septem^{r} (Copies of both which the Secretary shall lay before you) will I am perswaded, satisfy you how well the Troops employ'd their time:

I should not do Justice to the Officers in general, if I did not express to you my Approbation of their Behaviour in the whole Course of the Service: But the extraordinary Vigilance, Activity, and good Conduct of the Chief Commander in every part of his Command, and of his principal Officers, in performing the several Parts of their Duty under him; particularly in the Transportation of the Cannon & Military Stores from Cushenoc to Taconnet, and the March from thence to the Middle of the Carrying-place, and back to Fort Halifax, merit an especial Regard.

16 As to the nine Days which the Troops remain'd incamp'd on Bang's Island from the Time of their Arrival at Casco-Bay, to the Day of their Imbarkation to Kennebeck; I did not think it proper that they should proceed to execute any Part of the intended Service, before I had finish'd the Conference with the Norridgwalk Indians:— Thô I had determin'd to have the march made to the Head of Kennebeck River and half-way over the Carrying-place, and to have Forts erected at Cushenoc & Taconnett, whether they gave their Consent or not; yet that might have given them or the French too much colour to have tax'd us with Stealing an Opportunity to march thrô the Country of the Norridgwalks, & build Forts upon the Kennebeck whilst we had drawn them to Falmouth, and engag'd them in a Treaty with us there: such a Reproach would have ill suited the Honour of this Governm^{t}; whereas now we have obtain'd their declar'd Consent in a formal Treaty, not only to our doing this, but to the making new Settlem^{ts} upon the River; to all w^{ch} they were ever before, and even at the beginning of the late Conference, greatly averse: and besides, I am perswaded that this Appearance of the Troops at Casco contributed not a little to our gaining this Consent from them.

17 In Effecting these Services, Gentlemen, I have been as good an Husband for the Province as I could without hazarding the Success of them by an ill tim'd parsimony: I dismiss'd the Ships w^{ch} was taken up to carry me and such of the Gentlemen of both Houses, as thought fit to accompany me to Falmouth and Attend the Conferences there with the Indians, as soon as it had carry'd those Gentlemen back to Boston, and brought others to his Maj^{ys} Council to Falmouth; and equal Care was taken in dismissing the Transports after the Soldiers were landed at Cushenoc, no more of which were retain'd than what it was judg'd necessary to remain there for receiving the Supplies of the

Provisions and other Stores for the Troops and Materials for building Fort Halifax; the Troops were likewise Discharg'd from time to time as soon as ever the Service would admit it; and although the Expence of this Expedition will exceed the Sum, which was at first rais'd for the Service of it, yet I hope the good Fruits of it will make the Province a considerable Gainer by it in the end.

18 Though the Troops, Gentlemen, found no French Settlement to be removed; yet by their late march on both sides the River Kennebeck to the Head of it and the first Pond on the Carrying-Place; you have probably prevented them from Attempts to make one there; and gain'd the knowledge of a River & Country, which it behov'd you as nearly to be acquainted with, as perhaps any other River in the Province, and of which you knew very little before, higher up than Richmond Fort: and by these means and the building of fort Halifax you have made a considerable progress towards opening the most easy & short Passage of any in New England to Quebeck by the River Chaudiere, and may by another easy advance up the Kennebeck make yourselves so far Masters of the principal pass to Canada, as to have it in your power not only to break up the French Settlem^{ts} upon the Chaudiere But to make a sudden Descent upon Quebec it self, with a Stronger Force than the Canadeans can soon raise to assist it. You are now in Possession of that Part of the River Kennebeck, near which was the Place of general Rendezvous for the Eastern Indians inhabiting as far as the River S^{t} Francois & the Village of Becancour in time of War, and from whence the Province felt continual Devastations in its Eastern Parts by their Incursions in 1723 & 1724; by having erected fort Halifax in the Heart of the Norridgwalk Country, and so near the head quarters of the Penobscotts, have put such a curb upon both those Tribes as must render them much more depend-

ent upon this Governm^{t} than they have hitherto been and thô the good Effects of this Expedition should even reach no further than the present time (which I am perswaded will not be the case) yet I might venture to say that it has sav'd the Province more than the whole Charge of it will amount to; For if it is consider'd what was the Spirit of the Eastern Indians in the Spring of the Year; excited by our neighbours of Canada, and the French Jesuits sent from thence among them, and some unhappy Quarrells which had given the Indians some Colour for their mischievous Intentions. It must be acknowledg'd that in this ill Situation of our Affairs, there was not the least probability that any other Expedients could have prevented the miseries and much greater Expence of a General War with the Eastern Indians from the beginning of the Summer, than that which we have put in practice.

19 I have one more Advantage still to mention, w^{ch} will Arise to the Province from this Expedition, I have the Pleasure to let you know from a Letter w^{ch} I have had the Honour to receive very lately from the R^{t} Hon^{ble} Sir Thomas Robinson, one of the Maj^{ys} principal Secretaries of State, w^{ch} Shall be communicated to you, that you have the utmost Reason to be assur'd that the part which this Governm^{t} hath acted in it, will meet with his Maj^{ys} Royal Approbation; and recommend the Welfare of the Province greatly to his immediate attention.

20 And now Gentlemen of the House of Representatives I hope you will chearfully & immediately make the Supplies necessary for paying off the Soldiers employ'd in this Service, all which are now Disbanded, except 120, which I have retain'd out of the Impress'd Men, and old Garrison at Richmond fort as necessary at present for the Forts on Kennebeck, viz^{t} 100 to Garrison Fort Halifax and 20 for Fort Western; together with all other just Debts w^{ch} have

attended this Service, as well as other Services for the Support of the Governm^{t} and the Necessary Defence of the Inhabitants, particularly what has been unavoidably occasion'd by the Assaults made by the Canada Indians on our Western Frontiers, during my absence in the Eastern parts; & w^{ch} was needful for securing the People on that Frontier against the depredations of the Indians.

21 The Informations I had reciev'd of those Disasters & the orders, I gave thereupon shall be lay'd before you: and in a special manner I must recommend to you to provide for the establishment of the Garrisons I have left on the Kennebeck for the Defence of the two Forts there, and to secure to us the Possession of that River, as also for maintaining the Scouts propos'd by Col^{o} Israel Williams in his letter of 12th of Sept^{r} last (which shall be lay'd before you) to be kept up between fall Town and Hudsons River for the protection of the Western Frontier: and as some particular persons in those parts have been at great Expence in fortifying their Houses and thereby actually made a stand agst the Enemy w^{ch} is of publick Service, I would recommend it to you Gentlemen, to make them some Allowance for this extraordinary Expence, that they may not be ruin'd by it.

22 I shall order the Treasurer and Commissary General to prepare the Acc^{ts} of what has already been expended and what still remains due to defray the whole Debt contracted by the Governm^{t}.

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Representatives I shall now lay before you a Journal of the Proceedings of the Commissioners of several Provinces & Colonies in the late Convention at Albany, wherein (besides their Renewal of the League with the Indians of the Six Nations) is contain'd a Representation of the dangerous State his Majesty's Dominions in North-America are in, by reason of the Encroachments & Power of the French, & their growing Influence

over the Indians; with a Scheme by the said Commissioners projected & Agreed upon for such an Union between all the English Governm^{ts} in North-America, as was by them judg'd necessary for their mutual Defence: This is an Affair of such moment, as will require your most deliberate Attention & the Speediest Dispatch to ripen it for the seasonable Consideration of the Parliam^{t} of Great Britain, whose Authority is judg'd requisite for Effecting & Consolidating so desirable an Union.

24 I think it material to lay before you an Extract from a private Letter w^{ch} hath been communicated to me, dated at Oroh' quanghe the 14th of Sept^{r} last, in w^{ch} among other Things there is this Paragaph, "Our Indians inform us that "the French spare no pains to disengage the Six Nations "from the English, & attach them to their Interest,— That "the Govern^{r} of Canada has sent six Battoes into their "Country with Goods, two to the Oneida's Castle two to the "Cayouga's, & two to the Onondaga's, and that a French "Priest lately sent a Belt of Wampum to Oneidy, to prepare "the way of his Reception among them. The Priest tells "them that he compassionates their Ignorance, & is desirous, "with their leave, to come and Instruct them in the "Christian Religion."

If the last Circumstance, Gentlemen, is true we must look upon it as done with the privity at least if not by the Direction of the Governm^{t} of Canada, and if the French are suffer'd to put in practice this Artifice among the Indians of the six Nations, we may give them up as entirely lost to the English.

25 I therefore think it my Duty to observe, that it is a most unwarrantable Practice in the French under the pretence of Gospelizing the Indians to send their Missionary Priests into his Maj^{ys} Territories and the Countries Subject by Treaties to his Dominion, in order to Debauch the Indians

there in Alliance & Friendship wth the English from their Fidelity & Attachm^{ts} to him; and engage them in Acts of Rapine & Slaughter ag^{t} his Subjects; It is to the suffering of this, that we chiefly owe the Mischiefs & Dpredations, we have for so many Years felt from our Eastern Indians: And I think it high Time that some publick Notice should be taken of this Practice to the Governm^{t} of Canada, expressing a proper Resentment at this injuri~ Treatment and I should be glad of your Advice upon this Matter.

Gentlemen of the House of Represent^{ves}

26 I hope you will proceed in raising the necessary Supplies with the same Spirit of Unanimity and Dispatch w^{ch} was exerted in providing for the Service of the late Expedition; it would be extremely happy at this Conjuncture if you could agree upon such Ways & means of gathering in the Taxes as would be the least exceptionable to the People in General, as well as what would secure the Sums w^{ch} the Funds ought to produce.

Gentlemen I am sensible it is still a Busy Season for Husbandry Affairs, & therefore would not detain you at this Session longer than the Business to be done in it shall require your Attendance.

W Shirley.

Council Chamber October 18th 1754

In the House of Representatives Oct^{o} 19th 1754

Ordered that M^{r} Speaker M^{r} Wells Col Partridge Cap^{t} Tasker Col Choate Col Clap M^{r} Quincy with such as the Hon^{rble} Board shall join be a Com^{tee} to Make answer to those parts of his Excellency's Speech which are directed to both Houses.

Sent up for Concurrence

T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council October 19, 1754 Read and Concur'd and

John Osborne, Jacob Wendell, Samuel Watts, Ezekiel Cheever, Andrew Oliver and Thomas Hubbard Esq^{rs} are joined in the Affair.

Tho^{s} Clarke Dp^{ty} Sec̃ry

Message.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives

I thank you for Your Advice delivered to me by your Committee. The sense, You therein Express of my Attention to his Majestys Service and the General Interests of his Governments on this Continent as well as to that of this Province in Particular, in the Course of the late Expedition, as also of the Success which hath hitherto attended it give me very great Satisfaction:

I shall with great Pleasure exert my best Offices to procure for you all needful Assistance, as to the charge which you have been or may be at in consequence of this Expedition or any future Instance of your Zeal for his Majesty's Service:

I am perswaded what you have now done is for the Safety not only of this, but, all his Majesty's Governments in North America.

W Shirley.

October 31st 1754

Message.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives

I have lately received Dispatches by Express from the Commanding Officer at Taconick, Informing me that the

Indians fell upon a Party of that Garrison sent out to load with Loggs for the use of the Fort at a small distance from it, and killed and scalped one of the Soldiers, and carried off four more as Prisoners one only escaping to the Garrison: The Letters relating to this Affair and other Matters of Importance the Secretary will lay before you.

This Act of Barbarity and Treachery in the Indians gives a new aspect to our Affairs and Interests in the Eastern Parts & will require new Measures for our Security I would therefore desire you to take them under your Consideration and give me your Advice thereupon; As also for the Effectual Security of the Western Frontier.

November 6. 1754

W Shirley

Order.

In the House of Represent Nov^{r} 7th 1754

Ordered that M^{r} Speaker Col Choate & M^{r} Wells with such as the hon^{ble} Board shall Join be a Committee to take Under Consideration his Excellencys Message of yesterday & Letters Accompanying & make Report & that Said Committee sit forthwith

And further Ordered that said Committee prepare a proper Message to the Governor desiring him to Stop the present to the Eastern Indians which was ordered them this Session.

Sent up for concurrence

T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council Novem^{r} 7, 1754 Read and Concur'd and Andrew Oliver and Benjamin Lincoln Esq^{rs} are joined in the Affair

Tho^{s} Clarke Dp^{ty} Sec̃ry

Message.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives

I must desire you would give the utmost Dispatch to the Affair I laid before you in my Message sent you on Wednesday last occasioned on the Attack made by the Indians on some of the Garrison of Fort Halifax and the Disaster ensuing thereupon.

I stop'd the Country Sloop and the Commander of Fort Halifax (who is embarked aboard her) till I could determine what Orders to give, on this Occasion. The Sloop being loaded with the Winter Stores for Several Forts in the Eastern Parts must go first to S^{t} George's and Pemaquid to be discharged of some part of her Loading before she will be able to go up to Cushenock with the Stores for Fort Halifax &c, For these & other Reasons w^{ch} must be obvious to you, I hope you will give this Business immediate Dispatch.

W Shirley.

Novem^{r} 11. 1754

Letter, Gov^{r} Shirley to Capt^{s} Lithgow & Bradbury.

Boston Nov^{r} 12, 1754.

Sir

I do hereby direct you constantly to maintain a Correspondence by Letters with Cpt. William Lithgow Commander of His Majestys Fort Hallifax, by sending to him without Delay all such Advices as may come to your Hands which relate to the Affairs of the Frontiers & on which Intelligence the Safety of his Majestys Forts & also of his good Subjects on the Frontiers of the Province may depend; And that this Correspondence may be mutual I have directed Cpt. Lithgow to send you Intelligence from time to time in like manner as you are hereby directed to send him

And I would have you make the best inquiry you can, whether the Norridgwalk, or Penobscot Indians were concern'd in, or consenting to the Mischief lately done by some Indians at Fort Halifax or whether they were privy to it and had an Opportunity of warning the English of it, before it was done: and let me know your Opinion concerning it, by the first Opportunity, after you have had due time to inquire into it.

Warrant to Capt. Lithgow, Nov. 12, 1754.

William Shirley, Esq^{r} Captain General & Governor in Chief in & over His Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England To William Lithgow Esq^{r} Greeting.

Whereas it may happen that the stated Number of Soldiers at the Garrison at His Majestys Fort Hallifax under your Command may by Death or other Accidents be diminished; In such Case, if you cannot make up the established Number by enlisting Voluntiers sufficient & well qualified for that Service; You are hereby impowered & required from time to time in any Part of this Prov^{ce} to impress into his Majestys Service such a Number of able bodied effective Men as shall Make up such Deficiencies; For which this shall be your sufficient Warr^{t}

Given under my hand

W. Shirley.

Message.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives

It is proper that I should Acquaint you that Maj'^{r} General Winslow to whom I gave the Chief Command in the late

Expedition to the Eastward is so situated in his Majesty's Service, that it would be improper for him to be made up in the Roll of pay with the other Officers of the Regiment; His good Conduct and Indefatigable Vigilance in that post are so well known to you that I doubt not you will think they claim a suitable recompence for his services; I must therefore recommend it to you to make him such an Acknowledgement for them, As will at the same time be for the Honour of the Province, and Encouragement of Gentlemen of Abilities to serve it, to enter into its Service upon future Occasions with the same Spirit, and Zeal which he did.

W Shirley

November 21, 1754 Council Chamber
Nov^{r} 21 1754

Extract of a Letter from Capt. John Hamilton to D^{r} Sylvester Gardiner

Extract of a Letter from Capt. John Hamilton dated Chignecta 2^{d} Dec^{r} 1754 to Docter Silvester Gardiner in Boston~

"De Loutre expects war in the Spring or Summer as he "says,~They say he is gathering the Indians together~

"I suppose if he expects a French war, they will not begin "Hostilities before. I hear they expect a number of Large "& some small Canon~Also two or three hundred Soldiers~It "is reported they also design to make very considerable "Outworks to their forts"—"I hear the French are very "Vext at the Forts up Kennebeck River~One of them told "me it was only 37 or 40 Leagues from Quebec~"I fancy "shou'd there come a war they will have a Visit that way, "and some part of the ill treatment returned they have

"shewn our Colonies~The French lost a fine 74 gun Ship in "the Harbour of Quebeck this last Fall in a Storm~"They "report here that a Canada Mulatto named Picort shewed "Gõv Shirley the way to the River Chaudiere, and that there "is a Number of Indians hunting after him to put him to "Death"~

Message. Dec. 10, 1754.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives

One James Johnson who was taken Captive by the Indians at Number Four the last Summer and by them carried to Montreal and sold to the French there hav^{g} purchased his Freedom is now come to Town and brings Intelligence of a Design formed by the French for Attacking Fort Halifax with Five hundred French and Indians who were assembling at Quebec (as he apprehends) before he left Mont Real: It being of the utmost Importance that we should secure that Fortress at all Hazzards; and that we should be speedy in sending succours to that place, and in taking measures for Bridling the French and Indians who may make attempts on that River against us.

I would therefore propose to your Consideration in this Affair that I should forthwith send Orders to the Captains of the Independent Companies in the Eastern Frontiers to assemble without delay such Numbers of Men in their Companies as will make a Body of Men not less than five hundred to be ready at the Fort not only to secure that but also upon a Repulse of the Enemy if it should please God so to Order it to pursue them upon their retreat:

This Matter & the success of our Conduct therein and the probable lasting consequences thereof are such that we cannot be at too great Pains and Charges to secure the Interest depending thereon.

W Shirley

Council Chamber Decem^{r} 10: 1754

Letter, Gov. Shirley to Capt. W^{m} Lithgow

Boston Jan^{y} 3, 1755

Sir

You have herewith inclosed an Exemplification of a Comm^{n} I have issued to Col^{o} Jedediah Prebble & to you in Case of his Declining the Service therein enjoined:

I do therefore hereby direct you forthwith and without waiting for the said Col^{o} Prebble or any Advice from him, to make Provision for strengthning the Fortresses mentioned in the Comm^{n} by cutting & drawing of necessary Timber, & fitting of it for the proper Work; And if Col^{o} Prebble do not soon repair to Fort Halifax, you must proceed to the Compleating & finishing of the s^{d} Work accord^{g} to Order without delay.

I have ordered forty Men to be drawn out of the independent Companies in the Eastern Parts as Recruits to the Garrison at Fort Halifax, to be continued in the Service there untill the 10th of March next, & then to be discharged, unless at that time there should appear any extraordinary Hazard from the Enemy, In w^{ch} Case you must retain them there untill such Danger be over.

You must employ these Recruits, & by turns the Rest of the Garrison, in Scouting for Discovery of the Enemy, as also for obtaining a better Knowledge of the Country; The manner of reforming this Service for the best Advantage I leave to yo^{r} Discretion.

The Indian Bartholomew has a great Mind to come to yo^{r} Garrison, & to do Service there, & more especially as a Pilot in the Woods; And I shall send him accordingly: I doubt not but you will use him in such manner as to confirm him in our Interest, & yet not to put any Advantage in his hands to hurt Us, If he prove false; W^{ch} I verily beleive he will not. You must put him upon Soldiers Pay yet excuse him from ordinary Duty, but employ him in Scouting, as occasion may require.

Letter, Capt. W^{m} Lithgow to Gov. Shirley, Jan. 9, 1755.

May it pleas your Exellency

the Souldiery of Fort Hallifax Is In a most Deplorable Condition for want of Shoes Stockings Beding and Bodyely Cloathing &c – as I have Signified In my Letter of y^{e} 20th Dec^{r} and it is with the greatest Conserne that I am obliged farther to Acquainte Your Excellency that we have scarce 30 men In this Fort that are Capable of Cutting or Halling Wood for the Suply of this Fort and it Is with grate Dificualty thay Can Supply them Selves with Wood from Day to Day the Snow is So Deep, it is 3 foot at this Place, and haveing no Snow Shoas and our being In a manner naked it Is out of our power ware we In Health to Keep Scouts aBroad or even to Send a guarde with those men that Halls Wood neither Can thay Carry their arms with them being hard put to it to wallow through the Snow with their Sled Load of Wood, and it^{s} hard Service for those men to Suply

them Selves and y^e^ Involleeds with firing which Takes up two intier Barricks, we have now but 4 Weeks allowance of Bread In this Fort, one ℔℔ of Rum and one D^o^ of molassas and god knows how or when we Shall be able to gitt any Suplyes from Fort Westeren on account of y^e^ Snow is so Deep, I Left Fort Hallifax y^e^ 4^th^ Instent to See if y^e^ River was passable on y^e^ Ice with one Souldier for Company, and also to try if I Could Collect Som Leather or Shoas for a present Relife, till more shall be Sent, which I have got, and have Imploy^d^ 2 shoamakers to work it up, we Came all the way on the Ice which we found to be very Week betwen Fort Hallifax and Western on account as I Supose of y^e^ grate Body of Snow which Lyes on it which hinders it^s^ frees-ing, the Ice there Is Sunk with Snow & Water about 2 foot & halfe Deep, y^e^ under Ice was So weak that we Broak throw Sundery Times, and it was with grate Dificualty & hazad of of our Lives that we got to Fort Western, whare we was Detained by a Storm 2 Days. y^e^ 8^th^ Instant we arived at Richmond Fort, where I thought it my Duty to wright Your Excellency this Letter,—

I think it was a very bad affair that y^e^ Barricks had not been left In Better order, and that thare had not been more Suplyes laid up in this Fort whilst the River was open, if it was bad Carrying y^e^ stores then, I aver it^s^ ten Times worse now, and I feer will Contineue So this Winter, for I Doubt y^e^ River above Fort Westeren will be hard to freeze, on account of y^e^ Strong Current that Runs there, and as to y^e^ Cutt Rodes being of Service, it would now take 50 men, and Ten yoack of oxen 2 Dayes to Brack it, und after it was broaken it would Choack up with y^e^ first wind that Blew, Som of y^e^ gullys now are Drifted 10 or 15 foot Deep with Snow, that I think it will never be of much Service to us In transpoarting our provisions, till Such Times as y^e^ Countery Settles and more teemes frequents that Road then what may

be allowed for Fort Hallifax, but these Dull Complaintes avales us but Little, to extracate us out of our present Difficultyes it Remains now to think of y^e^ best way by which that garrison Can be relived, and I would with Submission offer your Excellency my Humble oppinion upon y^e^ matter, which Is that your Excellency give the Indipendent Companys or other forces that may be Raised as Succers for the Defence of this River, orders to provide or Impress Horces or other Cattle with provinder, and Slades or Caires, and those Cattle to be employ^d^ In halling the Stores and other Suplyes that may be Soon Landed In this River (for the Suply of Fort Hallifax) up to Fort Western, farther I belive Cattle will be of no Service, on account of y^e^ Rivers being Daingerous for Cattle to Travel on, as I have alredy observed, and then a proper Number of good men with Snow Shoes may be employed In Carrying up provisions from Westeren to Fort Hallifax, and after y^e^ Road is beten well, and the Involleeds that may be able to Travel after being Shod &c for them to march Down y^e^ River and tarry with y^e^ provisions which will Save a grate Deel of featigue of Carrying of y^e^ provisions to them, and that thare be good men placed at Fort Hallifax In their Rooms I should ere now have Dissmised Som worthless Fellows which Dos little other Duty then Eates their allowence, Could thay Traveled Home for thay will never Do any Service here or any whers else, this garrison, I think has its full Share of Such Cretures that Resembels men In nothing but y^e^ Humain Shape, but Say Som, Such will Do for Forts whare thay have nothing to Do but Eate & Sleep, as it seems to be y^e^ opinion of those that Hiers or Empresses them, or at least thay Croud Such Into y^e^ Service to be maintened at y^e^ publick Expence to Save themselves the Charge Such men would be to y^e^ Towns they are Sent from, now y^e^ Consiquence of this management will be that this winter it will requier one hundred or 2 good men Constently

Carrying provisions from Fort Western to Fort Hallifax for them selves and those that Canot Do their own Duty, as I have Just mentioned, which very much Discouriges good men, and Cloges y^e^ Service which In my Humble opinion Requires y^e^ governments perticular Notice, we very much want a Sortment of Suiteable Hearbs for the Sick, our Docter has left us and we have no one here that knows y^e^ use of our meadisons, a grate many of our men has ben sick and Contineues So, but non of them has yet parfectely Recovreed to their former healths, nor will not I belive this Winter, the men In General Seems to be very Low In Spirets, which I Impute to their wadeing So much In the Watter In y^e^ Sumer and Fall which I belive has very much hurt y^e^ Circulation of their Blood, and filled it full of gross Humers and what has aded to their misfortune is their being much streightned for want of Room, and Bad Lodgings.

In y^e^ Spring of y^e^ year must be sent to Fort Western 10 Lodes of English Hay, for the Suply of y^e^ oxen that must Hall y^e^ Timber for y^e^ bulding at Fort Hallifax,— other wise we Can not go on with y̅^e^ Buldings there, I have Imploy^d^ 3 Carpinters this Winter to p̅repair Timber for the above Buldings, I have agreed with two of them for £30 p̲ month, and one for £20 – old Ten^r^ till y^e^ Last of march, and after that 30/ – p̲ Day till y^e^ Last of May.

I would again Recomend to your Excellency y^e^ 8 flat Bottomed Botes Carrying 2 Tuns Each, which I mentioned In my Last Letter that they be sent to Fort Westeren as early as possible y^e^ Next Spring, to Carry up our Stores to Fort Hallifax, which I am fully Satisfied must be y^e^ way by which we can be Supply^d^ at this Fort, I add no farther then we will Do y^e^ best we Can to Subsist till we have more Help.

with Submission I beg Leave to Subscribe my Selfe —

Your Excellencys most Dutiefull obedient Serv^t^

Will^m^ Lithgow

Richmond Fort Jan^r^ y^e^ 9^th^ 1755

Letter, Gov. Shirley to Majr Denny & Capt. Watts.

Boston Jany 18, 1755

Gentlemen,

There being Want of sundry Stores of Provisions & Cloathing for the Garrison at Fort Hallifax, which the Commissary General is ordered to send to Arrowsick, to be from thence transported to Fort Westn It will be necessary that the said Stores should immediately upon their Arrival at Arrowsick sent forward to Fort Western, I have therefore by my Warrant herewith inclosed impowered & directed you to see this Matter effected: If it should so happen that any of the Recruits I have ordered for Fort Hallifax should be passing up the River while you are providing for the Conveyance of these Goods you may commit the Safeguarding of such Goods to the Officer of such Recruits otherwise to proceed in that Article (as well as the Rest) according to the Directions in said Warrt

I am, Gentlemen, Your Assured Friend and Servt

Majr Samuel Denny & Capt John Watts

Letter, Gov. Shirley to Capt. Wm Lithgow

Boston Jan. 18, 1755.

Sir,

I have recd your Letter of the 9th Instant by Express & am sorry to understand by it that the Garrison at Fort Hallifax are in such a weak Condition by reason of Sickness & Want of Clothing, & that you find so much Difficulty to have Things conveyed to you from Fort Western.

Besides the Stores sent you by Cpt. Saunders who sailed from hence about Ten Dayes agoe, I have with the Advice of the Council ordered the Commissary General immediately to

take up a Sloop & send you a full Supply both of Provisions & Clothing: And I have directed Major Denny & Cpt. Watts of Arrowsick to impress Horses Cattle & Carriages necessary & a Guard of Men for their safe Conveyance & send up the Stores to Fort Western: If the Time will admit after the Receit of this Letter you may give those Gentlemen particular Directions in the Managem^{t} of this affair. I much approve of your Scheme for Remedying the many Evils & Inconveniences you complain of: And have given Orders for the Building Four flatt bottomed Boats immediately the rest will be built in Season. I have the utmost Confidence in your Vigilance Prudence & Resolution, for the Maintaining & Ordering the important Fort & Garrison under your Command, And desire you would always impart your Sentiments to me with the utmost Freedom on the Affairs committed to your Care.

Let me hear from you by every Opportunity; and be assur'd that I greatly approve of your good Conduct and am

Sir, Your most assured Friend and Servant

P. S

Send me an Acc^{t} of the State of the Garrison under your Command by every Opportunity. I am determin'd to remedy in the most Effectual manner the mismanagem^{ts} you complain of.

The particulars of what I have ordered to be sent are inclosed. Your Express arriv'd here last night at 8 o'clock.

Cap^{t} W^{m} Lithgow

Deposition of Abiel Goodwin.

The Deposition of Abiel Goodwin of York in the County of York Testifieth & saith that the next day after it was reported that Sam^{l} Ball & Stephen Pearce had broake out of York Goal which the Depon^{t} thinks was some time in March

1750/51 He was sent for by the then Keeper M^r^ Sheriff Plaisted since dece^d^ to mend the Breach, upon which he the Depon^t^ immediately came & did it —

And upon Examining the Breach found it was at One of the Windows where the Wall as he Judges was about Two Feet & an half thro' The Window was Double Grated with Iron Grates placed into Iron Bars One set of Grates & Barrs being placed in the Inner Edge of the Window & Secured in the Oak Plank with which the Walls are Cealed The other set of Grates & Barrs was about Midway of the Wall and secured in the same.

The manner of the Breach as the Depon^t^ Judges was thus, The prisoners first got out the Inner Sett of Grates & Barrs whether by the help of a stick of Wood which he saw there in the Goal or otherways he cant tell but to the best of his remembrance one of the Grates was broake with the help of which as the Depon^t^ Judges they Pick^d^ out the Stones & Lime between the Oak Cealing aforesaid & the next pair of Grates (the Stones being in the Middle of the Wall something Small) and made such Way as to Slip the Barrs into which the Grates were plac'd on end and so made way to creap out.

York Feb^a^ 3^d^ 1755. Abiel Goodwin

York ss/ Feb^a^ 3^d^ 1755

Then M^r^ Abiel Goodwin personally appearing solemnly made Oath to the truth of the within written Deposition by him Subscribed

before Dan^l^ Moulton Jus: Peace

*Answer to the petition of Joseph Plaisted, Adm^or^*

To His Excellency William Shirley Esq^r^ Captain General & Governor in Chief in & Over His Majesty's Province of

the Massachusetts Bay, The Hon^ble His Majesty's Council & House of Representatives for said Province in General Court Assembled Feb 4^th 1755

The Answer of George Walton Esq^r Moses Carr & Elizabeth Walton Executors of the Testament of Samuel Walton Late of Somerworth in the Province of New Hampshire Gent. Deceas'd, To the Petition of Joseph Plaisted of York in the County of York, Yeoman, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Plaisted Late of York aforesaid Esq^r Deceased, To be Enabled to Review an Action Prosecuted by the said Samuel, against the said Joseph Plaisted Deceased, as Sheriff of the said County of York for an Escape of one Stephen Peirce &c.

The Respond^ts Humbly Conceive it is not Reasonable to Grant this Petition so far as concerns them,

1^st Because there was a fair Tryal upon the Appeal, when full Evidence was Committed to the Jury of the Relative facts, (as the Respond^ts have been Informd by those who heard it) which in Case of a New Tryal, cant Possibly be done, for the Respond^ts are wholly Strangers to the Circumstances of the Escape, as well as to the Names of the Witnesses by which the Proper proof was made, the Testimonies being given Viva Voce in Court, & no footsteps Remaining how or where to Come at them.— the Principal of which were Persons then Living at the Prison, are Long Since Removed by Death or otherways.— The main Reason urg'd by the Petitioner, to Inforce his Petition, is that the Escape he mentions, was neither Voluntary nor Negligent in the Late Sheriff.— Now 'tis Impossible to know whether this is true, without knowing the manner & Particular Circumstances of the Escape, the Proof of which will lay upon the Part of the Original Pla^t and he is gone, and the Witnesses too, by which that Proof was made, the Granting the Review Pray'd for will be in Effect, Reversing the Judgment. it is

therefore Humbly Submitted whether it is Just, to Grant a trial where both parties cannot have an Equal Chance of finding out the true Merit of the Cause.—

2ly Upon Supposition that the said Escape was either Voluntary or Negligent, the Respondts Presume, it woud not be tho't Reasonable to Grant this Petition — Now besides the Common Report here without doors, & the Account given by those who heard the Trial, the State of the Case as Set forth by the Petitioner contains Strong Presumtive Evidence, that it was at least a Negligent Escape — For he says Judgment was Renderd for the Original Plat and that the County would not Relieve Him &c, it must therefore be Presum'd That there was Satisfactory Evidence given to the Jury on the last Tryal (for at the first Court as the Respondts are Informed, the Plat as was then the Common Practice Produced no Evidence) That this was one or the other of those kinds of Escapes. and this Presūption is much Corroborated, by the Issue of Petitionrs Application to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for said County, Several of the Justices of which Court had been acquainted with the Nature of this Escape, & well knew what it Ought justly to be Denominated — For it Cant be Conceivd, had the case Really been as the Petitioner Represents it, that, That Court Considering the Provision made by the Province Law in Such Cases, woud have Rejected his Motion —

But the Case in truth (as the Respondts have it from others) was thus, the Prisoner was a Shoe-maker, the Sheriff Permitted him to Work at his Trade in the Prison, had his Tools & Billets of Wood for his fire, by which he Cut away the wood, & wrenched out the Grates in the Window, of the Room in which he was Confind, at which Window he made his Escape — the Suggestion therefore of Riotous assistants, with force of strong hand breaking through the Prison Wall, & that he got out of the Prison by that means is without

foundation, which many of the said Justices knew, by what they heard in the time the fact was done, & afterwards on the Trial.— Which was Doubtless the Reason of the Session's Denying Relief —

3ly No Action will lye agt a Sheriff's Execrs or Administrators, after his Decease for Such an Escape Committed in his lifetime, the Law Presuming they cannot be Privy to, or knowing of, the facts necessary to be provd in his Defence.— The Reason as the Respondts Humbly Conceive, is the same here.— it is therefore Submitted whether it be Reasonable to Grant a Special Tryal, where the Common Law woud Not give an Action.— Near two Years were Elapsed after the Said Judgment, before the Decease of the Said Samuel Walton, no new Difficulty has accrewed by his Decease with Respect to Serving a Writ of Review, but had this Petition been Presented in his Lifetime, he coud either have attended himself, or given necessary Instructions to others, So that they might have been able, to have maintaind & Defended the last Judgment in no part Erroneous, which the Respondts Conceive is quite Obvious, cannot now be done, with any Prospect of the same Success.—

4ly The Delay of this Motion so long, is some Objection against it, the Said Saml Walton had had no apprehentions of it in his time, Considered the said Judgment as part of his Personal Estate, & Doubtless had Some Regard to it in the Disposition of his Estate — But what is more, it Considerably affects the Administration of the Respondts for the Reversion of this Judgment, may Occasion a Real Insolvency after they have paid off three fourths of the Debts of their Testator, & make them Consequentially, guilty of a Waste, and so Involve them who are Strangers, in Losses, without any fault of their own — as to that Part of the Petition Desiring a Remedy against the County Treasurer the Respondts

have nothing to Say — But upon the whole as to the Review Prayd for, Submit it, That the Petition is unreasonable.

Geo: Walton
Moses Carr } Executors
Elisabeth Walton

Governor's Speech. Feb. 7, 1755.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives

The Occasion of my convening you after so short a Recess is to acquaint you with an Enterprize which I am concerting Measures with the Hon^{ble} Colonel Lawrence Lieut^{t} Governor & Commander in chief of the Province of Nova Scotia to execute this Spring.

You will find in your Journals of the last Winter Session, that the late Assembly by their Message to me in Answer to that part of my Speech which lay'd before his Majesty's Orders signify'd to me by the R^{t} Hon^{ble} Earl of Holdernesse then his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Southern Department whereby I was order'd to remove the French from any Incroachments they should attempt within the Limits of this Province, desir'd me to represent to his Majesty the fatal Mischiefs w^{ch} they apprehended his Majesty's Subjects there and in his other Colonies of New England as well as that of Nova Scotia were threaten'd with, If the French should be suffer'd to continue their Incroachm^{ts} upon the Isthmus of the Peninsula of that Province & S^{t} John's River in the Bay of Funda.

Accordingly Gentlemen, I transmitted to the Earl of Holdernesse a Representation which appears to have been lay'd before his Majesty from a Letter, I had the Honour to receive from the R^{t} Hon^{ble} Sir Thomas Robinson dated 21st June 1754, which I communicated to you at your last Session, and wherein after declaring his Majesty's Royal

Approbation of the Zeal and Vigour of this Government in his Service shewn in fitting out the Expedition on the River Kennebeck, I had his Majesty's Orders to acquaint you that the several Matters I had represented on your Behalf should be consider'd, and to Assure you of his Majesty's particular Attention to the Welfare of his good Subjects in this Province.

Since that in the latter End of October last, I had the Honour to receive another Let from Sir Thomas Robinson dated 5th of July 1754, repeating his Majesty's Royal Approbation and Encouragement of the proceeding of this Government in the before mention'd Expedition, and particularly acquainting me, that it was his Majesty's Pleasure, that I should concert with Colonel Lawrence the most proper and speedy Measure for taking all possible Advantage in Nova Scotia, of the then suppos'd Absence of the Indians out of it, in case Mr Lawrence should have Force enough to attack the Forts erected by the French in those parts without exposing the English Settlements, and that by his Majesty's Order he had sent Col^{l} Lawrence a Copy of this Letter, that it might serve as his Majesty's Instruction to him as well as to myself, inclosing to me in it a Copy of his Letter to Colonel Lawrence upon the same Occasion.

To prevent any Disappointment which might arise from the Miscarriage of Colonel Lawrence's Packet to Halifax by some Accident, I took the first Opportunity of transmitting to him Copies of my own, and acquainting him with my Readiness in obedience to his Majesty's Orders to enter into a Concert with him of the most proper Measures for executing the Service injoin'd us, and to give him all the Assistance in my Power for effecting it.

These Copies arriv'd at Halifax before the Original Orders; But before the Arrival even of the Copies, Colonel Lawrence had wrote a Letter to me dated the 5th of Last

November, in which he acquaints me, "that being well "Inform'd that the French have Designs of incroaching still "further upon his Majesty's Rights in that Province, and that they propose, the moment they have repair'd the Fortifications of Louisbourg, to attack Fort Lawrence at Chiegnecto, he thought it high time to make some Effort to drive them from the North side of the Bay of Funda: But as it was impossible for him to collect Men enough to execute that Design, without weakening the Metropolis and exposing the Settlers in that part of the Province to the Insults of the French [Inhabitants] "and Indians, that he had sent the Bearer Lieut Colonel Monckton to sollicit my Assistance and to Advise with me how such an Undertaking might be carry'd on with the greatest privacy, & Effect: That he had his Directions to propose to me the raising two thousand Men, w^ch^ if it could be done early in the Spring would, he believ'd, with what Regular Troops he should be able to add to them, be sufficient to do the Business: That I must undoubtedly be sensible what an Advantage we shall gain upon the French by attacking them first, more especially as their chief Dependance is the Indians, and the revolted French Inhabitants, from the District of Schiegnecto, who most probably would leave them, when they shall find they are unable to keep their Ground, and who would infallibly Assist the French, if they should begin with us, That these Considerations had induc'd him to put this Design in Execution as early in the Spring as may be, before the Ships of War shall arrive at Louisbourg from France; that they would be in the greatest Want of provisions & Warlike Stores; and what he flatter'd himself would greatly favour the Design at this Juncture, was the Incroachments, the French had made upon the Ohio, to "which place their "Force & Attention seem'd at present to be intirely drawn "off."

He adds, among other cogent reasons for carrying this Design into Execution this Spring "that the most pressing one "was self preservation, being (as he had observ'd before) well inform'd that the French were meditating an Attempt on his Majesty's Fort at Schiegnecto to be executed as soon as their Affairs would Admit of such an Enterprize; and that he was further induc'd to give Credit to this Information, because he well knew the Difficulties, the French labour under at present for want of Land to put the revolted Inhabitants upon, whom they are now Oblig'd chiefly to maintain at the French King's Charge, & that for Want of a free Navigation in the Bay of Funda, they were put to such Streights for provisions, that they dare not collect the Inhabitants in Bodies near them for fear so great a Consumption would cause a general Famine and Oblige them to quit the Country: That he had taken the Precaution of sending two arm'd Vessels into the Bay with possitive Orders to prevent any Corn's being carry'd to the French from Pisiquid, Minas or Annapolis Royal, for which purpose the Council of that Province had pass'd an Act laying a very heavy Penalty on the Exportation of Grain without a Permit from him.

I thought it proper to point out to you, Gentlemen, Colonel Lawrence's beforemention'd Reasons for prosecuting the propos'd Enterprise this Spring;— other Motives by which he has acted in it you will find set forth in an Extract of his Letter, which I shall Order the Secretary to lay before you as I shall the Letters of Sir Thomas Robinson's to both of us.

I would add some further Arguments for doing it, which appear to me of great Weight.

I think, Gentlemen, there is strong Reason to apprehend that when the French shall Attempt to extend their Incroach-

ments upon the Peninsula, they will endeavour to carry them as far as Annapolis Royal.

We certainly know that the Court of France in the Memorial of their Commissaries upon the limits of Accadie – deliver'd to his Majesty's Commissaries at Paris in 1750 claim the whole country to the Westward and Southward of the River S^{t} Lawrence as far as the Kennebeck on one side of the Bay of Funda and Annapolis Royal on the other, and they may with the same Pretensions seize upon it as far as Annapolis Royal, as they have already done upon the Isthmus & S^{t} John's River.

It seems not to be doubted but that they are under a Necessity of extending their Incroachments as far as Minas in Order to find room for the revolted Inhabitants of Schiegnecto to resettle upon Farms; and as it would greatly facilitate their doing that, if they could by any means induce the Inhabitants of Minas and Annapolis River to Join with them; w^{ch} would give the French an Addition of upwards of 4000 fighting Men, with the most fruitfull part of the Country, and consequently an exceeding strong hold upon the peninsula; it can't but be a prevailing Motive with them to Attempt it; especially as upon the raising of two English Regiments in their Neighbourhood, they must be doubtless alarm'd for the Safety of their Present Possessions unless they shall strengthen themselves in them by gaining such an Addition of fighting Men and Country for their Subsistence as I have mention'd.

The proper Opportunity, Gentlemen, of their availing themselves of these advantages must be unquestionly before his Majesty's Troops in Nova Scotia shall be reinforced, and whilest the present Strength of the French upon the Isthmus is sufficient to oblige his Majesty's Garrison at Schiegnecto to abandon their Fort there which is doubtless in their Power to do at present.

If the French should Attack Fort Lawrence this Spring before the Governour there shall receive a reinforcement it is well known that the Garrison in it could not hold out a day against a very few small Cannon, & the Forces of every kind which the French could muster against it upon the Isthmus; The best that could be hop'd for in such Case is that the Garrison might possibly make a good Retreat, which it is greatly to be fear'd would of itself encourage the Accadians of Minas & Annapolis Royal to join with their revolted Brethren of Schiegnecto, in openly declaring for the French; If that should not effect it (w^{ch} seems scarcely to be doubted) the Appearance of two or three French Ships of War in Bay Verte or the Bay of Funda at the same time certainly would.

If the French should succeed in such an Attempt & not content themselves with the Acquisition of what they insist they have a Right to take from us by any kind of Violence without being guilty of a Violation of the Treaties of Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle to proceed to what they must call Acts of Hostility as soon as they shall judge they are strong enough on this Continent to venture upon them, it seems no difficult Matter for them to find an Opportunity of landing a number of Troops upon the Peninsula, w^{ch} in conjunction with the Force they will then have there, will enable them by a sudden Blow to remove the present English Garrisons & Settlements & make themselves Masters of the whole Province of Nova Scotia, the Rivers of Pentagoet and Kennebeck, and the Eastern parts of New England as far as the River Merrimac; all which would give them a Country & Sea Coast capable of subsisting a large Body of Forces at Land, and together with Louisbourg, stationing a Naval Force sufficient to dispute the Mastery of these Seas; If this should happen to be the case, it must be the Work of a long & expensive War to retrieve the Blow; if that could ever be

done; if it should not be retrievable; I believe every Member of this Assembly would join with me in pronouncing that New England would in a short time be lost to the French.

I can't think it is an Extravagant Supposition, Gentlemen, to say that this may possibly prove to be the case if timely and Vigorous Efforts are not us'd to stop the French Incroachments upon the Peninsula: If we may judge, how determin'd the French are to make themselves Masters of Nova Scotia from the lengths they have gone to seize on the Ohio & Country adjacent in Manifest Violation of the above mention'd Treaties, why should we think it improbable that they will go the same lengths in Nova Scotia; They have not only form'd a Line of Circumvallation round the British Dominions from Cape Briton to the Gulf of Mexico, but have settled a Communication between Louisbourg & Quebec across the Isthmus of the Peninsula over the Bay of Funda & thro' the River S^{t} John's: a large Empire is now at Stake, w^{ch} they have long had in View & have been steadily pursuing upon an uniform Plan from the beginning; If they should gain it, they would thereby lay a surer foundation for establishing a general Dominion by Sea as well as Land, w^{ch} hath been for many years the Grand Object of their Councils, than it is in their Power to do by any other Measures: Nova Scotia is the Northern Key of this Continent, w^{ch} if they could be Masters of, would open an Entrance for them to pour in their Troops from France at Pleasure; it is likewise a fertile Soil which would enable them to subsist a large standing Body of Regular Forces, which it is not in their Power to do without it: It seems therefore reasonable to expect that they are meditating some sudden Blow to seize upon the whole of it.

In a late Letter, which I have receiv'd from Colonel Lawrence he informs me that he is preparing new Batteries

for the reception of Mr La Galissioniere at Halifax: That Gentleman is universally reputed to be the Projector of the present French Schemes upon the Ohio for the junction of Canada with the Missisippi; and to have the principal Share in the Direction of their Councils for the Affairs of Canada abroad & their Marine at home; It is easy to be believ'd that the Court of France should have no other Views in equipping their late Armament from Toulon than to chastize the petty State of Tunis, & afterwards exercise their Mariners, or that an Officer of Mr La Galissioniere's Character & Importance, should be sent out upon no other Command.

Let us not flatter ourselves too much, Gentlemen, with our boasted Superiority of Numbers to that of the French upon this Continent; what hath that hitherto avail'd some of our most populous & rich Western Colonies; how long are we sure of preserving that Advantage over them.

If the French should maintain their Ground in the Western parts of his Majesty's Territories here; they must in all probability by the End of the Year or Spring following have gain'd the whole Body of Indians inhabiting that Country, & the whole Six Nations over to their Interest, & establish a line of Forts upon the Great Lakes & Rivers close upon the back of the English Colonies from South Carolina to New York.

It may be computed that in the four first of these Colonies reckon'd together there are full as many Negro Slaves capable of bearing Arms, as there are white fighting Men; very dangerous Conspiracies of them unarm'd & unsupported by any other Force, for making a General rising against their Masters have not been unfrequent in these Colonies; one happen'd not above fourteen Years ago in the City of New York, tho' the Slaves in it are but few in proportion to the Number of the white Inhabitants: In Jamaica a Body of fugitave Negroes held out several Years against the whole

force of the Island: when those of the four most Western Colonies shall be intic'd with large promises by the French from without, who are able to protect, and instigated by their Emissaries within, to rise against or desert their Masters, is not there the utmost Reason to Apprehend that they would seek the first Opportunity of doing it.

It is well known how much those four Colonies abound with Roman Catholicks, Jacobites, & transported Convicts, who far from being to be depended upon against the Enemy would doubtless, many of them, instigate the Slaves to rebel, and perhaps join with them: To all these may be added the Great Numbers of Foreigners scatter'd thro' these four Colonies, several of them Roman Catholicks, & all of them indifferent about changing the English for a French Government, provided they could be eas'd of their present Quit rents, and have their Grants of Land inlarg'd to them.

As to the Province of Pensilvania, thô their Negro Slaves bear no proportion to the white Inhabitants, yet their Governm^{t} is compos'd chiefly of persons, whose religious principles hinder them from putting their Country into a posture of defence against an Enemy, & a third part of the Inhabitants consists of Strangers whose Attachment to the English Government may for the Reasons before mention'd be suspected in a time of Distress.

Should the French when Augmented by the Indians, and a further Reinforcem^{t} from France erect their Standard in the Settlement w^{ch} they have already begun to make on the Back of our Western Colonies, might they not draw together a Force superior to theirs?

If it should be demanded how the Body is to be subsisted would it be impracticable for them soon to possess themselves of one or two fertile Provinces in the Heart of his Majesty's Western Colonies capable of supporting them upon the Lakes and Rivers, and in the Country adjacent, w^{ch} of

itself must, if cultivated become in a short time one of the finest Granaries & Countries for breeding Cattle & other live Stock in the World.

We ought not to look upon this, Gentlemen, as a Scheme merely visionary; Instances of very sudden Revolutions have happen'd in powerful States from Causes less visible or probable than what may be assign'd for this: one proceeding from the Causes I have mention'd must in its Nature be such; & when conducted by People of so enterprizing a Spirit, & so rapid in their Motions, as the French would not be unlikely to succeed: such a Scheme is suited to their Genius, & to their original plan of making themselves Masters of this Continent.

I have enter'd so far into a Consideration of the State of the Western Colonies and the bad Consequences, w^{ch} have & may still further attend the progress w^{ch} the French have been suffer'd to make in their Incroachments upon them, in order to shew the Necessity of putting a speedy End to their Incroachments in Nova Scotia, w^{ch} they have carry'd on already to more dangerous lengths than is consistent with the Safety either of that Province or the Colonies of New England.

It is happy for us that we have now a fair Opportunity Offer'd of ridding the Province of its dangerous Neighbours, with all the Mischiefs that threaten'd it from their remaining so near: dislodging the French from their Forts upon the Isthmus & S^{t} John's River, and driving them out of Nova Scotia would immediately cutt off their Communication between Louisbourg & Canada across the Peninsula and Bay of Funda, and break a principal link in the chain of Forts with which they have surrounded the English Colonies; it would be wounding the Serpent in the head, disconcerting their Scheme in its most essential part.

By this Means we might, Gentlemen, if the Eastern

Colonies could unite in improving the remainder of the Year in proper Operations, establish such a line of English Forts from the Isthmus to Crown Point as would be an effectual Bridle upon the French Settlements on the River Canada, and put it into our Power to make a sudden descent into Quebeck and Montreal at one and the same time: I need not Observe to you how good an Effect this must likewise have upon the Circumstances of the Western Colonies by the powerfull Diversion it would make of the French Forces upon the Ohio for the defence of their two capital Cities in the very Heart of Canada; and how happy an Influence it must have in our favour upon all the Indians on the Continent.

It is upon these Considerations, Gentlemen, that I have determin'd to endeavour to raise two thousand Men in this & the other Colonies of New England to be join'd with so many of his Majesty's Troops in Nova Scotia as Colonel Lawrence can spare for the Service, without exposing the English Settlements within his Goverment, in an Attempt to drive the French out of that Province: This Body of Forces will be rais'd under my Commission as their Colonel, with Major General Winslow for their next Commanding Officer; they will receive the King's Bounty Money, pay uniform Cloathing (the most proper that can be got here) and Arms, & have every thing provided for them which is necessary for their comfortable Subsistence, and the preservation of their Healths during the time of their Engagement in the Service which will expire at the End of the Year for which term they will be enlisted, tho' I hope the Service may be effected in a few Months, in w^{ch} Case they or most of them will have their Dismission sooner, & provision made for conveying them back to their Habitations.

You must be sensible, Gentlemen, how much the Success of this Expedition will depend upon it's being kept secret

from the French; It is for this Reason that I have delay'd beginning to enlist the Men untill six Weeks before it is propos'd they should imbark for the Bay of Funda, w^{ch} I hope may be a sufficient time for compleating the levies & all preparations for their Imbarcation, In the mean time such preparations have been making as were consistent wth the privacy requisite in the Case & I have upon this Occasion borrow'd from L^{t} Gov^{r} De lancey a Train of Artillery, the same I did from Gov^{r} Clinton upon the Expedition against Louisbourg: Col^{l} Lawrence & myself have both of us sollicited for a Naval Force from Engl^{d} to Assist in the Service, & to protect these parts against any French Ships of War w^{ch} may be sent to Act offensively against them: We have also wrote to Commodore Keppell upon this Occasion; and no Precaution that it is in my Power to take for the Support of this Expedition upon any Emergency shall be wanting.

Colonel Lawrence, Gentlemen, proposes that the Gov^{t} of Nova Scotia should bear the Expence of this Enterprize: I am sensible of the Charges this Province hath been at upon the late Expedition on the Kennebeck, & shall not press you to contribute more towards it, than what yourselves shall Judge necessary for you to do for the Honour of the Province w^{ch} is deeply interested in the Success of it, & as a Mark of your Encouraging it in w^{ch} I hope you will all heartily join.

It is prudent that as little should transpire of this Design as is possible, for w^{ch} Reason I doubt not but you will take the same Measures for binding your several Members to Secrecy, as was done in the Expedition against Louisbourg.

Whatever Intelligence I have received during this recess worthy of your Notice, I shall lay before you together wth the Business necessary to be dispatch'd this Session tomorrow morning or in the beginning of the next Week: and will not detain you longer than to acquaint you Gentlemen of the

House of Representatives that I have comply'd with your Request to me in writing to the R^t Hon^ble Lords Commissioners for Trade & plantations, upon the Subject of the Excise Act.

W Shirley

Council Chamber Feb^y 7^th 1755

Message.

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Represent^ves

As I apprehend it absolutely necessary for prosecuting the Expedition agreed upon by the Governments of New England, that a standing Comm^ee for laying in all warlike Stores & other matters requisite to be done in the Recess of the Court, should be immediately appointed, as was in the Case of the Expedition against Cape Breton.

I desire that you would proceed as soon as may be to chuse such Committee.

W Shirley

Letter, Tho^s Fletcher to Gov. Shirley Feb. 13, 1755.

May it please Your Excelency I have Received advice from the Chefs of the Penobscot Tribe and tho^t proper to inform Your Excelency They told me that in the Spring there would be a great number of Canada Indians at their Village; I asked them what they thot their buisness was they said they Could not tell but they thot to do mischeif; I asked them what Place they would be most likely to do mischeif at they said Georges for that the french for years past had done all they could to break the Peace that now Subsists between

Your Excelency And us a few days ago the french sent us A hatchet urged us to take it and strike the English We told them we should not whilst the Kings were at peace and they were angrey and threatened us they also said their Jesuit is gone to Passamaquda and S^{t} Johns to Stir up them tribes of Indians to war they also told me to be carfull And tell the people not to go out to there buisness as useuall after the rivers are broke up; they also told me the french had lately wrote them that there are Six men of war Going against S^{t} Johns In the Spring; two from England; two from Boston; & two from Halifax,— I told them I knew nothing of it; they said if such A thing should be they should look upon it as going Against them for that they had given the french leave to live there. It being all the Inteligence that I could get at present; I beg leave to Subscribe my self Your Excelency^{s} most obedient Humble Servent

Tho^{s} Fletcher

S^{t} Georges fort Feb^{r} y^{e} 13th 1755.

Letter, Gov. Shirley to James Johnson

Boston 15 Feb^{y} 1755

M^{r} Johnson

There have some Things happen'd in our publick Affairs since your going from Boston with my Lett^{rs} to the Gov^{r} of Canada of y^{e} Motions of the French of Canada for further Invading his Majestys Territories on the Frontiers of New York & New Hampshire as make it unsafe for you (as well as for the Publick) to proceed at present on your Journey to Quebeck; And therefore I expect that you do forthwith upon Receiving this Letter return back & lay aside any Thoughts of going forward on this Journey till you have my Leave or the Leave of Governor Wentworth to whom I shall

write & inform him of what I have undertook to do in this Matter; In which His Majestys Service is so much concernd

Your Friend & Servant

W Shirley

James Johnson

Letter, Capt. W^m Lithgow to Gov. Shirley, Feb. 20, 1755.

S^r may it please Your Excellency.

I have Rec^d your Excellencys Letters of Jan^r y^e 18^th 1755 and have observed y^e Contents of them, which gives me Grate Satisfaction to find your Excellency has ben pleased In So Generous a manner to Comply with my proposals Respecting the Boates and y^e Transportation of y^e Supplyes from Arousick to Fort Western, which Supplyes I understant is soon to be Landed there, also I would Informe your Excellency nothing Gives me more pleashure then that your Excellency is pleased to approve of any of my Conduct (being Sensible of my owne Incapassiety for y^e trust your Excellency is pleased to Repose In me) which I Can't but owne is not extraordinary.

but this your Excellency may asure your Selfe so far as I am Capaible, will Do y^e Best to answar your Excellencys expecttations In every particular, Relating to my present Station of Life, which has given me no Small Consern, and Can asure your Excellency I have not had one Days Rest In body or mind Since I left your Excellency last Fall, which may seem extraordinary to any elce, but your Excellency who Dos not Considder y^e truble we had with y^e Hay In y^e Fall which was Landed at Richmond Fort from whence we ware obliged to Carry it In gundelows to Fort Western and Sundery Times Drove a Shore in our passige there by Ice and had like to have Loast Boath Hay & gundelows, which gave

us Considderable Toyle, and all on account of y^e^ Hays not being sent Timeoniously, as also the other various Circumstances of y^e^ Situation of Fort Hallifax.

but I am grately incouriged from your excellencys grate Wisdum & goodness, that our present Dificultyes will be In a Shorte Time (in Som measure) abated, here I Can Informe your Excellency that I have Rec^d^ y^e^ Supply Sent Last by Cap^t^ Sanders which ware Landed at arousick 20 miles below Richmond Fort on ocasion of y^e^ Ice, from whence we gundelowed them to y^e^ Chops of merry meeting Bay, and after haveing Lodged y^e^ above Supplys there the men being much fetigued in that piece of Service, ocasioned me to aply to Cap^t^ Hunter of Topsham and Cap^t^ Duning of Brunswick two Independent Captains, for ther assistence to helpe me in Transpoarting y^e^ above Supplyes as also to assist in Carrying y^e^ provisions from Fort Western to Fort Hallifax, which garrison was almost Destitude of provisions & Cloathing, my applycation to y^e^ above Captains, was before we had y^e^ account of your Excellencys Resolve for Reinforcement of the Garrison of Fort Hallifax with 40 Men, which ware to be Drawen out of y^e^ Several Independent Companys, and Consiquentely I had no Right (but as needsessiety obliged me) to Requier their help as above, but notwithstanding, thay very Redely Came and brought with them 19 men out of their Sevaral Companys, which Continived 21 Days In the Province Service, and at y^e^ expiration of those Days thay ware Discharged In which Time by their assistinc, with y^e^ help of two Horses which I Impress^d^ we Carried to Fort Hallifax all those Suplyes which ware left at y^e^ Chops of mery meeting Bay, and after I had Distribuited y^e^ above shoas stocking Blankets Beds &c which ware exceedingly wanted there I then Could muster about 40 affective men at y^e^ above Fort, which I Imploy^d^ by Turns with those of Cap^t^ Duning & Hunters men, and have Lodged Intierly all y^e^ Suplys In

Fort Hallifax that belonged there, So that we have now about 2 months and half of provision for that Fort. our next Reliefe I would Informe your Excellency will Intierly Depend on the Boats I proposed, if those be not Sent before y^e^ above provision is expended, the Fort may be Lost for want of Supplys which we Cant purchis no other ways without vast expence to y^e^ province, and grate Hazed of mens Lives, on this Depends y^e^ presarwation of Fort Hallifax, and as y^e^ enemy will have grate advantage on account of y^e^ Dificulty of y^e^ River, which Seems to Invite them as it ware, to oppose our going up & Down s^d^ River which I make no Doubt is their Designe, and as we may expect a powerfull party of Indians Joyned by the French to oppose y^e^ Transpoarting of our Stores, therfor I think those Stores must be guarded by a Strong party of our Side, In order to give y^e^ Enemy a Smart Repulce if thay should attact us in this maner, and I expect no other then thay will, this affair will Requier y^e^ utmost Caution and Disspatch, to prevent y^e^ Enemys being more numerous, which a long Succion of such Service might produce, if y^e^ men and Boats be ordered to Fort Western In Due Season which ought not by no means to exceed the middle of Aprill at farthest, the gitting up y^e^ Stores will be Soon Compleeted (that being the best Season for this Service) and y^e^ province soon eased of this extrordinery expence, I would not perscribe to your Excellency what number of men might be Suficent to asscort those Stores in their Transportation, but Say we expect a party of French & Indians to attact us this Spring, and by the advice of y^e^ Indians, to y^e^ French, thay Cant be Ignerent but this must be y^e^ most proabable way by which thay Can make y^e^ most Considderablo Impression on us, therefor I would here Recommend this thing to your Excellency In a perticular maner, lest it should miscarry, and be followed by y^e^ loss of y^e^ Fort, as also a grate many Lives Secrificed to y^e^ Inhumainaty of y^e^

Indians,— now in answar to y^e^ proposals boath of your Excellency, and y^e^ Honorable Court viz^t^ to fortify Hallifas agains the Battery of Small Canon, In Such parts as may be exposed most to y^e^ aproach of y^e^ Enemy &c —

and here with grate Submission (to all my Superiours In Judgment, as well as on other accounts) offer your Excellency my Centiments on y^e^ present Fort under Considderation —

In y^e^ first place Fort Hallifax is so placed under a Hill which Rises neer a 100 feet higher then y^e^ ground whare it Stands which will Render s^d^ Fort very Costely to fortifie it agreable to your Excellencys Instructions, and I must Confess I know of no other way to Comply with y^e^ above Instructions, then either to eract a Wall which must be Canon proof, and no less then 16 foot High, and this Wall must be no less then 200 feet Long to Incumpass halfe the fort which is Exposed to y^e^ Hill, or to Cover those Barricks alredy built, as well as those to be arected for y^e^ officers, and Reception of Stores, by another Timber Wall at a proper Distence and filld betwen with Clay, and this must be Dun on all parts of those Buildings expos^d^ to y^e^ Hill which will be about one halfe of those buildings that must be thus Secured, to answar any end against Canon, now if y^e^ Height of y^e^ Hill be considdred, I think it will be alow^d^ the Wall must be y^e^ height I have propos^d^ and y^e^ Houses to be fortified up to y^e^ Wall plates, or eves, which eves are about Eight feet high,— and as to there being a proper place for another Ridoubt on y^e^ Hill which your Excellency desiers to be Informed of, I have Survaied y^e^ ground, and find there is, now Considdering y^e^ additional Buildings which Can be no less then 2 Houses at Least of 44 feet Long, for y^e^ officers & Reception of Stores &c and 3 Small Block Houses to be erected in y^e^ halfe moons or places of arms for the Defence of y^e^ piquit Work, as also for y^e^ Centreys to Stand guard in, and all these to be fortified as above, the expence of which with y^e^ additional Cost of

another Redoubt on y^e^ Hill, will be Considerable, and after it is Dun in this manner which is the Best meathod I Can think of, it will be an Irregular ill formed assemblige of Buildings, as ever was huddled togather, to be Called a Fort, and will be hard to Defend all those Buildings on account of their Irragulariety, and the large Surcomference of y^e^ pequite Worke, now as this Fort has no other Defence by Canon, then a Right Defence, which is next to no Defence, In fortification I would with Submission aske your Excellency whither I might not entirely allter y^e^ present forme of Fort Hallifax, and make a Regular Fortress of it, with either 2 or 4 Flanks agreable to Coll^o^ Mascorreens Draft which will be Cheper In y^e^ end to y^e^ province then to finish it as tis begun, and for this Reason, because y^e^ vast number of pequites that now Incompasses the present buildings will forever want Reparing wharas if it was made a Compact Fort of about 100 foot Square with but only 2 flancks would then affoard 5 Times y^e^ Room it now Contains, and would be five Times esier of being Defended then what it will be if it is finished as 'tis begun, now if this Should be agreable to your Excellency, to have it Built in y^e^ manner I have proposed, y^e^ Blocks of y^e^ present Buildings will be all Servisable that thare will be no Considerable waist in them now as I know not what objections may be offred against this proposal of mine, and Canot well answar them befor thay are offred without being very tedious, by wrighting but I am fully perswaided had I an opertunity I Could fully Satisfie either your Excellency, or y^e^ Honerable Court or any others, that I am Right in my proposal of Building it in this maner, and that y^e^ Cost will be but a trifle more in this way, then to finish it as begun, but was this affair entirely at my opsion, I would pay no Regard to y^e^ Buildings Called Fort Hallifax, but would at all adventure erect such a Fort as I have proposed on y^e^ eminence which would Save y^e^ Cost of another

Redoubt, and might be made with a very little Cost proof against any Canon, or any attempts y^e^ French ever would make to Distroy it, was it placed here y^e^ 2 flancks next y^e^ plane onely need to be mad Canon proof for in them would be Room anought to Contain all y^e^ Souldiery which would be Requisite to Defend y^e^ Fort, thus I have given your Excellency my very best opinion how the Fort ought to be Dun, in three ways either to finish it In y^e^ forme it is begun, or to alter the present Situation and make a Regular Fort of it where it now Stands or Build it on the Hill.

I think I am no ways Rash in my Judgment. I have thouroughly waighed all I have offred, and I Belive no body has thought more on those affairs then I have Dun, not but if thay had, might have advised better then I Can pretend to, and as for your Excellency or y^e^ Court to Supose this Fort Can be Compleeted In two monthes Time it is Impossible, ware it to be attempted by a Regiment of men & y^e^ Best officer In y^e^ province to head them, unless all y^e^ meterials ware on y^e^ Spot -- which will Requier to Compleet this Work 450 Tuns of Timber for y^e^ Walls, Boards & planck &c – 40 or 50 Thousend Shingles and 40 Thousent Brick besides Stone, I Could have had all this Timber on y^e^ Spot by y^e^ latter end of march, had I had oxen to have halled it, but as thare was no possibility for us to git y^e^ Hay up y^e^ River, I was therefor obliged to order matters accordingly, and if I had Imploy^d^ Workmen to have Hewen all y^e^ above Timber it must have Remained In y^e^ Woods, So that this Could have ben of no Service to y^e^ thing, for I am sure ever I Can Secure Hay & oxen y^e^ Timber Can be Hewn as fast as it Can be haled, and y^e^ same guard will Do to Cover boath y^e^ Carpenters and Teems, at y^e^ same Time, which will be best on all accounts, now as there is but a very few Brick that is not alredy put to use, they Cant be Burnt or made, till the Wather be Seasonable for Such Busniss, and as we have no

Stones but what must be fetched aCross y^e^ River which Cant be Dun also till y^e^ Wether is Warm, and y^e^ River fallen.—

had y^e^ 40 Recruites Came at y^e^ Time y^e^ Court prescribed, our provisoions would have ben expended before we Could have possibely got more, for which Reason I Discharged Cap^t^ Hunter & Duning with their men, who ware willing to have then furnished me each of them, with their Coto of men, agreable to your Excellencys Instructions, and Cap^t^ Hunter was to have tarried with them, During your excellencys pleasure as their officer, and as He is a Compleet Carpinter, and perfitely well Skilled In Logg Work, I then agreed with Cap^t^ Hunter that He Should bring With him, out of Cap^t^ Dunings, & His Companye, booath their Cotoas men, of Such as war Skilled boath with y^e^ Broad & narrow Axes, In order to procure Timber for y^e^ Works, but I tould Him not to Com, till I had Informed Him I had got Som Hay up to Fort Hallifax, which we Should have then halled had y^e^ Wather permited, Since thay war Disscharged I have ben able only to Secure 2 Loads, on account of y^e^ Rivers braeking up, now I have apointed Cap^t^ Hunter to be with me y^e^ 18^th^ of feb^r^ and I expect Him Accordingly thare has an afair hapned betwen Coll^o^ Cushing of Falmouth, and y^e^ Independent Captains, which Captains looks on't to be a very grate hardship (after haveing ben at a Considerable Loss of Time and other expences, to Rais their Companys, and Continuely hold them In Rediness, to march upon any Imergiency) for the above Coll^o^ to order them to Impress their owen men thay have thus held In Rediness, and turne them over to another officer of Coll^o^ Cushings appointing, which thay think is not Consistent with any Instructions thay have ever yet Rec^d^ from your Excellency, and more especialy as thay Do not belong to Coll^o^ Cushings Regiment, unless it is your Excellencys pleasure first to Recall or make voide those Independent Commissions, or to put them under y^e^ Command

of s^{d} Coll^{o} In which Case thay will be Redy to follow his Direction as thay have allways ben Redy to follow your Excellencys, there for thay think it a hardship to be Disgraced In not haveing the privilige of goaing som or other of them, with their own men, which was y^{e} grate Inducement that Inclined their men, to Inlist under them, which they Humbely pray your Excellency to take this matter Into your Wise Considderation, and alow them Still y^{e} advantige of marching with their owen men, which thay say thay will Do Cheerfully when ever it is nessecery, or your Excellency Gives Command.—

I must Say this In favour of Cap^{t} Hunter & Cap^{t} Duning in y^{e} Time we ware gitting up y^{e} Stores, thay Boath of them exerted them Selves, to y^{e} utmost of their power, by Incourieging their men, and halling themselves with their men Constentely up & Down y^{e} River, which was excessive hard Service, and more proper for Horces then men, which I belive nobody will Denye for men to hall lodned Sleds 40 or 50 miles which is that Disstence from merry meeting Bay to Fort Hallifax, I mentioned this affair to your Excellency Respecting y^{e} above Collonel, by y^{e} Requist of Hunter & Duning, and I would Intreet your Excellency In behalfe of Cap^{t} Hunter, that He may be Continued to have y^{e} Command of those men He brings with him Dureing His stay at Fort Hallifax, which I think will answar a good end.—

what I have Said Respecting Fort Hallifax, as to y^{e} manner in which I think it ought to be finished, or Rather Intirely new Built which will Requier the above Meteiriels to finish it with, and as those Cant be got to y^{e} Spot till well towards y^{e} Summer or in that Season for y^{e} Reasons aforementioned, the whole of gitting those articles, with that of Transporting our Stores &c will be attended with y^{e} utmost Hazid of mens Lives, if Due provision be not timeoniously made, for if ye enimie once Surprize any of our guard (as

thay must be Scatterad in various places at y^e^ Same Time, In order to Carry on y^e^ Work to purpos) In Such Case it will be very Dificault for me or any other, to preswaide either y^e^ Workmen, or force y^e^ Souldiers into y^e^ Woods any more, till we are Reinforced by a Strong party, which will still Retard y^e^ Work, Disspirite our people, and grately Incourige y^e^ enimie, now we have y^e^ Same work to Cary on this Spring and part of y^e^ Sumer, as y^e^ army was Ingaged in last Sumer with this Diffrence, here is now twist as much Work to be Dun to Compleet y^e^ Fort, as what was Dun to it last Sumer, and I thinke y^e^ Times this Spring may Justely be allowed to be twist as Daingerious from y^e^ enemie as thay ware last Sumer.—

thus I have endevared to give your excellency a true Representation of this affair to y^e^ best of my skill, and Shall Depend on your Excellency for all proper assistince, all which I Humbely Submit to your Excellencys most Wise Consideration —

now in answar to your Excellencys Letter of Jan^r^ y^e^ 31 as to y^e^ Joynery and Carpinter Work Insid of y^e^ Buildings and flours Cabins Windo Shutters for Close quarters, and y^e^ Like, I have Constently this winter Imploy^d^ 3 Carpinters, In y^e^ Woods, and In Stormes when thay Could not go a Broad to Work, have Imploy^d^ them In Doaing those sundery Jobbs as your Excellency prescribed In s^d^ Letter all that I Can Say I Dun y^e^ best In my power Considdering all y^e^ Dificultys I labour under as above, and as for y^e^ Enemys, being at grate pains to hall their Canon up y^e^ Hill, and thereby be lyable to y^e^ Battery of y^e^ Canon of our Redoubt &c, thay will have no occasion to hall their Canon up s^d^ Hill, as thay may Com any other way to y^e^ Top of y^e^ Hill without assending that Steep Side next y^e^ River, and as your Excellency has Injoyned me to Stay as much as possible at Fort Hallifax, for Sundery Reasons Specefied In your Excellencys Letter, now I was

thinking if 'twas your Excellencys pleasure to place an active man In Cap^{t} Lanes Room, that was Capable of Directing In Case of an attact, I Could manig all y^{e} Carying on of y^{e} Buldings by y^{e} help of y^{e} Carpinters, but as Cap^{t} Lane has for this Winter past, ben Constently Confined Either to His Bed or Room has not ben able to Act in any busniss Relateing to y^{e} affairs of s^{d} Fort, and I think His Infirmites are so grate that He never will be Capable of Doaing Service here or any where elce, unless it would please Gode to Renew him In all His faculties. His Son who Is one of our Livtenants has been Confined To His Room ever since y^{e} General Left this place, who seems to be very Causious of ventering abroad, lest He should thereby Impair His Health, He eates His allowence and looks Harty and well, for one to heer Cap^{t} Lane talke if thay Did not See Him by his Bould flights and positive assersions, would take Him for a Collonel of Draggoons, then He is y^{e} most extreordinery man I have met with, for His grate Condisension Complacence and good mannars, which He endeavours much to affect, but I must look on those pretences of His, to Serve as a Clooke to Cover Somthing that is low and unmanly, which might be Instenced ware it not too tedious in short Cap^{t} Lane and His 3 Sons two of which I belive Dos not exceed y^{e} years of thirteen has not been of any Service sence I have been Conserned at y^{e} above Fort then four siphores, So that I think I stand In need of som good officers In their Room (m^{r} Rogers one of our Leivtenants is Lately Ded) In which Case I Could y^{e} better be spared from y^{e} garrison, and as my family is In y^{e} utmost Distress on account of y^{e} enemy which would very much Incline me to Tarry heer, till such Time as y^{e} Fort was prepared for y^{e} Reception of y^{e} Same, and as all my affects is at Richmond Fort and also being Chargible with 8 or 9 thousend pounds worth of good_ belonging to y^{e} Truck Trade which will be absolutely nessecery for me to Return

erly In the Spring otherwise there may be Considderable loss on them boath to y^e^ province and my selfe, if thay are not soon Returned, which absollutely Demand my presence at Richmond, but these things your Excellency will be a perfite Judge of, and shall humbely pray your Excellencys Determination as to finishing y^e^ Fort &c, as Speedy as possible, lest we should Do Work that might not turn to so good advantage. I Beg leave to Concluid my selfe your Excellencys most Dutifull obedient Serv^t^

William Lithgow

Richmond feb^r^ 20^th^ 1755

Letter, Capt. W^m^ Lithgow to Gov. Shirley. Feb. 21, 1755.

May it please your Excellency /

this moment Cap^t^ Hunter arived here and with Him brought 14 men, out of his & Cap^t^ Dunings Companyes, agreable to what I have said In my other Letter.

one thing I forgott to Informe your Excellency of which is I have be obliged Constently to alow those men that halled y^e^ fire Wood Stores to Fort Hallifax a Certin quantity of Rum other wise it would not have ben In my power to have Dun what is Dun that Service being excessive Hard for my part I thought it very nessecary to Incourige them thus, and for their farther Incourigement I was obliged also to informe them thay undoubtedly would be Considered by y^e^ province, and well paid for such extreordinery Service. In my opinion what Service has been dun here this Winter, is no ways Inferiour to that was Dun last Sumer, Considdering y^e^ misserable Sircumstances of y^e^ Souldiery and y^e^ fewness of y^e^ number that was Capaible of indureing, which I Humbely Recommend to your Excellencys Consideration In behalfe of those men, from Nicholes Hunter & Duning, three Indepen-

dent Captains I have Rec^{d} 23 men of y^{e} 40 Recruited ordred by your Excellency, and as I apprehend of Dainger at present not to be extreordinery till such Time y^{e} Rivers Brackes up the Dammige may be no grate at present, but as soon as y^{e} Rivers are open then we may expect a visit from our enemy, I belive your Excellency will think (In y^{e} multitude of Busniss) this way of my Writeing very tedious which I hope your Excellency will forgive being well Sensible I Can preforme no better. I would humbely Intreet a Speedy answer.

Respecting what I have said Conserning the Fort &c which your Excellency will Imedietly know what answar to send, if I have been but Inteligeble, best by not knowing your Excellencys Resolve to my preposals as to y^{e} Fort we might Do Som Worke that might not turne to so good Account. with grate Submission I beg Leave to Subscribe my selfe your Excellencys

most Dutiefull Humble Serv^{t}

Will^{m} Lithgow

Richmond feb^{r} y^{e} 21^{d} 1755

I supose y^{e} Honable Court woud alow but four Botes firs_ to See if thay might Do, but this will Retard y^{e} Transportta-tion of y^{e} Stores twist long as if we had 8, the Reason I asked for 8 was because I think y^{e} Dainger in that Service will be very grate therfor I was for y^{e} utmost Dispatch.

The Committe_ to whom was Refer'd the petition within mentioned having fully Considered the Same with the papers Accompaing it Are of Opinion that the prayer of the petition be So far Granted that the petitioner in his Capacity afores^{d} be Impower'd to bring forward a writt of Reivew at the next Superiour Court to be holden for the County of York in an

action wherein the S[d] Joseph Plaisted Dec[d] was the Original Defen[dt] Against the Exec[rs] of the Testament of Sam[l] Walton Dec[d] and all further proceedings On the former Judgment in the mean time be Stay'd

p Order John Greenleaf

In Council Feb[ry] 21, 1755. Read and Ordered that the above Report be Accepted & that the Pet[r] in his Capacity aforesaid be and hereby is impowered to bring forward his writ of Review at the next Superiour Court of Judicature to be holden at York within and for the County of York of the action mentioned in the Petition against the Executors of the Testament of Sam[ll] Walton dec[d] and the Justices of the said Court be and hereby are impowered and directed to hear and Try the same enter up Judgement and award Execution thereon and the Execut[n] and all other Proceedings on the former Judgement are staid in the mean Time provided the Pet[r] give Sufficient Caution to the Sheriff of the County of York to Respond what may be finally adjudged due w[th] interest from this day until Paid.

Sent down for Concurrence

Tho[s] Clarke Dep[ty] Sec̃ry

In the House of Rep Feb[ry] 21, 1755. Read & Concurred

Consented to W. Shirley

Letter, James Howard to Gov. Shirley.

Fort Western March 5[th] 1755

May it plese you_ Excellency, I am very Loath to trouble you at this time Knowing you are in acroud of Business at this Junctor, but Beges your patiance to hear me a little, the provence Guns we have hear are not to be Depended on, therefore I pray you:l order Som better, it is Very probable

we shall have som of our franch and Indian Enemies to Visit us this Sprin_ and our Number of men is Small the Ground about our fort is Very advantagous for our Enemies, now as our Enemies are Knowing to this and Expects a great Quantity of Stores here now Whither these may not be motives to Excite them to make heir first and most Resalute atteck here and By that means think they may Get Cannon to anoy the other Forts, I Desire not to be teadious or troublesom to Your Excellency But Leaves it to your wise Consideration Whither we Do'nt Stand In need of more men and more and better Guns Seeing I Expect to have orders to send a detchment of my men upon Several occasions perticularly to Guard up the Sloops with the Stores, and this detchment must be the Best of the men, and our Enemies Who Can Ly within one hundred and fifty yard of our Fort In one of the Gulies and we Cannot anoy them from our forts, and they Seeing us go out so Whither it may not Indenger the forts being Taken —

We have no Coulars for this Fort.

I Conclu^{d} With Wishing His majesties arms Success and Victory, Both by sea and Land and you health and prosperety I Beg Leave to Subscribe myself your Excellencys most Dutifull most obedient and Humbl Servent

James Howard

Letter, Gov. Shirley to Capt. W^{m} Lithgow

Boston March 8, 1755

Sir

I have rec^{d} your sev^{l} Letters of the 20th & 21st of Febry and am well satisfy'd with the account of your proceedings Great Diligence, and Good Conduct: The most important Affair of Strengthning the Works at Fort Hallifax so as to

make them Proof against a Battery by Cannon (as you have observed) cann't be performed at this Season & therefore I shall have Time to consider & advise upon it that it may be done in the best Manner, & therein I shall have Regard to your Sentiments in this Matter as you have largely express'd them in your Letters; In the Interim, let no Time be lost for finishing the Inside Work So that the Quarters for the Soldiers may be made warm & comfortable; Upon w^{ch} their Health & Serviceableness does much depend; And also you must take Care that the particular appartments for your own Family be well fitted that so you may not be always under the Difficulties you complain of by reason of the Distance of your Family from you: And to remove the Inconvenience arising from the Care you have of the Safety of the Province Goods provided for the Indian Trade, the Commissary General will take them out of your Hands & so discharge you of that Care & Burthen so that Fort Hallifax may be the more the sole Object of your Attention; & that when the Season of Danger arrives you may have Nothing to divert you from Imploying your self to the utmost in the Defence of that Place: for my Dependence is much on your personal Presence there.

The four flat bottomed Boats first ordered are now almost ready, two of them are building at Brunswick & the other two will be sent by Cpt. Saunders on his next Voyage which will be very soon: And the Commissary is order'd to provide two more as soon as possible; And to have all of them armed with four Swivel Guns each.

Whatever Assistance you shall find wanting from time to time you must require it from the Commanders of the Independent Companies: Cpt. Dunning, & Cpt. Hunters Services are very acceptable to me, & shall endeavour that they be properly considered & y^{t} those officers & their men be duly satisfied for their Pains & Time spent therein. I have con-

sidered the Uneasiness you express ab^{t} officers & Men belonging to the independent Companies in relation to Coll. Cushing's Conduct especially in putting them under the Command of other Officers than their own: And I shall write to Coll. Cushing on this Point, that so this Grievance may be redress'd: I have well weighed what you have mentioned concerning Cpt. Lane & have determined to make some other Provision for him, & have directed him to leave the Fort & come to Boston as soon as possible And have thought proper to appoint a second Capt^{n} under you & now inclose you a blank Commission to be filled up by you with Cpt. Dunning or Cpt. Hunters Name or of some other Person in whom you may have most Confidence of his supplying your Absence with the best Abilities for the Duties of his Post As to all other Matters in your several Letters which don't require an immediate answer, I shall further consider of them, & determine what Orders to give you thereupon, and am

Your most assur'd friend and Servant

Cap^{t} W^{m} Lithgow

Letter, Gov. Shirley to Col. Ezekiel Cushing.

Boston March 8, 1755

Sir

I have received an Account that the Officers & Centinels belonging to the Independent Companies on the Eastern Parts are dissatisfied that when they hold them selves in Readiness for every Call for the Defence of his Majesty's Forts &c. in Cases of immediate Danger that they should by your Orders be impress'd for the usual Service of the Frontiers & put under the Command of other Officers than their own.

Therefore, thô I do not intend they shall be wholly taken off from your Command, but that upon any extraordinary Emergency you should still draw them out for Service with the rest, yet in other Cases you must look upon them as Reserves for immediate Service according to my Orders to the several Captains) as occasion shall require. And when the Exigency of the Case may demand your putting them upon any Service necessary for the general Defence of the Frontiers let them be put under their own Officers;

I thank you for the care you took of my money and orders for L^{t} Malcolm and am

Sir, Y^{r} most Assur'd Friend and Servant

Coll. Ezekiel Cushing

Letter, Capt. W^{m} Lithgow to Gov. Shirley, March 22, 1755

May it please your Excellency/

I Rec^{d} yours of March y^{e} 8th have observ^{d} y^{e} Contents and must acknowlige your Excellencys grate goodness to me therein, y^{e} Inside of y^{e} present Buildings of Fort Hallifax Is Dun so far as to accomadate y^{e} Souldiery In their Lodgings have made planck Sutters for all y^{e} Windows & Doors &c — which was all I thought Requisite till I had your Excellencys Determination In what manner y^{e} Fort shall be finished, In Regard of macking it proof against Canon &c — as to my owne apartmen_ I Can Do nothing at present In finishing it for y^{e} Reason it is not Builte which I acquainted your Excellency of In my Last Letters, and as your Excellency has ben plesed to enjoyne my personel presents at Fort Hallifax so Closly, Shall be obliged to Remove my Family there at Considerable Dissadvantige there being no place Suitable for the Recption of them, nor Can it be, till your Excellency Is pleas^{d} first to Determin In what manner y^{e} Fort Shall be

Dun, for as it stands now for its Sittuation and Deffencibleness, I must say In my Humble opinion, it is one of y^e^ most Extreordinery Fortresses for ordinereyness, I have Ever herd of or Seen, In y^e^ Compass of my Small Knolige or acquaintance, but I am Sensible it has got a name of being Somthing of a fortress, which Can be of no advantag to me, and have Sincerly from my Hart wished it had answred its Charracter, for my part I never Determin to amuse your Excellency with falce pretences or flattery, by macking Light of this or that or y^e^ other thing and turn it off as it war with a whis awa, In order thereby to gain applaws either from your Excellency or y^e^ Hoñble Court, no I allways Determin truely to Represent all publick things within my province to your Excellencys wise Consideration, and if any Disspuite thereon arise am very willing to Stand y^e^ Sensure of my Cap^t^ general or any other that has a Right to Call my Conduct In question, I think this was y^e^ Case last Sumer or Somthing like it, your Excellency I belive has ben Informed there was a good Fort and a fine Rode Cut from Fort Western to Hallifax which neither of them I think Can in no ways answar such a Charrecter. — I am useing y^e^ utmost of my Endeavours In providing Timber for y^e^ Building and Strenghtning y^e^ Sundery parts of s^d^ Fort.—

I should be glad to know who y^e^ Sundery Captains of y^e^ Independent Companys are, and how far thay are obliged to assist me in Time of need, if these things be not Duely Stated by your Excellency, and y^e^ Sundry Comm^drs^ of those Company_ have not perticular Directions from your Excellency to follow my Direction so far as their Service may Consern Fort Hallifax it will answar no end, for thay may be for Determining y^e^ Number of men I shall apply for and therby frusterate my Designes, which thay Cant be so good a Judge of. I am glad and thankfull to your Excellency for y^e^ provision made Cap^t^ Lane & Family, for I think He is an object

of Chariety and hope He may Deserve it. His Circumstances was such I Could nott In pitty to Him, take y^e^ Commissary ship from Him, but have allowed it Him although I think He Deserves it not from me, if it be true He wrote your Excellency Som Time Last winter In Som Such words as these, we are all In good spiriets and we have Dun So and So, and we are Determined to loos our blood In y^e^ Defence of this Fort in Case of an atact from y^e^ French &c before we yeald. Such Swelling languig as this from a man In His Circumstances seems very unacountable had it ben Delivered by any but Him Selfe, for god knows He has ben y^e^ most of this Winter Confined to His Barick, and also one half of y^e^ garrison by y^e^ Scurvey and other ails, has not ben able to go a Broad upon any Duty for y^e^ Winter past, which Can be menifestly proved — which is a flat Contridiction to what He wrote your Excellency, but I may be missinformed but your Excellency Is best Judge wheither He wrote thus or not. I have wrote y^e^ Commissary gen^rl^ for a Supply of all Sorts of nessecarys for Fort Hallifax to Last s^d^ Fort nine months, and if He thinks proper to Send Such a Quantity, at one (as I think is best) I Determin as ever y^e^ Botes arives with y^e^ provisions to Transpoart forth with to Fort Hallifax, so that we shall not be Constentely obliged to go up and down this River—which would give y^e^ Enemy a grate advantage of us, In this affair will lye our grate Dainger, and this Service will Requier a prity Strong guarde what to man y^e^ Boats and to go by Land to prevent a Surprize, for this Is y^e^ way I apprehend y^e^ Enemy will attempt our Distreuction, In y^e^ first place, by Cutting off our men that guard y^e^ Stores and then attact y^e^ Fort, I shall Do y^e^ best I Can to frustirate y^e^ Enemy in their Designs, I have now on y^e^ Eminence 200 Tuns of Hewen Timber have ordred it Cut In such a manner as will Suite y^e^ Building of y^e^ Fort In any way your Excellency is plesed to order it, I am Determined to erect another

Redoubt on y^e^ eminence Canon proofe that will be Capable of Containing a Suffiency of men to Defend it against a Consideerable army that may be furnished with grate artilery, I have thought this Can be of no Dissadvantige for if your Excellency Determins to have y^e^ Fort built on y^e^ Hill I Can but Joyne y^e^ Fort to y^e^ Redoubt which will make a good flanke whare it now Stands, there must be a Redoubt a Rected that will Command y^e^ Hill, other wise it will be in y^e^ power of an Enemy to Surprise it at their pleasure when ever thay may think proper to make their aproach with Canon.

I have also a 100 Tuns of Board Loggs & boalts for Shingles y^e^ most of which I have gotten halled by Hand, I want y^e^ assistence of oxen & Hay prodidiously had I that, Should have no ocasion to go Into y^e^ Woods for Timber after y^e^ Snow was off y^e^ ground, I shall want Hay very much for y^e^ oxen, and would pray y^e^ Commissary to Send 10 Tuns, which must be Deliver^d^ at Fort Western other wise it will be Spoilt by Landing it at Sundery places wharby it will be Runied by Rains, I add no farther then pray god give your Excellency pationes and Continue you In Wisdum, to Direct In all y^e^ affairs you are Ingaged In for your Hon^r^ and y^e^ good of y^e^ people whom you govern, &c —

I Remain your Excellency– faithfull Serv^t^

William Lithgow

Fort Hallifax March 22^d^ 1755

Message.

Gentlemen of the House of Represent^ves^

This accompanies a Memorial of Major Enoch Freeman Commander of the Fort at Falmouth, setting forth the Repairs necessary to be made at the said Fort, and Stores

Wanting there, and praying that the Fort may be repaired, & the stores supplied at the publick Charge, & the rather because of the Expence of Stores at the time of my Interview with the Eastern Indians.

This Request seems reasonable to me, and therefore I must recommend it to your Consideration.

W Shirley

Council Chamber March 27, 1755

Message. March 28, 1755.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives

You desired in your Vote pass'd at the close of the last Session that upon my being informed that the Governments of Connecticut Rhode Island and New Hampshire consented to the proposed Expedition to Crown Point I would forthwith issue my Proclamation for raising the Provinces Quota of the four thousand men exclusive of the Eight hundred men proposed to be raised by New York &c.

The advices I have received from New York give me no encouragment to hope that any men will be raised by that Government but we have all imaginable reason to expect that they will bear their part of the burthen of the Expedition by furnishing mony or providing Warlike and other Stores for the service of it. I shall therefore give Orders for raising so many men over and above the twelve hundred first proposed as shall be thought the proportion of this Province to the deficiency occasioned by the Failure of New York. I suppose it to be about three hundred men but if you are inclined to be more exact in ascertaining the number and will signify it to me I shall be ready to comply with your desire.

The Loyalty and Zeal for his Majestys Service which you have shewn upon this and other Occasions affords me the

greatest satisfaction. I am sensible that you must find a great deal of difficulty in defraying the charges that must attend your measures but yet I cannot help recommending to you to go one step further as the most likely way to render those you have taken before more effectual, I mean to give some encouragement for an Attack upon your avowed and barbarous Enemies the Indians of the S^{t} Francois Tribe who have treated you with such perfidy and cruelty that I think you ought to revenge it as far as is in your power. and the surprize which this attack must give to the French will undoubtedly draw off a part of their force from their other Frontier Settlements. The manner and degree of this encouragement I leave to your consideration.

W Shirley

March 28, 1755.

Letter to Col. Ezekiel Cushing.

Cambridge April 2, 1755

Sir

Cpt. Lithgow Commander of his Majestys Fort Hallifax having represented to the Governor, before his Departure, the Necessity of having a very strong Guard to secure the Provisions Ammunition & other Stores to be sent to that Fort, at this Season especially the Hazzard being greater than at other times; & it being probable that the s^{d} Stores will soon arrive (if not already arrived) in Kennebeck River.

have therefore thought fit with the Advice of his Majestys Council (Copy whereof you have herewith inclosed) to direct you forthwith to consult with Cpt. Lithgow what Part of the Independ^{t} Companies in your Regiment will be sufficient or if the Whole be necessary; or if the whole be not sufficient, what Number is needful to be added And to give out your

Orders accordingly that so there may be such a Guard to attend the Conveyance of these Stores that the Enemy may have no Advantage over us at this Conjuncture.

I now send you a Warr^{t} for Impressing Men for this Service, W^{ch} you are to use if necessary, & not otherwise. The Commissary Gen^{l} is ordered to send Provisions & Ammunition for the Guard

Your assured Friend & Serv^{t}
W Shirley

Col. Ezekiel Cushing

Letter, Alex^{r} Nikels to Gov. Shirley April 9, 1755.

May it please your Excelencie

In Complyance with your Excelencies instrucktons to me by Coll: Cushan which I recived by mr: John Malcom the last Day of Janwary and persuant thereunto I listed seven men upon the first day of febriwary and as soon as the wather would permit I proceed with my seven men to richmont and from there traveled along the river to fort Weston and from there to fort halyfax and returned with my seven men and got hom the fift day of this month April for there was no apearance of any danger from the Enemie that we Could percive —

Capt: Lithgo tells me that your Excelencies instructions to him is to requir asistance when need shall be of us the independent Companys and as it is likly his demand will be about the tim of our sowing and planting of our fields on aCount that about that tim of the year that river will be of aproper Hight for tranceporting of the suplys from fort Weston to fort Halyfax I pray your Excelencie to take this into your wise Consideration and as we are apoor people And our liveing depends on our planting and sowing in the proper season and should we be frostrated of it at the proper season

we Could not posiblely subsist unless it should be your Excelencies pleasur to put as many of us under Constant pay as would be soficent to man them boats and any people might do for a gaurd to gard us whill we were about it for if our people be not under som such obligation it is not posible to retain them from Costing or fishing or going else where and then when I am Called with my men they are many of them out of the way but if I have them under Comand that I Can keep them so as to have them all ready when your Excelencie may please to Call us upon any Imergencie that may hapen these being what ofers at present from your Humble serᵗ at Comand

Alexʳ Nikels

Newcastle April the 9ᵗʰ 1755

[Superscribed]
To His Excelencie William Shirley Esqʳ
Capᵗ Generall and our Comander in Chief

Letter, Capt. Wᵐ Lithgow to Govʳ Shirley April 19, 1755.

May it please Your Excellency,

I think I have gotten Timber suficient to Build a Redoubt 34 feet Square 2 Storey High Canon proof which Will Commᵈ yᵉ Eminence aginst a Considerable army, that might be furnished with Canon —

I have Determined to make yᵉ Wall of sᵈ Redoubt 5 feet Thick of Square Timber Locked togather with oack Tyes at proper Distences this will be less Cost then a Duble Wall filled with Erth which would Soon Rott yᵉ Timber, I have also gotten Timber suficent to Builde a Small Square Fort of about 80 or 90 feet Square with yᵉ help of those Small Block Houses general Winslow erected, I propose to Joyn this Fort

to y^e^ Larg block House that now Contains y^e^ Canon, which block House will answer for one of y^e^ Flanckers, this with one Flancker more att opsite angles, with y^e^ help of 2 Watch Boxes at y^e^ other 2 opsite angles will aforde a very good Sid Defence, a Draft of which I have Inclos'd your Excellency, the Incorrectness thereof I hope will be excused as I had no Scale but that of a Carpinters Square, y^e^ above Redoubt with this Fort Is vastely y^e^ Chepest way I Can think of to finish those Works for a grate many Reasons that might be offored, Shall only give your Excellency one, the picquites that now encompasses those Buildings, are upwards of 800 feet In Length, a grate many of which will soon fall, being not in som places Sett Scercely In y^e^ ground thay are Considerably Racked alredy, and I feer thay will fall this Spring, now the Reparing of those piquites once added to that of Building Houses for y^e^ officers and stores, will Cost more then y^e^ Fort I have proposed which Fort will stand a 100 years if kept Shingled or Clapboarded, and will be vastly more Defencible as it will be Small, for Certinly 320 foot which Is y^e^ Compass of y^e^ Fort I propose, Is easeyer of being Defended then that of 800 foot as it now Stands pequited, which will forever want Repareing and no way Defencible, this small Fort will upon ocasion Lodge 200 men Comfortebly as also y^e^ Stores, I Did not think it metieral to Lay Down y^e^ Sundry appartments of y^e^ Barricks In y^e^ Inside, as also y^e^ placeing of Chimneys and gate way &c —

my Reason for placeing this Fort below Contrary to my opinion is In order to Save those Buildings alredy erected which would be Lost ware it placed on y^e^ Eminence. I shall truble your Excellency no farther Respecting this Fort at present, but Say I have given my best opinion and am fully perswaided those meathods I have here proposed will be far Chepest and answar y^e^ End of y^e^ government better then any other way thay can finish it In, I would Beg your

Excellencys aprobation on this affair, and am now obliged for want of Instructions, and Least y^e^ Carpinters Should be idle to Set them uppon y^e^ above Redoubt, and Should also Sett them upon y^e^ Lower Fort had I your Excellencys opinion our Number now at this Fort Dos not Exceed 74 men Including officers out of which I Cant muster upwards of 40 effective men, and as it will be highly nessary to hold possion of y^e^ New Redoubt as ever y^e^ Wall Is Raised 4 feet High which will Require no less then 20 y^e^ best of our men to assist and guard y^e^ Workmen, and as Brick must be made, Stone provided all which I think will Require a Reinforcement of good men besides those Employ^d^ Transporting y^e^ Stores, for which Service I have agreable to your Excellencys Direction, apply^d^ to y^e^ Indipendend Comm^drs^ – also to Coll^o^ Cushing for a 150 good men that is Capable of marching from Western to Fort Hallifax as also manigen of Boats that Carry y^e^ provisions I have apointed y^e^ first of May old stile for those guards to be at Fort Western by which Time y^e^ people will have finished y^e^ most of their planting &c —

if those guards Should fail me at that Time it will be out of our power afterwards to Transpoart y^e^ provisions on account y^e^ River will be then fallen that y^e^ Botes will not have water to float them, the 2 Botes Com from Boston will no ways answer y^e^ end, being vastely too bigg, So that I have non to Depend on but 2 built at Brunswick, I wanted 8 Botes 30 feet Long 2 feet Deep 6 feet wide flatt Botoms, now out of this Number Shall have but two, must be obliged to press Canoes, thought thare was gentlemen anought In Boston who ware perfetly well aquainted with this River, who Could have Dirrected y^e^ Building of proper Botes for this purpose, had I not thought so, should have shaped a piece of Wood in y^e^ forme of one of those Botes, and Sent it for a pattron, all which I Humbly leve to your Excellencys Wise Considderation and pray a Speedy answar Respecting

y^e^ Fort, with all Submission Beg leave to Subscribe my Selfe your Excell^cy^ Dutifull Serv^t^

William Lithgow

Fort Hallifax April 19^th^ 1755

If your Excellency thinks proper to Retain a Number of men at Richmond Fort I should think it a grate favour to be alow^d^ y^e^ apointing y^e^ officer that Comm^ds^ those men on account my Stock and Improvements must be left thare

Will^m^ Lithgow

Letter, Mattheys Ramley to Gov. Shirley April 24, 1755

Sir/

I beg leave to return Your Excellency my Humble Thanks for Your Kindness in providing this Settlement with Amunition.

I am Sorry to be Obliged to Trouble Your Excellency in Praying Your Assistance for fire Locks, there being ab^t^ 150 able men in this Settlement, and 75 of them being without Arms, and not Capable to purchase the same, should there be any rupture, it would be a Damage to this part, for so many People to be ruined, or Obliged to break up for the want of Arms to Defend them selves.

likewise think the Amunition rec^d^ not sufficient for so many People.

I likewise Pray Your Excellencys order for putting some Men in pay, in order to protect the Garrisons at present and I shall in Duty bound remain

Your Excellencys most Submiss full Servant

Mattheys Ramley

Broad Bay Aprill 24^th^ 1755

Letter, T. Fletcher to Gov. Shirley, May 9th 1755.

May It please Your Excellency

The Cheifs of The penobscot Tribe on the Six Instant Gave me an Account that a Bodey of the Noridgwalk and Assagntoocook Indeans are Going AGainst The people On Kennebeck River Where Apon I Emadetley Dispatched An Express to the Commanding officer at Said place, On the Eight Instant Came and Told that the S^{t} Johns Indians Are Coming aGainst this place with In a Short Time —

I Would Beg Leave If Your Excellency Thinks proper To Go Out and Trey to Meet with Them As These Indians have promessed me Thay will Tell when Thay are Cuming and What way This the penobscots Desired me to Write Your Excellency we Declare that we will Not have Aney hand In Sheading English Blood and Desire To Know what You will do Consarning us —

I Beg Leave to Subscribe my Self Your Excellency_ Most Obedient humble Sarvant

T. Fletcher

S^{t} Georges May 9th 1755

Letter, Capt. W^{m} Lithgow to Gov. Shirley, May 11, 1755.

May it Please your Excellency/

the accounts we have from S^{t} Georges, Respecting y^{e} Norrigewack, Arssegunticoocks, & S^{t} Johns Indians, Coming against y^{e} people of Kennebeck, and y^{e} ajacent Frountiers, has Alarum'd the Inhabitence of those places (whare I Expected to be furnished with men to Guard & assist with Transporting the province Stores to Fort Hallifax) to such a Degree, that I feer I Shall be Dissapointed of a Sufficient Number for the above Service, I have apply'd to Coll^{o} Cush-

ing for 200 men on this ocasion, which number I think is full Scanty, Inasmuch as we may Reasonably Expect to have to Deel with the whole, or the major part of y^e^ above Tribes of Indians, as thay are very Sensible of the grate advantage thay will have on us In our Transporting the above Stores which will be an affair of Some Contineuence and Grate fetigue.— it is my opinion that Som of y^e^ penobscots will be active with those other Indians let their pretentions be what it will, 'tis their grate Intriest to Keep up a Shew of Friendship att S^t^ georges, thereby the better not only to Supply them Selves with nessaceryes, but all those Indians who will be active against us —

I have gotten Timber Sufficent to Finish Fort Hallifax according to a plan I sent your Excellency about y^e^ latter end of march which Draft I would Humbely Refar your Excellency to, and pray a Speedy answar, to s^d^ plan, wheither your Excellency aproves thereof or not, I am sure this way will be of less Expence to y^e^ province, then to finish it y^e^ way it now standes, as I have Signified In y^e^ Letter which Inclos'd s^d^ plan to which I would also with Submission Refer your Excellency.

I have Dismised 15 or 16 Invaleds from Hallifax have had none In Returne, Save one man, our Number there is about 70 men, a grate many of which is but Indiffrent, and Several Sick, we have medisons but know not y^e^ use therof haveing no Directions for y^e^ applyecation thereof, or Docter, to Dress a wound In Case of an Ingagement.

for want of your Excellencys Instructions, and from what your Excellency mentioned Conserning a Redoubt being Built that would Comm^d^ y^e^ Eminence, and least y^e^ Workmen Should be Idle not haveing y^e^ above Directions in Time have begun a Redoubt In a Suiteable place 34 feet Square 4 feet & 9 Inches the Walls thickness, 2 Storey High Hip Roofe Watch Box on y^e^ Top, to be Surrounde- at proper

Distence with open piquites, this will be Canon proof the first Storey is Raised the Wall Square — Timber, tyed with oack Dufftails, this Redoubt will Command y^e^ Eminence, as also the falls and all y^e^ Cleer Land to the wastward of y^e^ falls —

it is Erected on y^e^ Hiest Known Estward of y^e^ Cutt Path that assends the Eminence. In this Building it will be very nessacery two pieces of Good Canon Carrying 14 or 18 pound Shot Each, be placed therein, those Canon Should be well fortified and Long as y^e^ Wall is thick, we Can make the Carriges here which we Can Suite to y^e^ Height of y^e^ Embrasures —

I would Humbely pray your Excellencys Wise Consideration on y^e^ above perticulers with an answer to your Excellencys, most Dutifull Humble Serv^t^

William Lithgow

Richmond may 11^th^ 1755

P S Coll^o^ Cushing has given orders for y^e^ Impressment of 100 men, Som of which is this Day arived but I Cannot proseed to y^e^ transporting y^e^ Stores till y^e^ whole Number be Compleet, feering an ambuscade, as I am perswaided y^e^ Enemy Designs Such a thing.

W. Lithgow

Letter, Capt. W^m^ Lithgow to Gov. Shirley, May 13, 1755.

May it Please your Excellency

on Monday y^e^ 11^th^ Instent the Indians has taken or killed two men belonging to Fankfort, one Named John Tufts, the other Abner Macon; the Indians was Seen by a Boy Belonging to y^e^ above Tufts go Into His masters House, and heard his master Crye for quarter, y^e^ Boy being at Som Distence

from y^e^ House mad His ascape to this Fort and gave y^e^ above account, upon which I Sent out a party of men to make Discovery, and as thay got to y^e^ above s^d^ House, it was all in Flaims, thay Tracked a Considerible Number of y^e^ Enemy, but Saw non —

I have apply^d^ to all y^e^ Indipendent Captains for their assistence to Transport y^e^ province Stores to Hallifax, who tells y^e^ messingers I Sent that Thay Could not possibley git any of their men to Com with Them for that Service, So that I expect to have none of their assistince —

Coll^o^ Cushing has given orders for y^e^ Impressment of one Hundred men by my applycation to Him for y^e^ above Service, fifty of which is arived at this place, but are poorly fixed with armes, I have Demanded of s^d^ Collonel two Hundred men, as y^e^ Indipendend Companyes will not apeer, but know not if He will Send them: which Number of 200 (Exclusive of the Souldiery at Fort Hallifax which Is about 70 men & officers) I humbley Conseve to be full Scantey as y^e^ Enemy well knows y^e^ path we must Infalibely use the whole Time of our Transporting s^d^ Stores, which will be a Work of Time, to Carry up s^d^ River, 9 or 12 months Provisions to Fort Hallifax, for my part I must Confess I think it would not be prudent to undertacke such a Haszous piece of Service under y^e^ above Number of 200 men, and I think noboday will Denye by Saying y^e^ above Named is too many, if thay Do but first throughely weigh all y^e^ hazous Circumstances that will attend y^e^ above Service.— it is as if we Should Draw out 200 men and Expose them to the view of y^e^ Enemy, and Say to them Can you out of all y^e^ Tribes of Nerrigewack, arsseguntecoocks, S^t^ Johns, and penobscott Bring a Sufficent Number to uppose us in our present Expedition, if you Can now is your Time. this I apprehend to be a true Representation of this matter, and am perswaided y^e^ Indians Knowes it as well as we Do, and if Thay Come to

attact us in this present Busniss, thay will be all active against us, y^e^ penobscotts not Excepted, let their pretence be what it will. In ye year fifty 80 of y^e^ arssegunticoock or Canada Indians, Captivated Sundry as also Kill^d^ som of y^e^ people of this River as well as Cattle and Burnt Houses, which then y^e^ penobscots & Nerigewacks Denied haveing any Hand In that Mischeif, till afterwards y^e^ Nerigewacks acknoliged to me, thay ware almost all active then, as also y^e^ penobscots Confessed to Cap^t^ Bradbury, that Ten of their Tribe Joyned y^e^ above Canada Indians In that affair, it will be the same Case now but with this Diffrence thay will be more unanimous, I appointed y^e^ 10^th^ Instent for y^e^ two Hundred men to be at Fort Western which I Delayed a fortnight longer to give y^e^ Inhabitence opportuniety to finish Sowing & planting their Fields, as thay and I had Consulted, y^e^ Time now Is elapsed that thay Should be here, and as I am aprehencive thay will Suerly Dissapoint me, I thought it my Dutey to acquaint your Excellency herewith, and if Somthing be not Imedietly Dun Fort Hallifax will be out of Provisions by y^e^ latter end of this month.—

all which I Humbley Submitt to Your Excellencys Consideration, and Humbely pray thare may be Somthing Spedly Dun that may be affectual to Remidate y^e^ above Dificulty, which Your Excellency will be the only Judge of.—

I have packed up y^e^ province goods which will be Sent by y^e^ Return of Cap^t^ Sanders, and am Determined to abandon Richmond Fort as ever y^e^ Forces arives, unless your Excellency gives Contrary Directions, if it Should be y^e^ governments pleasure as it is warr, to post a few men at this Fort I would pray to have y^e^ Direction of such Number, as my Improvements here hase Cost me a grate Deel, and as I must leave my Cattle here also for want of pasturige at Fort Hallifax, or Hay to subsist them on, which is y^e^ Reason I would Desier y^e^ Direction of y^e^ above Number,—

I beg Leave to Subscribe my Selfe your Excellencys most Dutifull Servt

Willm Lithgow

Turn over

P : S I have Sent Several Letters to your Excellency, Respecting How Fort Hallifax Shall be finished to which Letters and plan Inclose In one of those Letters how I thought best, and most for the advantage of ye province to finish sd Fort, I would Humbley Refair your Excellency to sd Letters and plan, and pray an answar thereto.

W Lithgow

Richmond Fort may 13th 1755

Letter, E. Freeman, for Col. Ezkl Cushing, to Gov. Shirley

Falmouth May 15th 1755

Sir

Capt Lithgow writes me that on ye 11th Instant, the Indians burnt a House on Kenebeck River & carry'd away or kill'd two men, a more particular Accot whereof, I presume he has wrote Your Excellv, And he Acquaints me, that the Independent Companies, refuse to appear and Assist in Guarding the Province Stores up to Fort Hallifax; Whose Captains had Orders from me (pursuant to Orders I had receiv'd from his Honour the Lieutt Governr) to march their whole Companies upon that Business; but Capt Lithgow giving me to understand that 150 men at least wou'd be necessary; & there was so little Dependence on the Independent Companies (whose principal View seems to be, that they might be Skreen'd from all military Duty) I order'd a hundred men to be rais'd out of this small Expos'd Regiment, and Sent 'em to Capt Lithgow, Expecting ye Remaining fifty wou'd appear from Some of Independt Companies but they not fur-

nishing a man, Cap^{t} Lithgow now requests that there may be 200 men with all possible Speed, for he cannot act with Safety, without that Number but I am not able to Send him any more from hence almost all our men able to perform that Service, being gone to Sea fishing &c.—

I am Your Excell^{y}'s most Dutiful & Obed^{t} hum Serv^{t}

Enoch Freeman

in Behalf of Coll^{o} Ezekiel Cushing

His Excell^{y} W^{m} Shirley Esq

Letter, Gov. Shirley to Col. Ezkl Cushing

Boston May 19, 1755

Sir

I have rec^{d} Letters from Cpt. Lithgow giving me an Account of the State of the Garrison at Fort Hallifax that their Provision is near expended, & that there can be no Safety of Conveying the Provisions now lying at Fort Western with any Guard [less] than of Two hundred Men, that there is but One hundred as yet provided & that the Season of Conveying the Provisions will very soon be over: You must therefore at all adventures with Dispatch make up your Men Two Hundred & take Care that the said Guard be immediately employed in the said Service, & that they be not discharged without my Express Order; For I shall give Orders for the raising One Hundred Men more out of Sir W^{m} Pepperils Regiment to be added to the said Two hundred but they cannot be soon enough on the Place for that particular Service of Guarding the Stores Therefore I must depend upon your being thorough in this Business, the Consequence of a Miscarriage herein will be very fatal, And to ease you in this Affair I shall give you a Warr^{t} to impress some of

these Men out of the independent Companys which must be done with as much Equality as may be.

I am Sir Your Friend & Servant

W Shirley

Col° Ezek[l] Cushing

Gov. Shirley to Capt. W[m] Lithgow

Boston May 20, 1755

S[r]

Your Letters of the 19 April and the 13[th] instant I have received and in answer thereto It is my direction that you go on with the Redoubt without Loss of Time as to your Proposals for the Alteration of Halifax it is an Affair that requires some Consideration And I shall send my Orders to you as soon as I am able to advise with the General Assembly in that particular.

I have directed Col° Cushing at all Events to make up the Number of Men you have requested to Two hundred and have likewise given Orders to the Commanding Officer of the Western Regiment in the County of York forthwith to impress One hundred Men these Forces are to be sent to the River Kennebeck and there to be employed according to your Directions for the Safe Conveying the Publick Stores to Fort Halifax and such other Duty as I shall hereafter direct.

Copy of Letter Henry Little to C. C. Leissner June 4, 1755.

Copy.

Yours received this Instant Cap[t] Nickels not being at home for he is been gone this 12 Days to Richmond for to help

with their Stores I'll send you as full an Account as I can for I was One of 12 Men that went out to the Place where the Men was at work, there was Sixe Men and three Boyes went out to another place about a Mile and a halfe from the Town Garrison with 8 Yoack of Oxen, they toock two Men and two Boyes One Ould Man Named John Cuningham and William Ross with two of his Sons, this Ross is Lame and was taken with One of the said Boyes before to Cannada the other Boye hid in the Bushes till we went to the Pace, they fired at one of our men that had a Gun but did not hurt him neighter did they hurt any of the Oxen, they empted out about a Bushel of Pease out of a Bagg and caried of the Baggs and some Pease, You must Note that this Boy was one of the three Boyes that assisted with the fore Men. You may Depend that we will send You an Acc^{t} from time to time as we can &c

dated New Castle 2th June 1755

signed Henry Little

Letter, C. C. Leissner to Gov. Shirley, June 4, 1755.

Sir

I beg leave to Communicate Your Excellency inClosed a Copy of a Letter, which I received Yesterday by an Express from New Castle, Your Excellency will See by that, the mischief which has allready been done, so little distance from this Settlement; Your Excellency will likewise hear the Acc^{t} which some Indians lately brought in to S^{t} Georges Ford, before Cap^{t} Sander_ was out of that river; and as we expect every moment that the Enemy will fall on us, & being, (as in a former Letter mentioned) with out fire Arms, the inhabitants have prevailed on me, to Pray Your Excellencys Assistance therein, as they otherwise would be all

Killed, or destroyed: I have in a former letter given Your Excellency an Acc^{t}, what a Great Number of People being Settled in this Bay, which are all resolved to do so; but at present it being impossible, to Keep them from going about, as their Necessaty Obliged them to do so, therefore Humbly Pray Your Excellency, to consider our Unhappy Situation, and to Order a party of them in pay, that we may have a regular Protection.

I Subscribe my Self in Duty bound

Your Excellencys most Submissfull Servant

C. C. Leissner

Broad Bay 4th June 1755

[Superscribed]

William Shirley Esq^{r} Cap^{t} Generall and Governor
in and over his Majestys Province of the
Massachusetts Bay in New England
Boston

Letter Josiah Beal to Gov. Shirley, June 5, 1755.

Honored Sir

I under Stand By mr freaman how teels me I must Not Saile oute of falmouth With My Schooner teel further orders Sir I no your Excelency has arite to Lay Imbargo on all Vesells and had that Been the Case I should Not took this Libarty to Rite your Ex^{cy} made agood acte Concaring the Comm^{ss} with the french which is full aNuf to hindar any one of Beinge So Base as to Brack that Good Law May It please your Exc^{ly} If thare is aney truth in Man Kind I have No more thorts of Goinge to Louiesbouge then I have of Beinge made Kinge Nor of Droundeinge My Self for I am Detarmened Never to have aney more tradinges with them Nither in peace or Wor as for this Schooner—

Intirley Belongs to Col[l] Jedidiah Prebele Esq and my Self and he and I Concluded Before he went to anopeles rioyal or Elswhare that I Should fix hir oute and Sell her If posabele or Send hir to the Westandeys and I am Willinge to Belade ounder Bonds for all I have in the world that If I go to Louisbouge or to have aney Commers with the french to Looues It all or Even to Loues my Life I have made prepperation with a Sloop I have to fix hir oute as aprivet teear as Sune as Worr is Declared and that is all the wayes I inteend to Beconcarned with the french as Longe as I Live I am Readey to Sarve the Goviement In aney publick afare with this Schooner and am willinge to Venter all my Entrest to purteeck this Goviment I Should Be glad If your Excly would Lay me ounder Bonds Reather then to Stop the Schooner for It Will Be a grate Damedge to Coll Prebele and my Self Dear Sir Excues my Boaldness In Riteinge in this Broacken Marner and you will Give Honor to yor most Humbell Sarvant

Josiah Beal

falmouth June 5: 1755

[Superscribed]

For Excelency William Shirley Esq

In the House of Rep[rs] June 9, 1755.

Read and Ordered That M[r] Frost, Cap[t] Milliken and M[r] Sparhawk with such as the Hon[le] Board shall join, be a Com[tee] to take this Letter, and the affair referred to therein under consideration and report what they think proper to be done thereon.

Sent up for Concurrence

T Hubbard Spk[r]

In Council June 9[th] 1755 Read and Concurr'd; and John Greenleaf & John Hill Esq[rs] are join'd in the Affair

Tho[s] Clarke Dp[ty] Sec̃ry

Benj[a] Burton to Tho[s] Proctor

S[t] Georges June 6[th] 1755

D[r] Brother /

Yesterday about nine of the Clock we heard about 15 guns fired and after that Cap[t] Bradbury fired an Alarm upon which three men went up to the fort to hear what was Done and there is two Scotchs Lads Killed or taken: but we supose Killed: the_ were Brothers: there Sir names is Brown —

there was three more up the River the same time but at Sum Distance from them viz m[r] Larmond Archbald Gamble & Son but Got Safe home — those are our good frends the Penobscuts so Exstold by our B: E Comander here I hope the Goverment will now Doo Sumthing to prevent our Ruin by a Savage Enemy.

I Remain your Loveing Brother till Death

Benj[a] Burton

[Superscribed]
To Cap[t] Thomas Proctor in Boston
neer the Orringe tree

Letter, Capt. W[m] Lithgow to Gov. Shirley June 8, 1755

May it Please Your Excellency /

with submission, I would acquaint you, that there Is now Lodged In Fort Hallifax a Sufficency of all Sorts of provisions to Subsist y[e] garrison there posted, till y[e] middle of next February, I should have Convayed y[e] whole of y[e] Stores theither had y[e] Rive_ permitted, but being Dissapointed by y[e] Forces not appering at Fort Western according to the Time perficed which was y[e] 10[th] of May, and thay not appering till y[e] 22[d] of y[e] same month, by which Time the River

was fallen that we Could not go up but 5 Trippes y^e^ last of which we Could not Carry our Boates more then halfe Lodned, for which Reason, as also Considdering that y^e^ Expence of such a guard would be grate to y^e^ province I accordingly Dismissed those Forces Judging it no ways for y^e^ advantige of y^e^ government to Keep them Longer then we Could go up y^e^ River with lodned Boates, the above five Trippes was proformed In Ten Days goin up one Day & Coming Down y^e^ next, the Wether being Drye Rested nott one Day Except y^e^ Sabath, and as your Excellency was plesed to give me y^e^ Direction of all those Forces and least any Dificulty Should arise for want of my presents I Continued with them boath In their goaing up & Down y^e^ River, y^e^ first 3 Trips we mad, our Number of men Consisted of 150 halfe of which was Imploy'd In y^e^ Boates So that I look on't we ware but very Weake as y^e^ men In y^e^ Boates Could not have ben of a mediet Service, as their armes ware Stowed In Such a manner to Keep them Drye So that thay Could not be prepaired as those on y^e^ Land had we ben attacted, y^e^ Last Two Trips our Number was Incresed to about 200 men Including 20 men out of Fort Hallifax & 6 out of Fort Westeren, as for the 100 men your Excellency ordred from the Western Regiment, Commanded by S^r^ William peperel – did arive here till we ware obliged to quitt the Service, this Last Company Consisted of 80 men Commanded by Cap^tn^ Bragdon, and as I understood your Excellency might have farther Service for this Last Company after y^e^ Stores ware Convay'd to Fort Hallifax, I Endeavoured to perswaid Cap^t^ Bragdon to proseed to Fort Hallifax to assist In guarding y^e^ halling of Timber thare, which now Lyes in y^e^ Woods and Can't be halled till a Suficent guard be Sent for that Service as also for gitting Stones for y^e^ foundations and Cellar of y^e^ above Fort but as there was no perticuler Directions from your Excellency Respecting this Last Company any farther

then assisting with the Publick Stores, and that Sarvice being Just finished as thay Came, s^d^ Capt^n^ Bragdon Returned with y^e^ Rest of y^e^ Forces and is gon to york from whence he Came with out Doaing any other Service.

I would one more with Submission Intreet your Excellency that there may as Speedy as possible, be Directions Sent wheither or no Fort Hallifax may be Built according to y^e^ plane I sent your Excellency, and also as I Could not prevaile of Cap^t^ Bragdon to Tarry to waite your Excellencys farther Directions as Signified In your Excellencyes Last Letter to me of May y^e^ 20^th^ that there may be a guard ordred for the halling the Timber, provideing Stone, Burning Brick &c — which will be absolutely needfull, and without a proper Reinforcement to attend on y^e^ above Service, those things Cannot be Dun—, as y^e^ year is now far advanced it will Requier y^e^ utmost Dilligence to prepair y^e^ Fort Suitable for Defence, & the Reception of y^e^ Souldiery, which had I had your Excellencys Instructions two monthes ago I Should have had it by this Time pritty well forward — all which I would humbely Recommend to your Excellencys Wise Consideration, for if I was sure Your Excellency with the Honourable Court would not order Fort Hallifax to be Built Boath Defencible and Comfortable for y^e^ officers and Souldiers that must Remaine there I would pray your Excellency that I may be Dismissed Reather then to Live Such a misserable Life as I have Dun for this Six monthes Past, which I believe all will acknolige that is acquainted with the Busniss that I am now engaged In —

the Redoubt will be Dun all to Covering and Building the Chimney and flouring &c — In about a Weeks Time, this must be Surrounded with open palisados at aproper Distence to Defend it from y^e^ Enemies fireing of it.—

I had Determined to move my Family to Fort Hallifax but found it Impossible as there was no Room, for we have

filled 2 of y^e^ Baricks with Stores and had we Carried all y^e^ Stores up Should have filled y^e^ other 2 or neer upon it, that y^e^ Souldiers would have been forced to have Lodged out of Doores, but it^s^ no Disadvantige my being at Richmond as I Conceive at present, as I have been obliged to apply to y^e^ Sundry officers for assistence from Time to Time, which I Could have not Dun to so good advantage had I been Constently at Fort Hallifax —

Shall truble your Excellency no farther then Beg Leave to Subscribe my Selfe your Excellencys

most Dutifull Servant
William Lithgow

Richmond June y^e^ 8^th^ 1755

P S y^e^ Boates which I gave a pattron by forming a piece of wood, to m^r^ mood_ of Brunswick answars y^e^ end very well, but y^e^ two Built in Boston may be Recalled as being of no advantage here, So that we had but 3 Botes In Steed of Six that would answar, and had we had y^e^ number I prescribed, Should have Convay'd y^e^ whole of y^e^ Stores as Soon as what we Did, was obliged to gitt Whail Boates at Falmouth and Canooas, we had good Success never hurt one of our Boates, or wett one mouthfull of y^e^ provisions

W L

Petition.

To His Excellency William Shirley Esq^r^ Govern^r^ & Commander in Chief of his Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay & the Hon^ble^ his Majestys Council & the Hon^ble^ House of Representatives in General Court assembled

The Petition of Caleb Hutchings humbly Sheweth, That in the year 1745 He was a Soldier in the Expedition against

Louisbourg And in the Year 1746 was chosen one of the Constables for the Town of Kittery, & in the Latter part of that Year; the Selectmen sent your Petitioner a List of the Vessells said to belong to said Town & directed him to collect a Tax upon the Tonnage thereof amounting to the Sum of £21–11–6 & to pay the same to the Hon^ble^ William Foye Esq Province Treasurer provided that your Petitioner should receive a Warrant from the said Treasurer for his so doing.

"Now may it please your Excellency & Honours, Your Petitioner never received any Warrant from the said Treasurer for this purpose, However being desirous of discharging his Duty in the Premises in the best Manner in his Power He applied to the Persons to whom the Vessells belonged which were contained in said List, & demanded the Sums of them according to the Same who refused to account with & to pay your Petitioner the whole or any Part thereof alledging that they were not obliged to pay the Same by any Act of this Government; for that the Law for granting unto his Majesty Six pence p Ton on all Shipping entering into Port or Harbour within this Province, plainly exempted all such Vessels as did not enter into any Such Port or Ports; But entered only into Ports within some other Government; which Latter was the Case with these Vessels & had entered only in the Port of New Hampshire, where they had been subjected for the Payment of all Customs & Provincial Dues~They farther alledged that if Kittery was a Port it was given in Commission to the Collector of his Majesty's Harbours in New Hampshire & that all Vessells which had belonged to said Town for upwards of 100 Years had entered & Cleared there accordingly, And that one of the Vessels in your Petitioners said Tax List was impressed from Kittery by the Governm^t^ of New Hampshire (the Year she was taxed) to carry Stores to the Garrison at Louis-

bourg in the New Hampshire Regiment Viz^{t} A schooner of 75 Tons Nahum Ward Master & that the Snow Robert Oran master ab^{t} 130 Tons was a new Vessell fitted out the Latter End of the Year 1745 & was taken in the Year 1746 by the French & Carried into Martineco, & that the Snow John Jones Master about 140 Tons sailed a new Vessell in the Year 1746 from Piscataqua & in returning to said Port foundered but a few Leagues from said Port & Vessell & Cargo were both Entirely lost - Now may it please your Excellency & Honours such being the Circumstances & Fate of the greater Part of the Vessells in my said Tax List, I could not find that I had any Remedy against the Vessells or the Owners of the same, But Notwithstanding there has lately issued from the present Province Treasurer an Execution against your Petitioner for the aforesaid sum of £21–11–6 which has been served upon your Petitioner by the Sheriff of the County of York & your Petitioner not being in Circumstances to pay the same, & apprehending if he was, that it does not of Right belong to him pay the Same, & being now out of Goal only by the Indulgence of the Sheriff till he could make application to your Excellency & Honours Humbly begs your Excellency & Honours would graciously be pleased to take his distressed Circumstances, his Innocence; into your Consideration & afford him such Relief, as in your great Wisdom Goodness & Compassion you shall see meet, & as in Duty bound shall ever Pray

Caleb Hutchings

In the House of Rep^{rs} June 9. 1755.

Read, and Whereas it Appears to this Court that the Select men of the Town of Kittery mistook the Law in levying an assessment upon the Vessels referred to in this Petition; and that the Pet^{r} had no Authority to collect the same: Therefore Ordered That the Province Treasurer be, and he is hereby directed to withdraw his Execution which

he has issued against the Pet[r] and that he discharge the Town of Kittery of the sum of Twenty one Pounds eleven shillings and six pence New Tenor which they stand charged with in his Books for the aforesaid Assessment.

Sent up for Concurrence

T Hubbard Spk[r]

In Council June 9. 1755

Read and Concurred

Tho[s] Clarke Dep[ty] Sec̃ry

Consented to

W Shirley

Votes.

In the House of Representatives, June 9, 1755.

Voted, That his Excellency the Captain-General and Governour, be desired immediately to declare War against the Arasaguntacook Tribe of Indians; and all other the Tribes of Indians, Eastward and Northward of Piscataqua River, the Penobscott Tribe only excepted.

That his Excellency be desired to inform said Penobscott Tribe, that this Government is sincerely desirous to maintain Peace and Amity with them, and to take into their pay and Subsistence, all such of their Tribe as are ablebodied effective Men, capable of bearing Arms, and will act offensively with us, against those Tribes of Indians, who in the most audacious and perfidious Manner, have violated their solemn Treaties of Peace with us; and upon which, by all the Treaties now subsisting between us and the Penobscott Tribe, they are obliged to take up Arms as aforesaid; and that upon their so doing, this Government will, at their own Charge, take Care of, and Support their Invalids, Women

and Children, if they will come amongst us, and put themselves under our Protection.

That for the Defence of the Eastern Frontiers, a marching Army be raised by Inlistment, consisting of 300 Men, exclusive of Officers; that they be constantly employ'd in Scouting, and that their Destination be as follows:

That Fifty Men be employ'd in Scouting from Lebanon to Saco-River: Sixty Men from Saco-River, to New-Boston, by the Way of Pearson and Hobbs Town, and New-Gloucester: Ninety Men from New Boston to Frankfort: One-Hundred Men from Frankfort to the Truck-House on St. George's-River.

That the Pay for the Officers and Soldiers, be the same as is now Established for the Officers and Soldiers in the intended Expedition against Crown Point, and the Subsistence the same as was allowed to marching Forces during the last War: And a Bounty of three Dollars to be given to each Soldier that may inlist and find his own Gun.

That the following Bounty be granted and allowed to be paid out of the publick Treasury, over and above the Encouragement aforesaid.

For every Male Indian Prisoner above the Age of Twelve Years, that shall be taken and brought to Boston, Fifty Pounds.

For every Male Indian Scalp, brought in as evidence of their being killed, Forty Pounds.

For every Female Indian Prisoner, taken and brought in as aforesaid, and for every Male Indian Prisoner under the age of Twelve Years taken and brought in as aforesaid, Twenty-five Pounds.

For every Scalp of such Female or Male Indian under Twelve Years of Age, brought in as evidence of their being killed, as aforesaid, Twenty Pounds.

That there be but two Commission Officers, viz. a Captain

and Lieutenant to a Company of not less than forty-five Men; that the Establishment be for five Months, to commence from the twentieth Day of June Instant and no longer; that the Pay and Subsistence of the Soldiers that may be inlisted as aforesaid, commence upon the day of their Inlistment, and that an Establishment be made accordingly.

Also Voted, That Fort-Halifax, and the Store-House at Cushnoc be Garrison'd with eighty Men, and no more.

Fort at Brunswick: Five Men and no more.

Fort Frederick at Pemaquid, with Twenty Men and no more.

The Truck-House at St. Georges's, with Forty-three Men, and no more.

The Truck-House at Saco, with fifteen Men and no more.

Also Voted, That Richmond-Fort is of no Service for the Defence of the Eastern Country, and therefore that the Captain-General be desired to dismantle the same, give Orders for the Removal of the Province Stores which are there. And

That his Excellency the Captain-General be desired to give Orders that all those Men who were impressed to Guard the Province Stores up to Fort-Hallifax be dismissed upon their having performed that Service.

And for an Additional Security to the Western Frontiers:

Voted, That there be Four Men at Fort-Dummer, and no more.

At Fort Massachusetts: Forty Men, and no more.

At Pontoosuck: Eleven Men, and no more

For the three Garrisons at Charlemont: Twenty four Men, and no more.

At the three Garrisons at Colerain: Twenty-four Men, and no more.

At the two Garrisons at Fall-Town: Fourteen Men, and no more.

At Northfield and Greenfield: Twenty Men, and no more.

And that the Pay of the Officers and Soldiers in the several Forts and Garrisons, be the same as was provided by the last Establishment made for said Forts and Garrisons.

And that if in the Judgment of the Captain-General, he shall hereafter find it necessary that there be a Number of Men employed in Scouting between the Rivers of Connecticut and Merrimack: That he be desired to raise thirty Men by Enlistment, and destine them there for that Purpose for the Time aforesaid, and that the same Pay, Subsistence and Bounty, be allowed them as are allowed to the marching Forces proposed to be raised on the Eastern Frontier; and that an Establishment be made accordingly.

Sent up for Concurrence

T. Hubbard Speaker

In Council, June 10 1755 Read and concur'd

Thomas Clarke, Dep. Secry

Consented to

W. Shirley

Message of the House to His Excellency. June 9, 1755.

May it please Your Excellency

The House of Representatives having taken under their Consideration the Several Independent Companys in the County of York, and Apprehending that the design of Your Excellency in priviledging those Companys from Other Services was, that they might be ready On any sudden Emergency to render the Government Service, & thereby prevent the Necessity of an Impress on such Occasions. Now May it please Your Excellency; It Appears to this House that

the said Independent Companys were lately called upon to Guard the Stores Sent to Kennebeck River, for Fort Hallifax, and refused to Appear, or engage in that Service, which Occasioned a large Number of the Inhabitants of most of the Towns in said County to be impressed; which impress has been attended with very great inconvenience to the Inhabitants in general, & has proved very grievous distressing to them:

And whereas The said Independent Companys by their being exempted from any other dutys, have rendered the duty of the Other inhabitants more frequent and burthensome

We beg leave to desire Your Excellency will be pleased to order all the said Independent Companys to be disbanded, that they may be alike liable with the Other Inhabitants to be called upon when the Exigencys of the publick service may require it.

In the House of Representatives June 9, 1755.

Voted, That Mr Sparhawk, Coll Cotton, Mr Bradbury Mr Folger and Mr Steele be a Committee to wait upon the Capt General with the foregoing Address.

T. Hubbard Spkr

The Committee to whom was referred the letter from Josiah Beal to the Captain General for their consideration of the same. Beg leave to Report that they are unanimously of the Opinion, that it will not consist with the safety of the Government in the present Conjuncture of Affairs to permit the said Beal to proceed to Sea in the Vessell He now Coñands or in any other, A and that therefore the Captain

General be desired to take effectual measures to prevent the same at all Events

All w^ch^ is Humbly Submitted

p John Greenleaf

A for two Months next coming } Per order

In Council; June 10, 1755. Read & Ordered that this Report be accepted, with the Amendm^t^ Sent down for Concurence

J Willard Secry

In the House of Representatives June 11, 1755.

Read and Concurred T Hubbard Spk^r^

Consented to W Shirley

Message. June 12, 1755.

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Represent^ves^

This accompanies divers Letters I have received from the Eastern Frontiers, all on the Subject of their Danger from the Indian Enemy, & the Releif they need.

I desire you would take them all under Consideration, and give me your Advice upon these Affairs, and what you judge proper to be done therein, and that you would make what Provision is necessary for this Court to do, for the Effecting of such things as may be requisite for the safety of his Majesty's Subjects in those exposed Places, if you shall find the Provision you have already made will not be sufficient.

And I would especially recommend to your most deliberate Attention; the State of Fort Hallifax in all its Circumstances, as represented to me in Capt^n^ Lithgow's Letter, which I now lay before you, & his former Letters upon the same Subject, which I communicated to the late Assembly, and I suppose now ly upon their Files.

These matters are of such Importance, as will not admit of any Delay in our Resolutions thereupon.

W Shirley

Council Chamber June 12: 1755.

In the House of Rep^{s} June 12, 1755.

Read and Ordered That Tho^{s} Foster Esq^{r} M^{r} Sparhawk and M^{r} Tyng with such as the Hon^{le} Board shall join be a Com^{tee} to take his Excellency's Message aforegoing together with the several Letters accompanying the same under Consideration, And report what they think proper for the Court to do thereon as soon as may be.

Sent up for Concurrence T Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council June 13, 1755 – Read & Concur'd & John Hill & James Minot Esq^{rs} are joined in the Affair.

Tho^{s} Clarke Dp^{ty} Sec̃ry

Message.

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Representatives

M^{r} Fletcher Lieutenant of the Garrison at S^{t} Georges River has made a Proposal to me to have a Party of about thirty Men; to scout on that Part of the Frontiers near that River, and to intercept the Indians in their Coming down upon the English there; His Project seems to me very likely, if well prosecuted to be attended with Success; but it being something different from the general Plan for the Defence of the Eastern Frontiers, & the Prosecution of the Indian Enemy.

I desire that you would examine M^{r} Fletcher, and if you can be satisfied of the Expediency of his Proposal, I doubt not but you will give him, and the Men that may engage with him, in this Design, all necessary Encouragement.

W Shirley

Council Chamber 13 June 1755

Message

Gent. of the House of Represent^{ves}

I observe in the Orders, now given for supplying this Governm^{t} with Fire Arms from Great Britain you provided for Five hundred in the whole less than you judged necessary in the last Summer Session.

Indeed you passd a Vote at that time for Making Five hundred Arms in this Province, But althô it is now near seven Months since that Determination I cannot understand that any further Measures have been used to furnish the Governm^{t} with Arms in that Way. And it cannot be expected that so many Arms will be manufactured here in any good Season for the Occasions of the Governm^{t}

Besides it was observed by Major General Winslow that the Locks of those Arms borrowed of the Town of Boston for the late Expedition on Kennebeck River which were made in this Country were the very worst they had among those Forces.

I would not be understood in the least to discourage this Manufacture within the Province, but apprehend it may be of great publick Benefit if it be carried on under due Regulations, especially that the Arms may pass thrô a skilful & faithful Survey; For Nothing can be more cruel to our Soldiers nor more injurious to ourselves to put into their Hands such arms as will fail upon any hot Engagement,

Upon the whole Gentlemen, I hope you will take effectual Care to make up your Compliment of good Fire arms as you first determined in time to be ready for any sudden Emergency at this critical Conjuncture, and for that purpose send Orders to M^{r} Agent Bollan to increase the Number he has bespoke to 2500 Stands of Arms, and to ship them here by the earliest Opportunity

Order, Gov. Shirley to Col. Ezk^l Cushing June 12, 1755.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

By His Excellency the Governor To Coll. Ezekiel Cushing Greeting Forasmuch as it appears to me that in the present Circumstances of the Eastern Frontiers It is not for the publick Service to Keep up the Independent Companies on the said Frontiers

I do therefore hereby discharge the said Independent Companies from any special Duty as such & from any Exemption from the ordinary Military Service they were before obliged to, And I do hereby accordingly direct you and the standing Military officers under your Command to exercise the same Authority over the several Persons belonging to the said Independent Companies as before the time when they were first formed; And do also hereby require them to conform themselves thereunto accordingly;

And you are hereby directed to notify the Commanding officers of the said Companies hereof by sending them attested Copies of this Order; Hereof fail not.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Boston the 12^th^ day of June 1755 in the 28^th^ Year of his Maj^tys^ Reign.

W Shirley

Letter, Capt. W^m^ Lithgow to J. Wheelwright June 14, 1755

Hon^ble^ S^r^/

these Serves to Inclose an Invoice of Sundry Furs which I hope will Com Safe to Hand, I had no oppertuniety to Send them p Sanders, thay have ben packed about a mounth, I have y^e^ province Truck goods packed almost Pray you order by whome I Shall Send them, as I under Stand Cap^t^ Sanders is bound to New York. I Intreet you put His

Excellency In mind if In Boston, or y^e^ Court if He is absent, that I may have Imediate Directions How to Finish Fort Hallifax, wheither it may be Dun according to y^e^ plan I Sent, which I am perswaided will be most to y^e^ advantage of y^e^ Province, or if I must follow my first orders which I am Sure will be to the Dissadvantage of y^e^ Province, His Excellency has y^e^ plan which He Informed me In His Letter to me of may y^e^ 20^th^ that He would Exhibit the Same to y^e^ Court when assemblyed and accordingly give me His Directions I have sent three Letters, praying I might have nesscery orders Respecting y^e^ above Fort, the Work men now are almost Idle for want of Instructions, pray thay may now be Sent that Somthing may be Dun to Render y^m^ boath Defenceable and Comfortable for y^e^ officers and Souldiers y^e^ ensewing Winter that so the garrison posted there may not be Crouded this Winter as thay ware Last which was y^e^ ocasion of y^e^ Death of 4 or 5 of them as also ocasioned grate Sickness which Rendred y^e^ men almost Incapable of Duty as I have Leargely In Sundry letters heretofore expressed, ~

I have laid In a Sufficiency of provisions of all Sorts In Fort Hallifax to Subsist 80 or 90 men till y^e^ middle of Feb^r^ next. we had extrordinary Success Carry up y^e^ provisions going up one Day and Down y^e^ next Carryed up five freights In Ten Days, the Wethers being Drye Rested only y^e^ Sabath, we never wet one mouthfull of y^e^ provisions or hurt one Boate In our going or Comeing, I Continued With y^e^ guards Constently my Selfe, thay go as well as a Whale Boate and when Lodned Draws 18 Inches Water, will Carry 25 bb^s^ pork & Bread had we had the Number of Such Botes as I mentioned to y^e^ government, Should have Convayed up y^e^ whole of the provisions at five Trips, we Should have Dun it as it was, had y^e^ guards ben Raised according to y^e^ Time I preficed, which was y^e^ 10^th^ of may, but not Coming till y^e^ 22^d^ of y^e^ same month by which Time the River was fallen

to Such a Degree that y^e^ last of y^e^ Trips we went up, Could not Cary y^e^ Botes more then halfe Lodned, and as y^e^ River fell 6 Inches In 48 hours Could not go any more unless y^e^ men had Constently waided which would have Rendred halfe our men Incapable of action In Case y^e^ Enemy had atacted us, upon y^e^ whole finding y^e^ Dificultys so grate on account y^e^ Rivers falling so fast as above and y^e^ Expence of y^e^ guard would be grate to y^e^ province and Could Do but little Service for y^e^ Reasons above mentioned, accordingly I Dissmised those guards, the York Company Came Just as we had finished, and Returned home without Doaing farther Service, I would have had Cap^t^ Bragdon Left part of His Company to guard y^e^ halling of Timber Burning Brick fetching Stone for the above Fort, which would have answred well as thay ware here and not to Return to York without Doaing any more then Coming and going the providing of those metirels as above is of absolute nessiety and must have a Reinforcement of 30 or 40 men for this Service and pray your Hon^r^ mention these things to y^e^ Court.

the Canon I will Send up by y^e^ vesels you order to fetch y^e^ goods belonging to y^e^ province,– a Reinforcement to guard y^e^ Halling Timber Burning Brick &c, and Direction Respecting y^e^ Fort, must be Sent otherwayes the Workmen must lye Idle, let me Beg you communicate those thing_ to y^e^ government, that I may have Imedietly Directions about those affairs. S^r^ with all Due Regards I Beg leave to Subscribe my selfe your Honrs

most Humble Servant

Will^m^ Lithgow

P. S I have sent by patterson 31 pieces of gold all In papers marked according to y^e^ value the whole amounting to four Hundred Sixteen pounds Nine Shillings & a Leven pence old Ten^r^ £416: 9: 11^d^ which Sum I pray you examine if it be Right as I have Expressed, and then Deliver the

Same to y^e^ Hon^ble^ M^r^ Speaker Hubbard, that he may Discharge Sevairal Demands, that is made on my muster Roal, which He is Knowing of,– I have also Sent to m^r^ Richard Hootton 12^oz^ 8^dwt^ 12^qr^ of gold weighed In bulk and expect He will Recive it accordingly. thare is 31 pieces of gold also of this end one and a halfe pistereen y^e^ whole amounting to £491: 16: 6 old Ten^r^ which also pray you See if it be Right and then Del^r^ y^e^ Same to m^r^ Hootton.—

this gold is in a Little Striped Bag by it^s^ Selfe,—

W: L

Letter, Tho. Killpatrick to the Governor & Council.
June 14^th^ 1755

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

To his Excellency William Shirley Esq^r^ Cap^t^ General And Governer in Chief in and over his Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, together with the Honorable counsel & house of Representatives.

May it please your Excellency & honnor^s^ to take into Consideration our present, Dificult And dangerous circumstances Our woods round our garrisons are crawling with lurking Enemies Watching our motion So that we are in continual fear and Danger, As is Evident by their late Clandestine attempts, for after their killing & barberously using & Sculping one boy, they at the same time killed or carried captive another, and Soon after have killed one man, & carried another captive of the dutch at broad Bay, And within two days after Carried a man & A boy Captive from pleasant point So that no place is free, by Reason of which we fear our Garrisons will Soon be attacked By them, which are poorly provided to make any proper Resistance or probable defence, being but poorly Man^d^, ill Provided with arms &

amunition, And provisions to defend Our selves, and families, So that without some Speedy Assistance we must fall a prey into the hand of our Enemies, or leave the Countrey to them —

This is the truth of our present Circumstances & Situation, Which I humbly offer to Your Excellency & honnour^{s}, on whose Wisdom and Compassion (under god) our dependance is ~

And begs leave to subscribe, My Self, Your Excellency^{s}, and Honno^{rs} Most obedient humble Servant ~

Blockhouse S^{t} Georges 14th June 1755

Tho Killpatrick

Instructions

Boston June 19, 1755.

Sir

Having Commissioned you to be Captain of a Company of fifty Voluntiers to be constantly employed as a Scout from Lebanon to Saco River;

You must take care to enlist into your Company none but able bodied effective Men, & that they be well appointed as to Arms & Ammunition, & you must keep in constant Duty of Scouting (saving what time may be necessary for natural Refreshment) & you must consult & pursue the best Measures you can for the surprizing Captivating & Destroying the Indian Enemy; but must kill none in cold Blood or after you have made them Captives.

You are not so strictly obliged to keep the Rout between Lebanon & Saco but that upon advices of any particular Advantage likely to be had by your going out of those Lines some little Distance & Time you have Liberty to improve such Advantages as they may occur.

You must keep as exact a Journal of your Proceedings as your Circumstances will admit of And see that your Lieuten^{t} do the same & that Copies thereof be returned into the Secretarys Office to be laid before me once a Month if you have Opportunity to send them.

Letter, J. Willard, Sec^{y} to Jacob Fowles Esq

Boston June 19, 1755

Sir

I am directed by the Governor and Council to desire that upon the Arrival at Marblehead of Benjamin Diamond & William Reading two Masters of Fishing Vessels, or either of them they forthwith attend the Board to give in their Information respecting a French Fleet they saw to the Eastward, And that in the mean time you take the Depositions of John Vickary & Jonathan Breed two other Masters upon oath respecting that Matter & send the same to my office.

I am Sir Your humble Serv^{t}

J Willard

Jacob Fowles Esq^{r}

Copy'd

Petition.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

To the Honourable Spencer Phipps Esq^{r} Lieutenant Governour of the province aforesaid and Command^{r} in Cheif and to the Hon^{ble} his Majestys Councill for said province — Humbly prayeth

Thomas Cushing of Boston in the province aforesaid, That Your Honours would be pleased to grant him Your permission to send to Halifax in his Majestys province of Nova Scotia a Quantity of provissions and live Stock for the Supply

of his Majestys Fleet now there, Upon his Complying with the Terms by Law Required, And Your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray &c

Thomas Cushing

Boston July 1755

At a Council holden at the Governors House in Halifax on Thursday the 3d July 1755. (to July 22–1755)

Present.

The Lieutenant Governor

Benj. Green
Jn° Collier
Willm Cotterell
Jonn Belcher
} Councrs

The Lieutenant Governor laid before the Council the two following Memorials, Signed by the Deputies and a number of the french Inhabitants of Minas and Pisiquid, and delivered to Capt Murray the Commanding Officer there, by whom they had been Transmitted to His Excellency.

"Aux Mines le 10. Juin 1755.

"A Son Excellence Charles Lawrence Ecuyer, Gouverneur
"de la Province de la Nouvelle Ecosse en Accadie &c
"&c &c

"Monseigneur"

"Les Habitans des Mines, de Pisiquid et de "la Riviere aux Canards, prennent la liberté de s' approcher "de Votre Excellence pour luy temoigner combien ils sont "sensibles a la Conduitte que le Gouvernement tien a leur "egard, Il paroit Monseigneur que Votre Excellence doutte "de la Sincerité avec laquelle nous avons promis d'etre fidels "a La Majesté Britannique. Nous supplions tres humble- "ment Votre Excellence de considerer notre Conduitte "passée, et voira que bien loin de fausser le Serment que

"nous avous prettés, nous avons maintenus dans son entier,
"malgré les Sollicitations et les Menaces et payantes d'une
"autre Puissance. Nous sommes Aujourd'huy Monseigneur
"dans les meines dispositions, les plus pures et les plus
"sinceres de prouver en toutte Circonstance une fidelité, a
"toutte epreuve pour La Majesté, de la meme facon que
"nous l'avons fait jusqu'ici, tant dit que La Majesté nous
"laissera les mêmes libertés qu'elle nous a accordés. A ce
"sujet, nous prions instamment votre Excellence de vouloir
"nous informer des Intentions de La Majesté sur cet Article,
"et de vouloir bien nous en donner des Assurances de La
"part."

"Permettrez nous s'il vous plait Monseigneur d'exposer
"icy les Circonstances genantes dans lesquelles on nous
"retiens, au prejudice de la Tranquilité dont nous devons
"Jouir Sous pretexte que nous transportons notre Bled ou
"autre denrées a la pointe de Beausejour, et a la Riviere S^{t}
"Jean, il ne nous est plus permis de faire le moindre trans-
"port de Bled par eau dune Endroit a l'autre, Nous supplions
"Votre Excellence de croire que nous n'avons jamais trans-
"porte aucune Provision de vivre, ni a la pointe ni a la
"Riviere S^{t} Jean. Si quelques Habitans refugies a la pointe
"ont eté saisies avec des Bestiaux, nous n'en sommes
"aucunement Coupables, d'autant que les Bestiaux leurs
"appartenvient en particulier et qu' ils les conduisoient sur
"leurs Habitations respectives. quant a nous Monseigneur
"nous n'avons jamais delinque sur ces sortes de matiere, par
"consequent nous devrions, ce nous semble, n'en etre pas
"punis, au contraire nous esperons qu'il plaira a votre
"Excellence nous rendre la meme liberté que nous avions
"Cij devant en nous rendant l'usage de nos Canots, soit pour
"transporter nos besoins d'une Riviere a l'autre, soit pour
"faire la Pêche et par la subvenir a notre Nouriture, Cette
"permission ne nous a jamais eté otée qu'a present, nous

"esperons Monseigneur, qu'il vous plaira nous la rendre "surtout en Consideration de quantite des pauvres Habitans "qui seroient bien aise de substanter leur famille avec le "Poisson qu'illa pourroient prendre."

"De plus vos Fusils, que nous regardons comme nos "propres Menbles, nous ont eté encloés malgré qui nous "sont d'un dernier necessité, soit pour deffendre nos "Bestiaux qui sont attaqués par les Betes Sauvages, soit "pour la Conservation de nos Enfans et de nous memes, tel "Habitan qui a ses Boeufs dans les Bois, et qui en a besoin "pour ses Travaux, n'oseroit s'exposer a aller les chercher, "sans etre en etat de se deffendre et de se conserver, il est "certain Monseigneur que depuis que les Sauvages ne fre- "quentent plus nos Quartiers, les Betes feroces sont "extremmement augmentées, et que nos Bestiaux en sont "devorés presque tous les Jours. dailleurs les Armes que "l'ont nous enlevent, sont un foible garant de notre fidelité, "ce n'est pas ce fusil que possede ni Habitan qui le portera "a la Revolte, ni la privation de ce meme Fusil que le "rendera plus fidel, mais sa Conscience seule le doit engager "a maintenir son Serment."

"Il paroit un Ordre de par votre Excellence donné au "Fort Edward le 4me Juin 1755 et de la 28me Année du "regne de sa Majesté, Signé A. Murray, par lequel il nous "enjoints de transporter les Fusils, Pistolets ~ au Fort "Edward, il nous paroit Monseigneur qu'il nous seroit "dangereux d'executer cette Ordre, (dans le supposé qu'il "s'en trouva encore quelques uns qui auroient echapés a la "recherche exacte que l'on en a faite) avant que de vous "representer le danger auquel cet Ordre. nous expose, les "Sauvages peuvent venir nous menacer et nous avons fournis "des Armes pour les tuer, Nous esperons Monseigneur que "bien loin de nous le faire executer avec tant de danger, "qu'il vous plaira au contraire d'ordonner que l'on nous

"remette ceux que l'on nous a enlevées et nous procurer le "moyen par la, de nous conserver nous et nos Bestiaux."

"En dernier lieu, il nous est douleureux Monseigneur de "nous voir coupables sans le scavoir, un de nos Habitans de "la Riviere aux Canards, nommé Pierre Melancon, a eté "Saisi et arreté avec la Charge de son Canot, avant d'avoir "entendu aucun Ordre portant deffence de ces sortes de "Transports. Nous supplions a ce Sujet Votre Excellence "de vouloir nous communiquer son bon plaisir avant de nous "confisquer et de nous mettre enfaite. Ce sont les Graces "que nous attendons des bontés de Votre Excellence, et "nous esperons que vous nous ferez la Justice de croire que "bien loin de vouloir transgresser nos Promesses, nous "les maintiendrons en assurant que nous sommes tres "respecteusement

"Monseigneur Vos tres humble et tres obeissants "Serviteurs.

Signed by Twenty five of the said Inhabitants.

"Aux Mines ce 24. Juin 1755."

"Son Excellence Charles Lawrence Ecuyer, Gouverneur "de la Province de la Nouvelle Ecosse ou Accadie, &c &c &c

"Monseigneur,

"Tous les Habitans des Mines, de Pisiquid et de "la Riviere aux Canards supplient Votre Excellence de "croire que si dans la Requette qu'ils out eu l'honneur "de presenter a Votre Excellence, il se trouvoit quelque, "faute, ou quelque manque de respect envers le Gouverne-"ment, que c' est contre leur intention, et que dans ce cas "les Habitans qui l'on Signé ne sont plus Coupables que les "autres. Si quelque fois il se trouve des Habitans embar-"assées en presence de Votre Excellence, ils supplient tres "humblement de vouloir excuser leur timidité ; et si contre

"nôtre attente il se trouvoit quelque chose de dure, sur la "ditte Request, nous prions Votre Excellence de nous faire "la Grace de pouvoir expliquer notre Intention. Ce sont les "faveurs que nous esperons qu'il plaira a Votre Excellence "de nous faire en la suppliant de croire que nous sommes "tres respecteusement"

"Monseigneur Vos tres Humbles et tres obeissants "Serviteurs"

Signed by Forty four of the said Inhabitants in the Name of the whole.

The Lieutenant Governor at the same time acquainted the Council that Cap[t] Murray had informed him that for sometime before the delivery of the first of the said Memorials, the french Inhabitants in general had behaved with greater Submission and Obedience to the Orders of the Government than usual, and had readily delivered in to him a considerable number of their Fire Arms, but that at the delivery of the said Memorial they treated him with great Indecency and Insolence, which gave him strong Suspicions that they had obtained some Intelligence which we were then ignorant of, and which the Lieutenant Governor concieved might most probably be a Report that had been about that Time spread amongst them of a french Fleet being then in the Bay of Fundy, it being very notorious that the said french Inhabitants have always discovered an insolent and inimical disposition towards His Majesty's Government when they have had the least hopes of Assistance from France.

The Lieutenant Governor likewise acquainted the Council that upon his receipt of the first Memorial, he had wrote to Cap[t] Murray to order all those who had Signed the same to repair forthwith to Halifax to attend him and the Council thereon, and that they were accordingly arrived and then in waiting without.

The Council having then taken the Contents of the said Memorials into Consideration, were unanimously of Opinion That the Memorial of the 10th of June is highly arrogant and insidious, an Insult upon His Majesty's Authority and Government, and deserved the highest Resentment, and that if the Memorialists had not submitted themselves by their subsequent Memorial, they ought to have been severely punished for their Presumption.

The Deputies were then called in and the Names of the Subscribers to the Memorial read over, and such of them as were present ordered to answer to their Names, which they did to the Number of Fifteen, the others being sick; after which the Memorial itself was again read and they were severely reprimanded for their Audacity in Subscribing and presenting so impertinent a Paper, but in Compassion to their Weakness and Ignorance of the Nature of our Constitution, especially in Matters of Government, and as the Memorialists had presented a subsequent one, and had shewn an Appearance of Concern for their past behaviour therein, and had then presented themselves before the Council with great Submission and Repentance, The Council informed them they were still ready to treat them with Lenity, and in order to shew them the falsity as well as Impudence of the Contents of their Memorial, it was ordered to be read Paragraph by Paragraph, and the Truth of the several Allegations minutely discussed, and Remarks made by the Lieutenant Governor on each Paragraph to the following Effect, viz[t]

It was observed in answer to this Paragraph of their Memorial of the 10th of June,

"That they were affected with the Proceedings of the "Government towards them."

That they had been always treated by the Government with the greatest Lenity and Tenderness, That they had enjoyed more Privileges than English Subjects, and had been

indulged in the free Exercise of their Religion, That they had at all Times full liberty to consult their Priests, and had been protected in their Trade and Fishery, and had been for many Years permitted to possess their Lands (part of the best Soil of the Province) tho' they had not complied with the Terms, on which the Lands were granted, by Taking the Oath of Allegiance to the Crown.

They were then asked whether they could produce an Instance that any Privilege was denied to them, or that any hardships were ever imposed upon them by the Governmen.t

They acknowledged the Justice and Lenity of the Government.

Upon the Paragraph where

"They desire their past Conduct might be considered."

It was remarked to them that their past Conduct was considered and that the Government were sorry to have occasion to say that their Conduct had been undutiful and very ungrateful for the Lenity shewn to them. That they had made no returns of Loyalty to the Crown or Respect to His Majesty's Government in the Province. That they had discovered a constant disposition to assist his Majesty's Enemies, and to distress his Subjects. That they had not only furnished the Enemy with Provisions and Amunition, but had refused to supply the Inhabitants or Government with Provisions, and when they did Supply, they have exacted three times the Price for which they were sold at other Markets. That they had been insolent and idle on their Lands, had neglected Husbandry, and the Cultivation of the Soil, and had been of no use to the Province, either in Husbandry, Trade or Fishery, but had been rather an obstruction to the Kings Intentions in the Settlement.

They were then asked whether they could mention a single Instance of Service to the Government. To which they were incapable of making any Reply.

Upon reading this Paragraph,

"It seems that Your Excellency is doubtful of the Sincer-
"ity of those who have promised Fidelity, That they had
"been so far from breaking their Oath, that they had kept it
"in spight of terrifying Menaces from another Power."

They were asked what gave them occasion to suppose that the Government was doubtful of their Sincerity? and were told that it argued a Consciousness in them of insincerity and want of Attachment to the Interests of His Majesty and his Government. That as to taking their Arms, they had often urged that the Indians would annoy them if they did not assist them, and that by taking their Arms by Act of Government, it was put out of the Power of the Indians to threaten or force them to their Assistance. That they had assisted the Kings Enemies, and appeared too ready to join with another Power, contrary to the Allegiance they were bound by their Oath to Yield to His Majesty.

In answer to this Paragraph,

"We are now in the same disposition, the purest and sin-
"cerest, to prove in every Circumstance Fidelity to His Maj-
"esty, in the same manner as we have done, Provided that
"His Majesty will leave us the same Liberties which he has
"granted us."

They were told that it was hoped they would hereafter give Proofs of more sincere and pure dispositions of Mind, in the practice of Fidelity to His Majesty, and that they would forbear to Act in the manner they have done, in obstructing the Settlement of the Province, by assisting the Indians and French to the distress and Annoyance of many of His Majesty's Subjects, and to the Loss of the Lives of several of the English Inhabitants. That it was not the Language of British Subjects to Talk of Terms with the Crown, to Capitulate about their Fidelity and Allegiance, and that it was insolent to insert a Proviso, that they would

prove their Fidelity Provided that His Majesty would give them Liberties. All His Majesty's Subjects are protected in the Enjoyment of every Liberty while they continue Loyal and faithful to the Crown, and when they become false and disloyal they forfeit that Protection.

That they in particular, tho' they had acted so insincerely on every Opportunity, had been left in the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Liberty and Properties, with an Indulgence beyond what would have been allowed to any British Subject, who could presume as they have done, to join in the Measures of another Power.

They were told in answer to the Paragraph where,

"They desire their Canoes for carrying their Provisions "from one River to another and for their Fishery."

That they wanted their Canoes for carrying Provisions to the Enemy, and not for their own use or the Fishery, That by a Law of this Province, All Persons are restrained from carrying Provisions from one Port to another, and every Vessel, Canoe or Bark found with Provisions is forfeited, and a Penalty is inflicted on the Owners.

They were also told in Answer to the following Paragraph,

"They Petition for their Guns as part of their Goods, that "they may be restored to defend their Cattle from the Wild "Beasts, and to preserve themselves and their Children, "That since the Indians have quitted their Quarters, the "Wild Beasts are greatly increased."

That Guns are no part of their Goods, as they have no Right to keep Arms. By the Laws of England, all Roman Catholicks are restrained from having Arms, and they are Subject to Penalties if Arms are found in their Houses, that upon the Order from Cap^{t} Murray many of the Inhabitants voluntarily brought in their Arms, and none of them pretended that they wanted them for defence of their Cattle against Wild Beasts, and that the Wild Beasts had not

encreased since their Arms were surrendered. That they had some secret Inducement at that Time, for presuming to demand their Arms as part of their Goods and their Right, and that they had flattered themselves of being supported in their Insolence to the Government, on a Report that some French Ships of War were in the Bay of Fundy. That this daring Attempt plainly discovered the falsehood of their Professions of Fidelity to the King, and their readiness has been visible upon every Intimation of Force or Assistance from France, to insult His Majesty's Government, and to Join with his Enemies, contrary to their Oath of Fidelity.

Upon reading this Paragraph

"Besides the Arms we carry are a feeble Surety for our "Fidelity. It is not the Gun that an Inhabitant possesses "which will lead him to Revolt, nor the depriving him of "that Gun that will make him more faithful, but his Con-"science alone ought to engage him to maintain his Oath."

They were asked what Excuse they could make for their Presumption in this Paragraph, and treating the Government with such Indignity and Contempt as to expound to them the Nature of Fidelity, and to prescribe what would be the Security proper to be relied on by the Government for their Sincerity. That their Consciences ought indeed to engage them to Fidelity from their Oath of Allegiance to the King, and that if they were sincere in their Duty to the Crown, they would not be so anxious for their Arms, when it was the pleasure of the Kings Government to demand them for His Majesty's Service.

They were then informed that a very fair Opportunity now presented itself to them to manifest the reality of their Obedience to the Government by immediately taking the Oath of Allegiance in the Common Form before the Council. Their Reply to this Proposal was, That they were not come prepared to resolve the Council on that head. They were

then told that they very well knew for these Six Years past, the same thing had been often proposed to them and had been as often evaded under various frivolous pretences, that they had often been informed that sometime or other it would be required of them and must be done, and that the Council did not doubt but they knew the Sentiments of the Inhabitants in general, and had fully considered and determined this point with regard to themselves before now, as they had been already indulged with six Years to form a Resolution thereon. They then desired they might return home and Consult the Body of the People upon this Subject, as they could not do otherwise than the generality of the Inhabitants should determine, for that they were desirous of either refusing or accepting the Oath in a Body, and could not possibly determine till they knew the Sentiments of their Constituents. Upon this so extraordinary a Reply they were informed they would not be permitted to return for any such purpose, but that it was expected from them to declare on the Spot for their own particular, as they might very well be expected to do, after having had so long a Time to consider upon that point. They then desired leave to retire to consult among themselves, which they were permitted to do, when after near an hours Recess, they returned with the same Answer, That they could not consent to take the Oath as prescribed, without consulting the general Body, but that they were ready to Take it as they had done before, To which they were answered, That His Majesty had disapproved of the manner of Taking the Oath before, That it was not consistent with his Honour to make any Conditions, nor could the Council accept their Taking the Oath in any other way than as all other His Majesty's Subjects were obliged by Law to do when called upon, and that it was now expected they should do so, which they still declining, they were allowed till the next Morning at Ten of the Clock

to come to a Resolution. To which Time the Council then adjourned.

At a Council holden at the Governors House in Halifax on Friday the 4th July 1755.

Present

The Lieutenant Governor

Benj: Green
Jn° Collier
Willm Cotterell
Jonn Belcher
} Councrs

The Council being met according to Adjournment, the french Deputies who were Yesterday ordered to Attend the Council were brought in, and, upon being asked what Resolution they were come to in regard to the Oath, They declared they could not consent to Take the Oath in the Form required without consulting the Body. They were then informed that as they had now for their own particulars, refused to Take the Oath as directed by Law, and thereby sufficiently evinced the Sincerity of their Inclination towards the Government, The Council could no longer look on them as Subjects to His Britanick Majesty, but as Subjects to the King of France, and as such they must hereafter be treated. And they were ordered to withdraw.

The Council after Consideration were of Opinion That directions should be given to Captain Murray to order the french Inhabitants forthwith to Choose and send to Halifax, new Deputies with the general Resolution of the said Inhabitants in regard to Taking the Oath, and that none of them should for the future be admitted to Take it after having once refused so to do, but that effectual Measures ought to be Taken to remove all such Recusants out of the Province.

The Deputies were then called in again, and having been informed of this Resolution and finding they could no longer

avail themselves of the Disposition of the Government to engage them to a dutiful behaviour by Lenity and Perswasion, Offered to Take the Oath, but were informed that as there was no reason to hope their proposed Compliance proceeded from an honest Mind, and could be esteemed only the Effect of Compulsion and Force, and is contrary to a Clause in an Act of Parliament, S Geo: 2. C. 13, whereby Persons who have once refused to Take the Oaths cannot be afterwards permitted to Take them, but are considered as Popish Recusants; Therefore they would not now be indulged with such Permission. And they were thereupon Ordered into Confinement.

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Monday the 14th July 1755.

Present

The Lieutenant Governor

Benj: Green
Jn° Collier
Willm Cotterell } Councrs
Jonn Belcher

The Lieutenant Governor acquainted the Council that he was instructed by His Majesty to Consult the Commander in Chief of the Fleet upon any Emergency, that might concern the Security of the Province, and that he intended to send the following Letter to Vice Admiral Boscawen and Rear Admiral Mostyn.

"Sir"

"His Majesty's Council being appointed to meet at my "House to Morrow at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon to "consider what Steps it may be proper to Take for the "Security of the Province against any Attempt that may be "made to annoy us from Canada or Louisbourg in case of a "Rupture, or any violent Measures the French may Take by

"way of resenting the Check that has lately been given to "their Encroachments."

"I am to acquaint You that it is both agreable to the "Instructions I have received from His Majesty, and at the "earnest Request of His Council for this Province, that I "beg the Honour of your Company and Assistance at our "Consultation.

"Signed Chas Lawrence."

"Halifax 14th July 1755."

"Vice Admiral Boscawen."

A Letter of the same Tenor and Date to Rear Admiral Mostyn.

The Council returned His Excellency Thanks, and were very desirous that the Admirals might be Consulted.

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Tuesday the 15th July 1755.

Present

The Lieutenant Governor

Benj: Green
Jno Collier
Willm Cotterell } Councrs
Jonn Belcher

The Honble Vice Admiral Boscawen and Rear Admiral Mostyn being also Present in consequence of the Lieutenant Governor's Letter.

The Lieutenant Governor laid before the Admirals the late Proceedings of the Council in regard to the French Inhabitants, and desired their Opinion and Advice thereon.

Both the Admirals approved of the said Proceedings, and gave it as their Opinion, That it was now the properest Time to oblige the said Inhabitants to take the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty or to quit the Country.

The Lieutenant Governor then communicated to the Council, a Letter by him received from Cap^{t} Rous, informing him that the French at the River S^{t} Johns had, upon his appearance with His Majesty's Ships under his Command, before the Fort there, Retreated therefrom, after having first rendred the Cannon useless, and destroyed by Fire, all the Wood work thereof &c., and desired the Opinion of the Council in regard to the most proper and necessary Measures to be immediately taken, in order to prevent the French from availing themselves any further of their late Possession thereof, and of Securing the said Territory and the Indian Inhabitants thereof to His Majesty's Obedience. Upon which the Council were of Opinion that less Inconvenience would be occasioned by suffering the said Fort to remain in its present Condition during the present Circumstances of the Colony, than by undertaking immediately to repair and Garrison the same.

The Council then took into Consideration the Number and State of the Troops in this Province, the Impossibility of Compleating the intended augmentation at present, and the Number of French Troops that had got into Louisbourg and the River of Canada, in the Ships that had escaped Admiral Boscawen's Fleet.

And then the Question was proposed whether it would not be absolutely necessary for the Good of His Majesty's Service, and the Security of this His Province, to retain in pay the Two Thousand New England Troops now under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Monckton on the Isthmus of Chignecto.

It was unanimously the Opinion of His Majesty's Council and all present that they should be retained at least untill the Augmentation was compleated, or further Orders should be received from England, and it was Resolved that the Transports should be immediately discharged to avoid any unnecessary Expence.

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Friday the 25th July 1755.

Present

the Lieutenant Governor

Benj: Green
Jn° Collier
Will^m Cotterell } Counc^rs
Jn° Rous
Jon^n Belcher

The Hon^ble Vice Admiral Boscawen and Rear Admiral Mostyn being also Present.

The Lieutenant Governor laid before the Council the following Memorial which he had received from the french Inhabitants of Annapolis River.

"A Son Excellence l'honorble Charles Lawrence Ecuyer "Lieutenant Governeur et Commandant en Chef de la Prov- "ince de la Nouvelle Ecosse pour la Majesté Britanique et "Colonel d'un de ses Regiments d'Infanterie &c &c &c"

"Monseigneur"

"Aussitot que nous avons recus les Ordres de Votre "Excellence dattez du 12^me Jour de Juillet 1755, nous nous "sommes assemble le Dimanche 13. Jour du present Mois "pour faire la Lecture a tous les Habitans de vos Ordres, "Voulant toujours nous tenir sous une fidelle Obeissance; "nous avons deliberez tous en Generale d'un Consentement "unanime de porter tous nos Armes a feux a Monsieur "Handfield notre tres digne Cammandant quoique nous "n'ayons jamais en la Volontez de nous en servir contre le "Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, Ce qui fait que nous n'avons "aucuns Reproche a nous faire a ce Sujet ny dans toute la "Fidelité que nous devons au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, "Car Monseigneur nous pouvons bien assurer Votre Excel- "lence que plusieurs d'entre nous ce sont risqué la Vie pour

"donner Connoissance au Gouvernment de l'ennemis, et "aussi lors qu'il a etez necessaire de Travailler pour l' entre- "tien du Fort d'Annapolis et autre Travaille necessaire au "Gouvernement, nous nous y avons porter de tout notre "Coeur, et nous sommes pret a continuer avec la meme "Fidelité; et aussi nous avons fait l'election des Trentes "hommes pour aller a Halifax auxquels nous recommandons "bien de ne rieu dire on faire qui soit contraire au Conseille "de Sa Majesté, mais nous leurs enjoignons de ne contracter "aucuns nouveaux Serment, nous sommes Resous et en "volentez de nous entenir a celuy que nous avons donnez "et auxquels nous avons etés fidelles autant que les Circom- "stances l'ont demander, Car les Ennemis de Sa Majesté "nous ont solicité a prendre les Armes contre le Gouverne- "ment, mais nous n'avons en garde de la faire."

Signed by Two hundred and Seven of the said Inhabitants.

The Lieutenant Governor also acquainted the Council that, in Consequence of the Order of Council of the 4th Inst. the said Inhabitants had sent down Deputies with their Answer in regard to their Taking the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, and that they were now waiting without.

The said Deputies were then ordered to be called in, and being asked what they had to say, They declared that they appeared in behalf of themselves and all the other Inhabitants of Annapolis River, That they could not take any other Oath than what they had formerly taken which was with a Reserve that they should not be obliged to take up Arms, and that if it was the Kings Intentions to force them to quit their Lands, they hoped that they should be allowed a convenient Time for their Departure.

The Council then asked them several Questions concerning the Allegiance they so much boasted of in their Memorial, and the Intelligence which they say they have given the Government, of which they were desired to mention a single

Instance whereby any Advantage had accrued to the Government, but this they were unable to do; on the contrary it was made very evident to them that they have always omitted to give timely Intelligence when they had it in their Power, and might have saved the Lives of many of His Majesty's Subjects, but that they had always secretly aided the Indians, and many of them had even appeared openly in Arms against His Majesty. They were then told that they must now resolve either to take The Oath without any Reserve or else to quit their Lands, for that Affairs were now at such a Crisis in America that no delay could be admitted, That the French had obliged us to Take up Arms in our Defence against their Encroachments, and it was unknown what Steps they might Take further, for which reason, if they (the Inhabitants) would not become Subjects to all Intents and Purposes, they could not be suffered to remain in the Country. Upon which they said they were determined, One and All, rather to quit their Lands than to Take any other Oath than what they had done before. The Council then told them that they ought very seriously to Consider the Consequences of their Refusal. That if they once refused the Oath they would never after be permitted to Take it, but would infallibly loose their Possessions; That the Council were unwilling to hurry them into a Determination upon an Affair of so much Consequence to them, and therefore they should be allowed till next Monday at Ten of the Clock in the forenoon to reconsider the Matter and form their Resolution; when their final Answer would be expected. And the Council then adjourned to that Time.

At a Council holden at the Governor's House in Halifax on Monday the 28th July 1755.

Present

The Lieutenant Governor

Benj: Green
Jn° Collier
Will^m Cotterell } Counc^rs
Jn° Rous
Jon^n Belcher

The Hon^ble Vice Admiral Boscawen and Rear Admiral Mostyn being also Present.

The Lieutenant Governor acquainted the Council that the Deputies from Pisiquid, Menis and the River aux Canards, were arrived and had delivered the following Memorials.

"A l'honorable Charles Lawrence President du Conseil du "Roy, Commandant en Chef de la Nouvelle Ecosse, Lieuten- "ant Gouverneur d'Annaplis Royal, Lieutenant Colonel d'un "Regiment d'Infanterie."

"Monsieur"

"Les Habitans de nos Departements ayant eté informe par "Monsieur Murray Commandant le Fort Edward a Pisiquit, "que nous les Habitans de nos Departements ayant a paroitre "quelque hommes devant Monsieur le Gouverneur a Halifax "pour repondre a la demande a nousfaite en vertus d'un "Serment que l'on nous assure que Son Honneur Exige de "nous, les Habitans de nos Departements en general prenne "la liberte de representé qu'apres avoir pretté Serment de "fidelité a Sa Majesté Britanique avec toutes les Circon- "stances et les Reserve sur vente a nous accordés au Nom "du Roy par Monsieur Richard Phillips Commandant en "Chef dans la ditte Province laquelle nous avons observé "notre fidelité d'autant plus qu'ils nous a eté possible depuis "un nombre d'années en Jouissant paisiblement de nos droits "Suivant la Teneur de notre Serment en toute sa Teneur et "reserve, et nous ayant toujours appuie sur notre Serment "de fidelité tant pour sa Teneur que pour l'observation, et "nous sommes resons tous de bon Consentement at de voy

"de ne prendre aucun autre Serment, nous avons pretés le "Serment de fidelité de bon foy, nous sommes tres Contemps "et satisfaire, Nous esperons Monsieur que vous auré la "bonté d'ecouté nos Justes raisons et en Consequence Sup- "plie tous d'une Voy unamine son honneur d'avoir la bonté "de delivré nos Gens qui sont tenu a Halifax depuis quelque "Temps en ne pouvant meme scavoir leur Situation qui nous "paroit deplorable, Nous avous toute Confiance Monsieur "que Son honneur aura bontés pour nous de nous accordé "les graces que nous avous l'honneur de vous demandé tres "humblement, et nous prieront pour la Conservation de Son "honneur."

"Pisiquit 22. Juillet 1755."

Signed by One hundred and Three of the said Inhabitants of Pisiquid.

"A Son Excellence Charles Lawrence Ecuyer Gouverneur "Generale et Commandant en Chef la Province de la Nou- "velle Ecosse en l'Accadie et Colonel d'un Regiment au "Service de La Majesté dans la ditte Province."

"D'autant quil s'est repandue un Bruit parmis nous les "Habitans francois de cette Province, que Son Excellence "le Gouverneur exige de nous un Serment 'd Obeissance "conforme en quelque facon a celuy des Sujets Naturels de "Sa Majesté le Roy George Second, et qu'en consequence "nous avons une Certitude Moralle que plusieurs de nos "Habitans sont retenue et genée a Halifax pour ce Sujet."

"Si les Intentions de Son Excellence sont cette qu'icy "dessus envers nous, Nous prenons la liberté de representé "a Son Excellence tous en generalle, et au Nom de tous les "Habitans, que nous et nos Peres ayant pris pour eux et "pour nous un Serment de fidelité qui nous a eté approuvé "plusieurs fois au Nom du Roi, et sous les Privileges duquel "nous avons demeure fidelle et Soumis, et protegé par Sa

"Majesté le Roy Britanique, Suivant Es Lettres et Proclam-
"ation de Son Excellence Monseigneur le Gouverneur Shir-
"ley, En datte du 16 Septembre 1746, et du 21 Octobre
"1747, Nous ne commetrons jamais l'inconstance de prendre
"un Serment qui change tant soit peut les Conditions et les
"privileges dans lesquels nos Souvereins et nos Peres nous
"ont placé pas le passé."

"Et comme nous pencons ben que le Roi notre Maitre
"n'amies et ne protége que des Sujets constents fidelle et
"franc, et que ce n'est qu'en vertu de sa bonté et de la
"fidelité que nous avons gardés envers Sa Majesté qu'elle
"nous a accordé et continue l'entire possession de nos bien
"et l'exercice libre et publique de la Religion Romaine."

"Ainsi nous voulons continué dans tous ce qui sera dans
"notre pouvoir a etre fidelle et soumis ainsi qu'il nous a eté
"accordé par Son Excellence Monseigneur Richard Phillips."

"La Charite pour nos Habitans detenue et l'innocence que
"nous croyons en eux, nous oblige a supplier tres humble-
"ment Son Excellence a se laisser touché de leurs Miserres
"et leur donner la liberté que nous demandons pour eux
"avec toute la Sonmission possible et le Respect le plus
"profond."

Signed by Two hundred and Three of the said Inhabitants of Menis and the River aux Canards.

The said Deputies were then called in, and peremptorily refused to Take the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty.

The Deputies of Annapolis also appeared and refused the Oath. Whereupon they were all ordered into confinement.

As it had been before determined to send all the french Inhabitants out of the Province if they refused to Take the Oaths, nothing now remained to be considered but what Measures should be taken to send them away and where they should be sent to.

After mature Consideration it was unanimously agreed That, to prevent as much as possible their Attempting to return and molest the Setlers that may be set down on their Lands, it would be most proper to send them to be distributed amongst the several Colonies on the Continent, and that a sufficient number of Vessels should be hired with all possible Expedition for that purpose.

Letter Rob^t Monckton to Gov^r Shirley.

Fort Cumberland Camp July 3^d. 1755.

Sir

I had the Pleasure Yesterday of hearing of Maj^r Bourn's safe Arrival at Boston with dispatches for your Excellency.

And have now to inform your Exc^y that upon Cpt^n Rouse's appearing before S^t Johns with the Ships under his Command; and sending his Boats to reconnoitre (from whence he was to send me word, Whether or no the French had any Ships of War there) that the Officer commanding in the Fort immediately set fire to all the Magazines & Houses in the Fort; Burst all their Cannon & destroyed every thing in & round it — So that I shall now wait here for Col^o Lawrences farther Orders.

Capt^n Rouse likewise writes me that there were about a hundred Indians who seem'd inclined to Peace, & offered to send four of their Chiefs for that Purpose.

The French retir'd up the Rivers, & by what I can learn are gone to Canada.

I have now, Sir, in my Possession one Chief and another of their Chiefs Sons, whom they had sent me before this happened as Hostages for their good Behaviour Having sent

a Person to them to know whether they were for Peace or War — the first of which they very wisely prefer'd.

I must beg of your Excellency to let the inclosed be forwarded, and as I suppose your Exc̃y will be informed by Col° Lawrence of what he intends further, must beg leave to wish your Exc̃y all Success, & Subscribe my self Your Exc̃y's much obliged & Obedient humble Servant

Rob^{t} Monckton

His Excellency Governour Shirley

Petition.

To the Hon^{ble} Spencer Phips Esq^{r} Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} & Commander in Chief in & over His Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay, & to the Hon^{ble} His Maj^{s} Council

The Petition of Cap^{t} John Blake of Boston

Humbly Shews,

That the Inhabitants at Halifax are in all probability in Want of Fresh Provisions, but more particularly his Majestys Fleet now there, and Other Shipping Expected there.

Wherefore Your Petitioner humbly Begs your honours will be Pleased to Permit your Pet^{r} to Carry or Send down Provisions to Halifax, first giving Bond for that Purpose — and Your Petitioner as in Duty bound shall ever Pray &^{c} —

John Blake

Boston July 11, 1755

Letter to Capt. W^{m} Lithgow.

Boston, July 15. 1755

Sir

As the General Court of this Province in their late Session have made the Establishment of Wages & Subsistence

of the Garrisons at Fort Hallifax & Fort Western for Eighty Men & no more in both the said Forts;

You are hereby directed forthwith to reduce the said Garrisons to the said Number of Eighty Men accordingly to each Fort its proper Proportion, & retaining such Men as are most fit for Service

Your Friend & Serv^{t}

To Cpt. W^{m} Lithgow

L^{t} Gov^{r} Lawrence to Sir Thomas Robinson

Halifax 18th July 1755.

Sir

Since my last of 18th June 1755, sent express by Lieutenant Cunningham, the French have abandoned their Fort at S^{t} John's River and as far as it was in their power demolished it: As soon as the Forts upon the Isthmus were taken, Captain Rous Sailed from thence with three Twenty Gun Ships and a Sloop to look into S^{t} John's River, where it was reported there were two French Ships of thirty Six Guns each: He anchored off the Mouth of the River and sent his Boats to reconnoitre, they found no Ships there, but on their appearance the French burst their Cannon, blew up their Magazine, burned every thing they could belonging to the Fort and Marched off: the next Morning the Indians invited Captain Rous on Shore, gave him the strongest assurances of their desire to make Peace with us; and pleaded in their behalf that they had refused to assist the French upon this occasion, tho' earnestly pressed by them: I expect some of their Chiefs here in a very few days.

As the French Inhabitants of this Province have never

yet taken the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty, unqualified, I thought it my Duty upon this occasion to propose it to them, and as the Deputies of the different Districts in Mines Bason were attending in Town upon a very insolent Memorial they had delivered to the Council, I was determined to begin with them; they were accordingly summoned to appear before the Council, and after discussing the Affair of the Memorial Article by Article, the Oath was proposed to them; they endeavoured as much as possible to evade it and at last desired to return home and consult the rest of the Inhabitants that they might either accept or refuse the Oath in a Body; but they were informed that we expected every Man upon this occasion to answer for himself, and as we wou'd not use any Compulsion or surprise, we gave them twenty four hours time to deliver in their answer, and if they should then refuse, they must expect to be driven out of the Country, and tho' they should afterwards repent of their refusal, they would not be permitted to take the Oath. The next Morning they appeared and refused to take the Oath without the old reserve of not being obliged to bear Arms, upon which they were acquainted that as they refused to become English Subjects we could no longer look upon them in that light, that we should send them to France by the first opportunity, and till then they were ordered to be kept Prisoners at Georges Island, where they were immediately Conducted, they have since desired to be admitted to take the oath, but have not been admitted, nor will any answer be given them untill we see how the rest of the Inhabitants are disposed; I have ordered New Deputies to be elected and sent hither immediately, and am determined to bring the Inhabitants to a Compliance or rid the Province of such perfidious Subjects.

I will do Myself the honour Sir, to transmit you a Copy of the proceedings of Council upon this affair, by the first Opportunity, as also Duplicates of my last Letters, which at

present we have not had time to prepare, and we cannot delay the Vessel which sails suddenly and unexpectedly.

I am with all possible respect Sir

Your most obedient and most humble Servant

Chas Lawrence

Letter Capt Wm Lithgow to J Wheelwright.

Richmond July 18th 1755

Honble Sr

In my Letter of June 27th which you Communicated to His Honr & Council, they answered me Respecting Reliveing the Soldiers nex_ august, but did not Say wheither I Did Right or wrong In my Detaining the whole of the men, as we could not go on with the Work without them, so then I prayed ye Honble Courtes approbation upon what I had Dun In that matter, but have had no answer thereto, so that I have ben at a Loss to know what to Do, howesever I have since Reduce_ the garrison to 90 men, lest I might give offence, ye building Fort Hallifax by this will be Retarded unless I have assistence of some of the marching Companyes, which your Honr Signified I was to be assisted by Capt John Smith & Capt Goodwin, Smith I have seen (but not goodwin) to whom I Communicated your Letter, He Sayes His Instructions Is to go no farther then Frankford unless it's His own Pleasure howesever I prevailed on Him to help to Drive up Som oxen to Hallifax, and Sayes He shall be willing to assist In this manner If He has orders for it, which I pray your Honr mention that Such orders be given to any of those Companyes that Comes to Frankford, to assist by turnes or that thare be a Detachment Sent out of Each of those Companyes as His Honr may Judge most proper, when Ever I may have occasion To hall Timber Dig

stones Burn Brick Cary up workmen &c~ all which will Requier a Strong guard, as this Work is not under y^e^ Command of y^e^ Fort, other wise it will be Impossible to Carry on this buisness, the Soldiery is very uneasy on account thay Cant be Relived, two of them has Diserted notwithstanding I Communicated to them what His Hon^r^ directed you to Right Conserning thair being Relived after y^e^ Courtes setting 6^th^ of next aug^t^ my Dismissing those 34 men has mad y^e^ others ten times more uneasy then thay ware before, In Dismissing them, that is by small parties by 7 or 8 at a Time, and som Space betwen Each of their Dismissions, and all by their owen Request, as that their affairs Suffered at y^e^ westward or that their Wives being sick, fathers, Brothers being Dead or Dying and y^e^ lick excuses, for if I had Dismissed them all at once I belive ye garrison would have generly Raised in mutiney, and all gon off, & Dont no but this may yet be the Case, if Somthing be not Speedily Dun, all which I think Deserves a Due Consideration for if such things are Delayed too long the Consiquences are very bad.

Doo let me Intreet your Hon^r^ to set forth all those perticulars to y^e^ Court, or to His Hon^r^ that thay may be accommodated, Inclosed you have an Invoice of Sundry Provienc good & y^e^ 2 Canon, here will want a Barn Built at Cusnock, to Put y^e^ Province Hay In other wise thay will loose Soon more then such a Building is worth, all these things I have Constenlity & truely Set forth to ye Hon^ble^ Court, Som perticulars thay are pleased to answar, & others neglect, or Disregard, but let me beg for gods Sacke, that I may have assistence that so y^e^ Fort may be Compleeted for till that Time I shall have no Peace night or Day, your Hon may Remember my Instructions Came but y^e^ other Day, and with them orders to Reduc_ y^e^ garrison to 80 men, and with them four Distinct Postes to be Defended, viz^t^ at Teconet 3

Cusnock one, So that thare will be but 20 men I_ a Fort, for I supose it^{s} well known that Fort Hallifax Is not Compact but built In 3 Distinct Parts, and would beg to know if it may be Reasonibley thought, that men Can be Spared Suficentily Out of those four Distinct postes, to guard y^{e} halling Timber & Digging Stone at a Distence from y^{e} fort and go up & Down y^{e} River ocasionely which must be y^{e} Case till y^{e} thing be Compleet. worthey S^{r} Excuse my lenth of Letter, but I Cant help it, having so much to Say,

S^{r} with all Due Regardes I beg leav to Subscribe my Selfe yours &c

Will^{m} Lithgow

P. S. thare Is yet 10 men as I supose to be Dismissed pray I may have Direct orders if I must Dismiss then, Should have Dun it ar now, had it not ben for the maney obsticles I have alredy mentioned W — L —

I have Dun Every thing for y^{e} province to y^{e} Best of my Judgment.

Letter W^{m} Lithgow to L^{t} Gov. Phips. July 18, 1755.

May it Please your Honour

In my Letter of June 27th 1755 I informed the Hon^{ble} Council of the Needsisety I was under of Retaining Som of the Soldiers which ware to be Dismissed according to the Late astablishment of the Court which was 80 men for Fort Hallifax & Fort Western, I also acquainted y^{e} Court In s^{d} Letter of the various Sortes of Work that was to be Carried on, viz^{t} as fetching & Diging Stone a Cross y^{e} River, and halling Timber out of the Woods, all which Is very Hazadous being not under the Command of the Fort, and will Requier a guard of no less then 30 men (as I supose) to Cover those that Digs y^{e} Stones & halls the Timber to Render Work Tollerable Safe, these ware Som of

the Reasons I gave In s^{d} Letter why I was for Retaining the men, and then prayed the Hon^{ble} Courts approbation on my proposal whether I should Retain or Dismiss the above men, but as yet have had no answar wheither I Did Right or wrong, but Since Feering I might give your Hon^{r} offence, or y^{e} Hon^{ble} Court, I then Dismissed 16 men, & as I have had no answar as above, have given orders that thare be 18 more Dismissed from Fort Hallifax & Western, so thare will now Remain but 90 men Including officers, so that thare is now but 10 men to be Dismissed to Reduce the Number to y^{e} astablishment, if y^{e} Honourable Court Included the officers In y^{e} 80 men, which I am not Certin of, as it has ben usiual hitherto In all my Directions for to Reduce the garrison under my Comm^{d} to Such a Number Including officers,— now as the Number Is Small at Fort Hallifax being but Sixty men, 20 being posted at Western & 10 men at Richmond to guard the publick Stores thare which Cant be moved to Fort Hallifax till it Be In a Capassiety to Recive them & the River admitt of Carrying them up, which would have ben Dun In y^{e} Spring had not all y^{e} Spare Rooms ben filled with provisions, as I have alredy Signified To His Excellency and He approved thereof, and had I Dismantled Richmond Fort In y^{e} Spring as my Inclination was & Is for so doing Could it have ben Dun with y^{e} least Conveniency I am sure long are this Time, the proprieators Buildings Called Frankfort would have ben by y^{e} Indians Burnt, as thay have once attempted it soon after thay took 9 men from thence, had I not after y^{e} Inhabitance Disarted posted a Serjent & 5 men In s^{d} Fort, which has Continued ther ever since, which has hitherto encouraged y^{e} Inhabitence Tarrying otherwise thay would have Removed to Boston & it was with much adoo I could perswaide them to Tarry, at all, I thought it Best to protect this Place (although) I had no Directions therefor, then let y^{e} Indians Burn it and Drive

of the Poor people, which I amagin would have been matter of a Brag In Canada, upon the whole, I have acted with all the prudence & Caution I was master of Respecting all those affairs y^e^ government has Intrusted me with, and hope shall be able to give them a Satisfactory account of all my proceedings, which has given me the gratest fitegue & Consern of any thing I yet have ben Conserned with ~ thus I have ben as perticular as I Could Judging it my Duty so to be, as your Hon^r^ now a gain has the Charge of y^e^ government, & as y^e^ Number of men at Fort Hallifax is Small being but 60 men & y^e^ Duty hard haveing 3 postes to Defend viz^t^ two Redoubtes on y^e^ Eminency, & y^e^ main Fort Below, and So much Work abroad that it Can not be Dun without grate hazad of mens Lives, as I humbely Conseave, and if it^s^ y^e^ Courtes Determination to have y^e^ other 10 men Dismissed I would pray it may be Signified and I would make this proposal with Submission to your Hon^r^ that orders be given to all y^e^ marching Companys that Comes to Frankford that whenever I have occasion for their assistince Either of one Company, or a Datchment out of the saveral Compunys to guard by turnes as ocasion may Require, till – Timber be halled, Stones fetched & Brick Burnt for y^e^ foundation & Chimneys of y^e^ Sevarel Building of s^d^ F , or any other wayes as your Hon^r^ In your grate Wisdom may think most proper till Such Time y^e^ Fort be Compleet, which I hope will be this Fall, If I can have proper assistence, I have ben obliged to go up & Down this River Lately three time with but a very Small Scout, once with 4 Sawyers, & twist with oxen, which Could not be Dun at once and shall have soon a gain ocasion to Cary up Som Carpnders as soon as we are Redy for them, as also macons when the Breck is Burnt & Stones prepared which would not Doo to keep them till we are Redy for them to go to work.

all which I humbely Submitt to Your Honours Wise Consideration, and pray thare may be Something Dun as Speedly as possible, to Prevent our Daly Hazad of being Kill[d] or Captivated, & I belive theres nobody but will allow it to be Consideration Daingerious to go up this River Som Times with 15 & Som Times with 20 men, as has often ben the case 40 or 50 miles In an enimes Countery from Inhabtience, & 20 miles of which we must go by Land the Rivers not being Navigable for Boates this Season of y[e] year, I add no farther but with all Due Submission Beg leave to Subscribe my selfe your Honours most obedient & most Dutifull Serv[t]

Will[m] Lithgow

Richmond July 18[th] 1755

P. S. Cap[t] John Smith Came here y[e] 16[th] Instent with a party of 30 men, with much adue I prevailed upon Him to Drive up a yoack of oxen to Fort Hallafax being apprehencive He might Dissoblige y[e] government by going up this River farther then He was ordred which He Sayes was no farther then Frankfort,

W — L —

Extract from L[t] Gov'[s] Speech: Aug. 6, 1755

"Gentlemen of the Council & House of Representatives"

"Our Frontiers have met with as Little disturbance from the Indian Enemy as we could well expect; An unhappy affair has increased the difficulty of retaining & securing the penobscot tribe, but whilst there is any hope left of doing it, consistent with the honour of the Government, it is prudence to continue our endeavours for it."

S. Phips

Council Chamber August y[e] 6, 1755

Letter, Rob^t Monckton to L^t Gov. Phips

Fort Cumberland Camp August y^e 8^th 1755

Sir

I have the Honour of acquainting you, that by two Sloops Discharged from this Service, I have sent Eighty two Men – Discharged from His Excellency Gov^r Shirley's two New England Batt^rs — They being unfit for farther Service, At least for some time —

And have given Directions to M^r Hancock, to assit such as have any Distance to go, in getting them home —

I was in hopes Sir, to have been able to inform you of my having Engaged the Indians of S^t Johns River in a Peace But when those, I sent for, Arriv'd, I could not get them to the Fort, they being afraid to trust us — Sending me Word, that some Indians had lately been scalp'd near Georges Fort, that were Trading & Friends —

This Sir was the Reason they gave — Upon which I sent them back the Only one of their Chiefs that I had in my Possession – not thinking it worth while to detain a Single one — Which had such an Effect upon them that four out of Nine were coming in, But were Stop'd by the Others —

Nevertheless they sent me Word, that as I had return'd them that Man, they would not doo any thing against us for a Year —

From these Circumstances Sir, I am still in hopes that they will come in — for as they are a Warlike Nation, it is much better to gain them, than to let the French have them.

About a Fortnight ago, One of Col. Winslows Batt^n was kill'd, & his Head Cut off, Near Our Fort at the Gaspereau by some Mickmack Indians that came over from S^t Johns Island —

The Day before Yesterday Sir, I receiv'd Orders from L^t Gov^r Lawrence, to secure all the French Inhabitants of this Isthmus, in Order for their being sent out of the Province.

I have Nothing farther Sir to add at Present, But that the Troops in General are Healthy, & that L^{t} Col. Winslow with four Companys, Embarks in three or four Days for Pisiquid.

I am Sir With much Respect

Your most Obedient & Hum^{ble} Serv^{t}

Rob^{t} Monckton

His Honour L^{t} Gov^{r} Phipps

The Committee appointed upon his Honour's Speech beg leave further to report.

That they are humbly of opinion that his Honour the Lieu^{t} Governour be desired to commissionate two or three Gent^{m} to repair as soon as may be to the Truck House at S^{t} Georges to confer with the Penobscot Indians & to endeavour by all reasonable methods to give them satisfaction for the injury they have received from one of our scouting Parties: and to renew and confirm Peace & Friendship betwixt Us & them upon such terms as shall appear most conducive to our mutual Safety while we are in a State of War with some of the other Indian Tribes, and agreeable to such Instructions as they may receive from this Court — which is humbly submitted

Ezek: Cheever p order

In Council Aug. 8, 1755 Read and sent down

In the House of Rep^{s} Aug^{t} 8, 1755.

Read and after a Considerable Debate thereon, the Question was put Whether the house Accept of this report, And it passed in the Negative

T. Hubbard Spk^{r}

Message.

Gentlemen of the Council & House of Repres^ves

By the Letters from Cpt Lithgow, which I have laid before you, You will find the Difficulties he is under in Reference to the Men belonging to Fort Hallifax, who have been long in Garrison there, & are in Expectation of being soon relieved by others to be sent in their room; I desire you would consider the Affair & advise me in what Manner it would be most convenient the said Soldiers should be raised; And also that you would consider such other Parts of those Letters as may require the Directions & Orders of this Court for the better strengthening & finishing the said Fort; all which Matters I apprehend to be of that Importance as to require the immediate Attention of this Court.

S Phips

Council Chamber August 9, 1755

Lieut. Gov^r Lawrence to the Governors on the Continent.

Halifax 11^th August 1755

Sir

The success that has attended his Majesty's Arms in driving the French from the Encroachments they had made in this Province furnished me with a favorable Opportunity of reducing the French Inhabitants of this Colony to a proper obedience to his Majestys Government or forcing them to quit the Country. These Inhabitants were permitted to remain in quiet possession of their Lands upon condition they should take the Oath of Allegiance to the King within One Year after the Treaty of Utrecht by which this province was ceded to Great Britain: with this Condition they have ever refused to comply without having at the same time from the Governor an assurance in writing that they should not be

called upon to bear Arms in the defence of the Province and with this General Phillips did comply of which step his Majesty has disapproved and the Inhabitants pretending therefrom to be in a state of Neutrality between his Majesty and his Enemies have continually furnished the French and Indians with Intelligence, Quarters, provisions & Assistance in annoying the Government and while one part have abetted the French Encroachments by their Treachery the Other have countenanced them by Open Rebellion, and three Hundred of them were actually found in Arms in the French Fort at Beausejour when it surrendered.

Notwithstanding all their former bad behaviour, as his Majesty was pleased to allow me to extend still further his Royal Grace to such as would return to their Duty, I offered such of them as had not been openly in Arms against us, a continuance of the possession of their Lands, if they would take the Oath of Allegiance unqualified with any Reservation whatsoever, but this they have most audaciously as well as unanimously refused, and if they wou'd presume to do this when there is a large Fleet of Ships of War in the Harbour and a considerable land force in the Province what might not we expect from them when the approaching Winter deprives us of the former, and when the Troops which are only hired from New England occasionally and for a small time have returned home.

As by this behaviour the Inhabitants have forfeited all title to their Lands and any further favour from the Government; I called together his Majesty's Council, at which the Honble Vice Admiral Boscawen & Rear Admiral Mostyn assisted to consider by what means we could with the greatest security & effect rid Ourselves of a set of People who would forever have been an Obstruction to the intention of Settling this Colony and that it was now from their refusal of the Oath absolutely incumbent upon his to remove.

As their numbers amount to near Seven thousand persons the driving them off with leave to go whither they pleased wou'd have doubtless strengthened Canada with so Considerable a Number of Inhabitants and as they have no cleared land to give them at present, such as are able to bear Arms must have been immediately employed in annoying this and the Neighbouring Colonies — To prevent such an inconvenience it was judged a necessary and the only practicable measure to divide them among the Colonies, where they may be of some use as most of them are healthy strong People; and as they cannot easily collect themselves together again, it will be out of their power to do any mischief and they may become profitable, and it is possible in time faithfull Subjects.

As this step was indispensably necessary to the security of this Colony whose preservation from french Encroachments the prosperity of North America is esteemed in a great measure dependent, I have not the least reason to doubt of your Excellencys Concurrence and that you will receive the Inhabitants I now send and dispose of them in such manner as may best answer our design in preventing their reunion.

As the Vessels employed on this Service are upon Monthly hire I beg the favour of you to expedite as much as possible their discharge and that they may be furnished with a Certificate of the time thereof agreable to the form enclosed.

Order.

In the House of Rep^{rs} Aug^{t} 12, 1755.

Ordered, That M^{r} Hall, M^{r} Witt and Cap^{t} Leach with such as the Hon^{ble} Board shall join be a Committee to take under Consideration his Honours Message of the ninth Curr^{t} and report what they think proper for this Court to do thereon.

Sent up for Concurrence T Hubbard Spk^{r}

In Council Aug: 12th 1755

Read and Concurr'd and Samuel Watts, and Benjamin Lincoln Esqrs are join'd in the Affair.

Thos Clarke Dpty Secry

The Committee appointed to take under Consideration His Honours Message within mentioned having considered the same beg leave to Report, as their opinion That his Honour the Commander in Chief be desired to give Orders for the Inlisting a Number of Men to the amount of Eighty including those who are already at Fort Halifax whose Time of twelve Months from their Impresment is not yet expired and that for Encouragement to such as shall Inlist for twelve Months there be allowed to each able Bodied Effective Man A Bounty of three Dollars.

The Committee being unacquainted with the State of the said Fort are not able to report any thing in regard to the Finishing of it.

All which is Submitted

p Sam Watts p ordr

August 13 1755.

In Council Aug. 13, 1755. Read and Sent down.

In the House of Represent: Augt 13, 1755.

Read and the Question was put Whether the House accept the first Paragraph of this Report? It passed in the Affirmative.

The Question was then put whether the House Accept of ye second paragraph of this report? it passed in the Negative.

Letter Capt. George Berry to Lt Gov. Phipps

May it Please your Honour

Immediately upon my receiving my Commission I endeavoured to inlist Sixty men & soon filld up my Compa agreable

Thereto and have ever Since been on my Duty in marching & Scouting according to orders received from His Excellency W^ch^ has prevented my going to Boston in order to receive the one hundred & Eighty Dollars bounty money voted for said Sixty men —

Therefore now Humbly pray that Your Honour would ord^r^ That the Same may be delivered To M^r^ John Marston, that the Soldiers may be paid accordingly

by Your Honours Most Obedient and very Humble Servant

George Berry

Falmouth Aug^t^ 15^th^ 1755

To the Hono^ble^ Spencer Phipps Esq^r^

Letter, Lieut. Gov. Phips to Capt. W^m^ Lithgow

Boston Aug. 16, 1755

Sir,

I herewith inclose the Copy of a Vote of the General Court respecting a Guard for Conveying Provisions &c to Fort Hallifax, & for guarding your Workmen in providing for the strengthening & Finishing the said Fort. I have sent Orders to the several Commanders of the Companies out of which these Thirty men are to be detach'd (Viz Cpt. Sam^l^ Goodwin 7, Cpt. John Smith 7, Cpt. Tho. Fletcher 8, & Cpt. Alex. Nichols 8, to draw their respective Quotas & without Loss of Time to send them to you: And if you find any delay in this matter in any of the officers you must quicken them, & you must improve the Opportunity of this Guard to have your Works well strengthened & finished.

Letter, L^t^ Gov. Phips to Capt. W^m^ Lithgow

Boston Aug. 18 1755

Sir

Upon my Message of the 9^th^ instant to the two Houses they appointed a Committee, who reported their Desire that

I would give orders for inlisting a Number of Men, to the Amount of 80 including those who are already at Fort Halifax, whose Time of 12 Months from their Impressment is not yet expired; and That for our encouragement to such as shall enlist for 12 months there be allowed to each able bodied effective Man a Bounty of 3 Dollars; which Report the House of Reptives accepted of, but by reason of the Hurry of Business, that Vote was not Sent up to the Board But I make no doubt the Court at their next Sitting will readily compleat the same; If therefore any of the Men with you will enlist a new for another 12 months let me know of it by the first opportunity and how many they are; and as soon as the said affair is compleated I will Order the Bounty Money to be sent them.

I am your Friend and Servant

To Captn Lithgow.

Letter, Capt Saml Goodwin to Lt Gov. Phips

Frankfort August ye 27th day 1755

May it Please your Honour I Received yours of the 16th of August 1755: on ye 22th Instant in the Evening and obsarve the Contents, and Chearfully Obay your Honours Commands and Should have Sent Seven men Only but that they ware very unwilling to Goe to Tarre there without I was with them and a number of workmen Came to Goe up to Fort Hallefax and not having a sufficient Gard, and by the advice of Capt William Lithgow I have Deteacht one halfe of my Compeny, with the Levett one Sargent & a Corporal, to Goe up as a Gard with the said work men, and am to be Releaved by Capt Alexander Nickels jur in a short time if this will be agreabl to your Honour & the Honourabl Court I will Continau to Afford Capt Lithgow, all the assist-

ance I Possable Can or any thing to Sarve the Provinc in my Power — And I will undertake to Transport the Province Stores from Fort Western to Fort Hallifax with Cap^{t} Nickels Company and mine with the assistance of the Soldiers at both Forts: and not put the Provinc to any further Expenc if that will be of any Sarvice Or as your Honour shall think Proper: I have & shall Reconiter the woods Continauly.

And by all I can larne most of the Indains is Drawn off to assist the French at Crown Point, for we have an acco^{tt} from the Indains that Comes in at S^{t} Georges Fort that there will be no Damage Don this two months. Only there is Six Indains Out from there that will Do Damage if they Can, and there was Eleven Discoured at Sheepscut by one Mr Winslow last week and was followed by upwards of a hundreed men & non has been heard of since I am Sir as in Dute Bound your Honours most Dutefull most Obediant and very Humble Sarvent

Samuel Goodwin

Letter, Capt W^{m} Lithgow to L^{t} Gov. Phips Sept. 4, 1755.

May it Please your Honour /

I Rec^{d} your Honours Letter of y^{e} 16th aug^{t}, as also y^{e} votes of y^{e} House of Repres^{ves}, the Contents of which, I shall Do y^{e} utmost of my Indeavour to observe — as thare is Som Busniss Shortely which will be absoluitely nessacery to be Dun here and as those affairs will Requier your Honours as also y^{e} Hon^{ble} Courts Considerations thereon I Judge it no less then my Dutey here to Informe your Hon^{r} therewith In Time, that thare may be no Delay when oppertuniety presents to preforme, y^{e} following busniss which Is as followes,– that as Soon as Fort Hallifas Is In a proper Condition to Recive y^{e} Stores of all Sort now Lodged in Richmond &c —

which will I Expect be In Such a Condition by y^e^ Last of September or begining of Octo^r^ by which Time it is usual for this River to be Raised to a proper pitch by y^e^ Fall Rains to go up y^e^ same with Boates, and as those Boates are now Redy, and fources now in y^e^ provience pay, will be a good oppertuniety to Cary up a Considerable quantiety of Stores &c — and as this Busniss Requires a Strong guarde, being Dun In Time, will Save y^e^ Rasing New forces, as has be_ Dun heretofore,— unless it Should be Delayed till In y^e^ Winter, but as y^e^ Current Runs Down very Strong y^e^ River Dose not freez sufficiently y^e^ latter end of Jan^r^ and as y^e^ Weather & Ice Is not to be Rely^d^ on I should vastely prefer Water Carriege, this we have alredy experienced and find it answared our expectation, not but y^e^ Winter Is also a Suitable Time and ought also to be Improv'd but not Intirely to be Relied on, y^e^ Spring Fall & Winter are y^e^ onley Seasons that Can be Improved In Carying stores to y^e^ uper Fort, and Such Stores ought to be placed at Fort Western for this purpose at proper Times which I will Endeavour to advise y^e^ Commissary general, of Such Times, now as this Busniss (as long as y^e^ War Continiues) will be attendended with grate Hazad, as y^e^ Indians well Knowes our Sircumstances In this perticular, In my Humble opinion it will Requier no less then Two Hundred good men for to man y^e^ Boates and guard y^e^ Shore, So that If it Is or Should be your Honours pleasure to give necessecery orders that Such a Number attend on this Busniss I will nottifie Such Fources of y^e^ Suitible Time and Sett a Day when thay may appeer all at y^e^ Store House, and if thay will be punctual to Com at y^e^ Time appointed this piece of Service will be very Soon ended, what mad y^e^ Charg amount so high y^e^ Last Spring In Carrying up y^e^ Stores was on account y^e^ guardes Did not Com all to gather, but ware Longer a gathering, then Doaing y^e^ Worke, which Continiued but Ten Dayes, I would not be understood here to prescribe

or Direct In this affair, but only mention those Things In y^e^ way of my Dutey, for your Honours Timely Consideration, other wise this may be attended with more Cost, to y^e^ publick, and be followed with Ill Consiquences.

all which is Humbely Submitted to your Honours Wise Consideration.

with all Due Submission I beg Leave to Subscribe my selfe your Honours most Dutiefull Humbl Serv^t^

Richmond Sep^t^ 4^th^ 1755 Will^m^ Lithgow

the true Coppy of Samuell Goodwins Express sent to him from C^pt^ William Lithgow.

Frankfort September y^e^ 11, 1755

Cap^t^ William Groves or the Commanding officer on Sheepsgutt River on the East side of Frankfort Sir I Recd the following Express from C^pt^ Lithgow this morning in the Woods about Seven miles from our forth at half after teen a Clock and think it my Duty to Inform you Gentlemen & Every Person I possible Can therefore I Desire you to forward it to the Commanding officers at Newcastle and Wallpole Pemaquid Broad Bay and Georges for you may Depend upon it that they Indians will Strike some Where Very soon & I believe in a body I am Ready with my Company to assist all in my power and am Gentlemen your assured friend & very humble Servent

Samuell Goodwin

Fort Hallifax Sep^r^ y^e^ 9^th^ 1755

C^pt^ Goodwin Sir

as wee Ware a Coming up y^e^ River Between Cushnock & fort Hallifax we aspide Sundry Tracts of Indians and it appeared by said Tracts they were a Going Down said River

the above Tract Were Discovered on the Westren Side of Said River & further a very large Tract was Discovered up Sebastoocook River which Tract Came into one of ours that was made last Week by some of our pepole that Went to Vew the Grass on the Entervale upon the Whole Its Judged by us all the Enemy is Gone Down the River in order to fall on the Inhabitants and as this is our opinion we thought it our Duty on the acount of the Exposed Inhabitants to Inform you here with in order you may aprise all the Exposed Places Sir I Remain your Very Humble Servent

William Lithgow

INDEX.

A

Abbot, Aaron, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14; signed petition for Wiscasset, 51; signed petition for Kennebec, 198.
Isaac, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
James, signed petition for Falmouth, 311.
Abeel, Mr. ——, 162.
Abenakes, the, 192.
Acadia, 180, 181, 182, 238, 239, 250, 354, 422, 425.
Acadians, the, 355, *see* also under the French.
Adams, John, signed New Casco petition, 219.
Aix la Chapelle, 252, 355.
Albany, 228, 230, 291, 330.
Court House, 288.
Patroon's Mill, 288.
Albee, Obadiah, signed Wiscasset petition, 51.
Obadiah Jr., to be kept as a prisoner, 34; accused of murder, 34, 35.
Alexander, James, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
John, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
William, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Alford, William, signed Wiscasset petition, 245.
All, Abraham, signed petition for St. Georges, 100.
Allbee, Obadiah, signed Wiscasset petition, 245, 320; signed Kennebec petition, 277.
Obadiah Jr., signed Wiscasset petition, 245.
Alleghany Mountains, the, 262.
Allen, Mr. ——, 42, 56.
Rev. ——, 311.
Elisha, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
James, 6, 38.
Peter, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Samuel, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Alley, John, signed Wiscasset petition, 245, 320.
Allien, Barsam, 110.
Ames, Moses, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Nathan, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Ammunition, arrived at Boston, 76; at Fort George, 77, 234; needed at Fort Frederick, 77, 78; to be forwarded, 81; needed at Fort George, 85; wanted for Castle William, 183; petitioned for, 206; at Fort Frederick, 234; at Richmond, 234; for the independent companies, 243, 245, 246; the French supplied the Indians, 247, 266, 293; sent to the Eastern forts, 248; replaced at Castle William, 253; arms of Col. Winslow's regiment, 281, 282; given to Col. Fitch, 283; gathered at the Mission, 305; sent to Taconnet, 326; needed at Fort Western, 376; needed at Broad Bay, 390, 399; from Great Britain, 415; delay in furnishing, 415; poor locks, 415; number of arms increased, 415; needed at St. Georges, 419, 420; the French supplied the Indians, 428, 429.
Anderson, James, signed Sheepscot petition, 63.
Joseph, signed the Sheepscot petition, 63; signed the Kennebec petition, 196.
Samuel, signed the Sheepscot petition, 63; signed the Kennebec petition 196.
Andrau, Pere, 306.
Andrews, John, signed Kennebec petition, 258.
Ange, Charly, Mons., 230.
Annapolis River, 437, 438.
Royal, 59, 70, 73, 126, 181, 238, 354, 355, 401, 442.
Anne, Queen, 240.
Anson, Lord, 206, 207.
Answers to, governor's message, 8; Falmouth petition, 47; Sheepscot petition, 213; Cushing's petition, 274.
Appleton, Col. ——, 4, 36.
Apthorp, Mr. ——, 97, 344.

Apthorp, *continued.*
Charles, a Kennebec proprietor, 53, 176; signed Kennebec petition, 194, 211.
Armourer, desired by Indians, 30; at truckhouse, 31; at St. Georges, 31.
Arms, *see* under Ammunition.
Arresaguntacooks, the, 81, 86, 89, 105, 247, 259, 293, 295, 300, 301, 302, 309, 310, 313, 391, 394, 395, 408.
Arrowsic, 93, 226, 364, 365.
Arundell, 1.
Ashly, Capt., 163.
Aston, Hezekiah, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
John, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Auerell, Israel, *see* Averell.
Austin, ——, 111.
Autographs, *see* Marks.
Aux Mines, 422.
Averell, Israel, petition of, 100; signed answer to Sheepscot petition, 215; signed Wiscasset petition, 319.
Job, signed Wiscasset petition, 319; letter of, 156.
Avery, Edward, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Ayer, Hannah, 317.

B

Bacon Court, 229.
Baker, Elisha, signed New Casco petition, 219.
John, signed Wiscasset petition, 51, 245.
Balentine, John, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Ball, Samuel, signed Kennebec petition, 277; broke out of jail, 345.
Bancroft, Robert, signed petition of a new town, 200.
Bane, James, commission to, 259.
Bang's Island, 327.
Barlo, Samuel, signed Wiscasset petition, 320.
Barrell, Mr. ——, 16.
Barrow, Lawrence, letter of, 37.
Maurice, 37.
Barter, Samuel, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Samuel Jr., signed Kennebec petition, 199.
Bartholomew, an Indian, 258, 259, 340.
Bartoll, William, signed New Casco petition, 219
Batler, Capt. ——, 59.
Baxter's Point, 257.
Bay of Fundy, 75, 77, 124, 125, 238, 239, 240, 350, 353, 354, 355, 359, 361, 426, 431.
Bay Verte, 238, 239, 266, 355.
Bayley, Mr. ——, 20, 128.
Joshua, signed Kennebec petition, 258.
Beal, Josiah, 400, 412.
Bean, Jonathan, 74, 80, 112, 113, 114, 203, 204.
Beath, John, signed Kennebec petition, 199.
Walter, signed Kennebec petition, 199.
Bëausejour, 456.
Becançour, 123, 249, 328.
Bedford, Duke of, 183.
Belcher, Mr. ——, 36.
Jonathan, 422, 433, 434, 435, 437, 440.
Belts, 156, 164, 289, 280, 331.
Bennett, Andrew, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Benson, Henry, signed Kittery petition, 133.
Berry, Col. ——, 35.
Capt. George, 242, 243, 468.
Joseph, signed the Kennebec petition, 212.
Nathaniel, signed Kennebec petition, 194, 212.
Thomas, 4, 37.
Berwick, 31, 41, 54, 56, 58, 109, 110, 144, 145, 146, 167.
Bethune, Mr. ——, 47.
Beveridge, James, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Bicknell, John, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Biddeford, 317.
Bilboa, 37.
Black, James, signed Sheepscot petition, 63.
Blackledge, Jonathan, Wiscasset petition, 51, 245.
Black Point, 130, 131.
Blackston, Benjamin, signed New Casco petition, 219.
Benjamin Jr., signed New Casco petition, 219.
William, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Bladgdon, John, signed Wiscasset petition, 319.
Blagdon, Charles, signed Kennebec petition, 198.

Blake, Increase, labor at Truck House, 112.
John, petition of, 444.
Blanchard, Samuel, signed Kennebec petition, 196, 258.
Blethen, James, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
John, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
John Jr., signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Blockhouses, *see* Forts.
Blodget, Caleb, 110.
Boards, 27, 35, 39, 43, 46, 47.
Boats, wanted at Fort Western, 343; to be built for the forts, 345, 364; nearly finished, 378; to be armed, 378; built at Boston, not correct shape, 389, 405; model of the proper kind, 405.
Bodge, Mr. ——, 90.
Bollan, Mr. ——, 40, 107, 208, 415.
Bolles, Lemuel, 147.
Bolton, George, signed Kennebec petition, 258.
Bonnebeege Hills, 177.
Boothby, Richard, signed Kennebunk petition, 65.
Borks, John, signed Kennebunk petition, 65.
Boscawen, Vice Admiral, 434, 435, 436, 437, 439, 456.
Boston, 2, 3, 5, 15, 16, 23, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, 38, 39, 41, 43, 46, 48, 49, 52, 71, 72, 73, 75, 78, 81, 84, 86, 87, 88, 93, 96, 100, 103, 105, 106, 108, 120, 122, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 140, 142, 151, 157, 159, 163, 164, 166, 172, 173, 179, 182, 184, 192, 206, 207, 208, 215, 225, 226, 234, 235, 236, 241, 242, 243, 245, 258, 259, 260, 261, 264, 265, 267, 283, 285, 287, 290, 292, 295, 300, 306, 307, 308, 309, 313, 321, 327, 335, 339, 344, 363, 377, 379, 389, 397, 398, 405, 409, 415, 416, 417, 420, 421, 422, 443, 444, 450, 459.
Council Chamber, 182, 207, 216, 224, 233, 254, 280, 281, 284, 332, 337, 339, 362, 384, 414, 452, 455.
Orange Tree, the, 402.
Town House, 85.
Boswoll, John, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Bouges, John, signed petition for St. Georges, 99.
Samuel, signed petition for St. Georges, 99.
Bouges, *continued.*
Samuel Jr., signed petition for St. Georges, 99.
Boundaries, 187, 208, 209.
Bounties, for captives and scalps, 285, 409; to soldiers, 409, 460.
Bourn, Col. and Maj., 287, 443.
John, 268.
Sylvanus, 7, 56.
Bourryan, Mr. ——, 28.
Bowdoin, James, Kennebec proprietor, 176; signed Kennebec petition, 194.
William, Kennebec proprietor, 53, 177; signed Kennebec petition, 194, 211; mentioned, 111.
Bowers, Capt. ——, 43.
Bowman, Andrew, signed Wiscasset petition, 51.
Box and Austin, 111.
Boyes, Antipas, 193, 257, 276.
Boyinton, Caleb, 51, 195.
William, 51, 196, 278, 320.
Boys, Joseph, 63.
Bradbury, Mr. ——, 317, 412.
Christopher, 110.
Capt. Jabez, signed petition for St. Georges, 100; letters of, 80, 104, 155; mentioned, 71, 72, 73, 81, 87, 105, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 118, 120, 126, 140, 141, 142, 156, 157, 160, 161, 164, 166, 179, 215, 310, 335.
Bradford, Capt. ——, 15, 16.
Bradley, Abraham, signed Fryeburg petition. 14.
Timothy, signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
Bragdon, Capt., 91, 122, 403, 404, 418.
Elisha, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Brattle, William, signed Kennebec petition, 176, 194, 211.
Breed, Jonathan, 421.
Brewer. James, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
James Jr., signed Kennebec petition, 199.
Briant, Abraham, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Bridges, 20, 48, 49, 110, 149.
Bridgham, Saml., 111.
Briscoe, Vincent, 38.
Bristol, 33.
Broad Bay, 35, 137, 164, 390, 419.
Brookin, Ebenezer, signed Kennebec petition, 258.
Brown, ——, brothers killed, 402.

Brown, *continued.*
Capt. ——, 125.
Benjamin, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Daniel, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
James, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
John, signed St. Georges petition, 99.
Philip, signed Kennebunk petition, 65.
Samuel, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Bruer, James, signed Wiscasset petition, 245; *see* also Brewer.
Brunswick, petition of, 152; mentioned, 3, 78, 84. 90, 136, 138, 147, 153, 161, 162, 364, 378, 389, 405, 410.
Bryant, Patrick, signed Wiscasset petition, 319.
Walter, surveyor, 32.
see also Briant.
Bryen, William, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Buber, Joseph, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Buckminster, Col. ——, 128.
Bucknam, William, signed New Casco petition to divide the parishes, 227, 228.
Buffom, Joseph, 200.
Bugnon, Jacques, 277.
Bulfinch, John, 111, 113.
Bunker, Benj., 197.
Burke, John, 197.
Burnal, Joseph, killed, 154.
Burns, Elizabeth, 225, 226.
Samuel, 63.
Burt, Samuel, 215.
Burton, Benj., signed petition for St. Georges, 99; letter of, 402.
Simon, signed Kennebec petitions, 198, 212.
Butland, John, signed Kennebunk petition, 65.
Butler, Moses, signed Berwick petition, 144, 146.
Butterfield, Samuel, 200.
Buxton, James, signed New Casco petition, 218.
B——, Bay, 27.
B——, Mr., 45.
B——, Caleb, signed Kennebec petition, 278.
B——, James, signed Kennebec petition, 258.
B——, John, signed Sheepscot petition, 62; signed Kennebec
B——, John, *continued.*
petition, 278.
B——, Nathnel, signed Kennebec petition, 196.

C

Caditt, Joseph, purchased John Martin, 153.
Caffry, Morgan, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Cagnawagas, the, 6.
Calef, Jos., signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Calendar, the New Style, 267.
Call, Obadiah, signed Kennebec petition, 198, 278.
Philip, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Philip, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Calley, John, signed New Casco petition, 219.
Calwell, George, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Cambridge, 100, 140, 155, 159, 165, 385.
Came, Samuel, 110.
Campbell, Alex., signed petition for St. Georges, 99; signed Kennebec petition, 194.
James, signed petition for the frontier, 93.
Canada, 6, 8, 74, 77, 81, 83, 84, 91, 94, 95, 101, 105, 106, 108, 109, 134, 135, 136, 141, 153, 156, 158, 177, 183, 191, 201, 202, 206, 228, 230, 232, 238, 246, 247, 250, 263, 278, 293, 295, 300, 303, 304, 313, 321, 325, 328, 331, 332, 338, 357, 359, 360, 361, 363, 399, 434, 443, 451, 457.
River of, 180; *see* also River St. Lawrence.
Canadians, the, 328, 338; *see* under French, the.
Cane, Saml., signed petition for Phillipsburg, 179.
Cannbell, Alexander Jr., signed petition for Kennebec, 194.
Cape Breton, 37, 54, 57, 107, 126, 183, 207, 208, 238, 253, 356, 362.
Cape Canceau, 181.
Cape Sable, 181, 266.
Indians, 279.
Capham, Capt. ——, 16; *see* Clapham.
Capt. Sam, an Indian, 60, 71.
Carlton, John, 196, 258.
Jonathan, 258.

Carr, Moses, 205, 347, 350.
Carriages, 10, 11.
Carribee Islands, the, 180.
Carter, Ezra, 14.
Samuel, 28.
Casco, lumber at, 27; boards at, 35, 39, 43; best market for boards, 46; influence of the troops at, 327.
Bay, 16, 96, 106, 227, 286, 292, 305, 308, 318, 320, 326, 327.
River, 227.
Catherwood, John, signed St. Georges petition, 99.
Robt., signed St. Georges petition, 99.
Cavalier, Louis, signed Kennebec petition, 277.
Cayougas, the, 331.
Cean, Walter, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Certificate of New Town, 109.
Chadbourn, Benjamin, signed Berwick petition, 144, 146.
James, signed Phillipstown petition, 179.
James Jr., signed Phillipstown petition, 179.
John, signed Phillipstown petition, 179.
Joshua, signed Phillipstown petition, 179.
Chadburn, Humphry, on committee to divide Kittery, 31.
Chandler, Capt., ——, 224.
Edmond, 147.
John, 241.
Josiah, 110.
Joseph, 147.
Peter, 14.
Chaney, Daniel, signed petition for Wells, 268.
Chapin, Capt. Elisha, 283.
Chapman, Athony, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
John, signed Wiscasset petition, 245; signed Kennebec petition, 277
Samuel, signed Kennebec petition, 196, 245, 277; signed Wiscasset petition, 320.
Charlemont, 410.
Charles II, 243.
Abner, signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
John Jr., signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
Chase, Judah, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Chaudiere River, 51, 242, 246, 247, 258, 259, 320, 322, 328, 338.
Chebucta, 16, 22, 26, 43.
Checanato, 124.
Cheever, Mr. ——, 287.
Ezekiel, 125, 333, 454.
Chegnecto, 125, 238, 436.
Cheney, Elias, signed Kennebec petition, 195, 277.
John, signed Kennebec petition, 195, 277.
Cherry Point, 143.
Chever, Capt. ——, 307.
Chippaways, the, 263.
Choate, Col. ——, 4, 7, 56, 332, 334.
John, 8.
Chubb, Jabez, 163.
Chute, Thomas, to receive a commission, 90; letter of, 89.
Clap, Col. ——, 91, 332.
Clapham } Mr. ——, 28, 42.
Clapman }
Mrs. ——, 16
see also Capham.
Clark, } Mr. ——, 16, 292.
Clarke, }
Elisha, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
George, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Ichabod, signed New Casco petition, 218.
James, signed Kennebec petition, 195; signed Sheepscot petition, 63.
James Jr., signed Kennebec petition, 195; signed Sheepscot petition, 62.
Percival, signed New Casco petition, 219.
Richard, one of the committee to divide Kittery, 31; signed the Kennebec petition, 197; signed the Falmouth petition, 312.
Thomas (Deputy-secretary), 66, 201, 213, 219, 220, 221, 233, 235, 241, 256, 268, 270, 280, 312, 316, 333, 376, 401, 408, 411, 414, 468.
William, signed Sheepscot petition, 62; signed Kennebec petition, 195; signed Wiscasset petition, 319.
Claverack, 163.
Clements' Bay, 143, 144.
Cleverly, John, signed the Kennebec petition, 198.
Cliford, William, signed Wiscasset petition, 319.
Clinton, Gov. George, 361.

Cobb, Capt. Thomas, 281.
Cobee, R., signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Coffea, John, signed Falmouth petition, 311.
Coffin, Charles, 215.
Coheran, Robert, signed Sheepscot petition, 63.
William, signed Sheepscot petition, 63.
Colby, Ambros, signed Wiscasset petition, 51, 245.
Benjamin, signed Wiscasset petition, 51.
Ruglas, signed Wiscasset petition, 51.
Colerain, 410.
Collier, Jno., 422.
Colman, Mr. ——, 22.
Colors wanted at Fort Western, 377.
Colville, Lord, 76, 77, 78, 172.
Combes, } George, signed Kenne-
Comes, } bec petition, 197.
Peter, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Peter Jr., signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Selvanus, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
William, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
see Coomes.
Commings, Samuel, 200.
Concord, 177, 179.
Condon, Samuel, signed Falmouth petition, 311.
Congress at Albany, 291.
Conly, Dinis, signed St. Georges petition, 100.
Connecticut, 163, 208, 384.
River, 189, 411.
Convicts, transported, 358.
Cooke, Mr., 27, 43.
Cookson, John, 215.
Coomes, Joshua, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
see Combes.
Cooper, Boyce, signed St. Georges petition, 99.
Coopgate, 266.
Cooshnuck, *see* Cushnoc.
Cornish, John, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Stephen, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Cornwallis, Governor, 26, 27, 28, 43, 46, 60, 71, 72, 73, 124, 125.
Coson, Edward, signed Kennebec purchase, 245.
Coson, *continued.*
Hate Evil, signed Kennebec purchase, 245.
Cotterell, William, 422, 433, 434, 435, 437, 440.
Cotton, 15, 412.
Roland (Clerk), 19, 37, 146.
Country, a new one desired, 194.
Cousins, } Benj., signed petition
Coussens, } for Kennebunk, 65.
Joseph, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65.
see also Cusens.
Cradford, Josiah, signed petition of Wells, 268.
Creaght, John M., signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Creighton, Samuel, signed St. Georges petition, 100.
Crellins, Mr. ——, 41, 42, 47.
Crocker, James, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Crocket, Samuel, signed New Casco petition, 219.
Cromwell, Joshua, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Oliver, 239.
Crooker, Elijah, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Isaiah, signed Kennebec petition, 197, 212.
Crosby, Simon, signed Kennebec petition, 198, 258.
Cross, Daniel, 14.
Crown Point, 135, 136, 162, 163, 180, 189, 238, 240, 263, 360, 384, 409, 461.
Cuba, 126.
Cunningham, Lieut. ——, 445.
Edward, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
James, signed Sheepscot petition, 63; signed Kennebec petition, 194.
John, signed Sheepscot petition, 63; signed Kennebec petition, 195, 245; taken prisoner, 399.
John Jr., signed Sheepscot petition, 63.
Currency, 28, 40.
Curtis, Jacob, petition of, 1.
Joseph, signed petition of Kittery, 133, 152.
Cusens, Robard, signed Kennebunk petition, 65.
Thomas, signed Kennebunk petition, 65.
see also Cousins.
Cushan, Col., 386.
Cushing, ——, 118.

Cushing, *continued.*
Col. Ezekiel, agent for second parish of Falmouth, 19; to settle estate of Dominicus Jordan, 65, 66, 67, 68; heir of Jordan, 66, 67; letters of, 65, 90, 148, 396; memoranda of, 66; petitions of, 254, 256; mentioned, 58, 88, 89, 95, 96, 97, 158, 162, 274, 370, 379, 380, 385, 386, 389, 391, 392, 393, 394, 396, 397, 398, 416.
Mary. wife of Ezekiel, 66; heir of Dominicus Jordan, 66, 254, 275; not in her father's will, 254; desired her rights, 255, 256; petition of, 254; petition granted, 256.
Thomas, petition of, 421.
Cushnoc, } 248, 260, 298, 308,
Cooshnuck, } 310, 322, 323, 326, 327, 335, 410, 448, 449.
Cutt, Richard, moderator, 31; on division of Kittery, 32; to obtain confirmation of acts of committee, 32.
Richard Jr., 110.
Robert, signed petition for Kittery, 133.
Thomas, signed petition for Kittery, 133, 152; mentioned, 32.
Cutter, George, signed New Casco petition, 219.
C——, Anthony, 197.
C——, Arthur Jr., 197.
C——, Nathaniel, 219.
C——, William, 63.

D

Daken, John, 112.
Damariscotta, 81, 83, 84, 96, 138.
River, 211, 272.
Danford, David, signed petition for Wiscasset, 245, 319.
Danforth. Mr. ——, 287.
Dartmouth, 266.
Davis, ——, 39.
Benjamin, signed Kennebec petition, 219.
Elisha, gave information concerning Indians, 124.
James, signed Wells petition, 268.
Roland, signed New Casco petition, 219.
Day, Ebenezer, signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
James, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Day, *continued.*
Joshia, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Moses, signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
Stephen, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
De Pain, Mons., 230.
Dearing, William, chainbearer, 32.
Decker, John, signed Kennebec petition, 196, 278.
John 2nd, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
De Lancey, Lt. Gov. James, 361.
De Loutre, ——, 337.
Dennis, John, 119.
Denny, ——, (Justice), 225.
Samuel, house attacked, 93; letters of, 82, 93, 94; mentioned, 102, 142, 143, 258, 344, 345.
Deny, Sieur Nicholas, his description of America, used to prove a boundary, 181.
Deschamp, Monsieur, 266.
Dewee, Robert, negro and interpreter, 234, 235.
Diamond, Benjamin, to be detained, 421.
James, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Dingley, Joseph, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Dollars, 42.
Donnell, Nathaniel, signed Kennebec petition, 197, 212.
Thomas, signed Phillipstown petition, 179.
Dorghty, David, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Douglass, James, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Dover, England, 41.
Downe, Wendel, paid, 116, 118.
Dowse, Joseph, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Doyle, James, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Dresser, Jonathan, signed for petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Drumond, Patt, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Dugles, Elisha, signed Falmouth petition, 311.
Dummer, Gov. William, 225, 297, 298, 299, 301.
Dun, John, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Dunham, Jeremiah, signed petition for Phillipstown, 179.

Dunile, Nathaniel, one of the committee to divide Kittery, 31.
Duning, } David, 93, 135, 136, 185,
Dunning, } 194, 242, 243, 246, 365, 370, 371, 374, 378, 379.
James, discouraged men from enlisting, 85; signed the Kennebec petition, 196.
Robert, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Dunlap, John, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Robert, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Dunton, Timothy, signed Wiscasset petition, 51, 319; signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Duquesne, General, the Marquis, 228.
Durant, Jno., 112.
Dutch, the, 266, 419.
Dwight, Brigadier, ——, 162, 163.
Joseph, Speaker, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 31.
D ——, Ezra, signed Kennebec petition, 196, 258.
D ——, Joseph, signed Kennebec petition, 196.

E

Eaten, Abel, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Edgar, Henry, signed Kennebec petition, 258.
Elett, James, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Ellot, Andrew, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Em ——, Daniel, 14.
Emblem, Join or Die, 262, 264.
Emery, Caleb, 204.
Noah, 204.
Samuel, 268.
Emons, Samuel, 65.
England, 22, 29, 40, 45, 76, 184, 186, 276, 325, 361, 363, 430, 436.
English, the, captives still with Indians, 6, 8, 60, 106, 135, 153, 154, 163, 177, 190, 191, 202; the Kennebec a water carriage for, 51; St. Castine desired to be in the interest of, 122, 123; Indians would live at peace with, 127; to be careful about firing at Indians, 142, 158; the right to St. Lucia doubted, 180, 182; the French hold no prisoners taken from, 191; basis of their claim to the
English, the, *continued.*
Kennebec Valley, 223, 224, 231, 248, 298, 299; lost trade with Indians, 239, 252, 298; gall'd by the French, 239; Indians not to look for assistance from, 247; fears that the Indians will attack, 247, 248; a rendezvous for the enemies of, 249; Indians not to grant lands to, 251; losses in the west, 263; Indians to join, 263, 302; Indians against, 279; Indians gave permission to build forts, 299; desired the Indians to send children to Boston schools, 300, 301; Indians to report intended hostilities to, 302, 303; want land not lives, 304, 305; should be left to strike first, 305; French induced Indians to desert, 331, 332; did Indians have an opportunity to warn, 336; two regiments of, needed, 354; designs of the French against, 355; settlers in Pennsylvania may not favor, 358; should establish a line of forts, 360; Indians urged to strike, 362, 363; mentioned, 127, 156, 259, 293, 298, 302, 306, 415, 427, 429.
Erskin, Alexander, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Erskins, Kingun, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Escarbot, *see* Lescarbot.
Essex County, 34, 35, 173.
Evans, David, signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
John, signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
Ewing, Alexander, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Joseph, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
E——, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
E——, Simon, signed Kennebec petition, 195.

F

Fairfield, Capt. ——, 27, 35.
Falls of St. Louis, 249.
Fall-Town, 330, 411.
Falmouth, militia to go to, 7, 8; seaport for Fryeburg, 11; Joseph Frye sought assistance in, 11, 12; home of Thomas

Falmouth, *continued.*
Westbrook, 17; second parish of, desired to be a township, 18, 174, 311; no school in second parish, 19; to answer petition of second parish, 19; committee to consider petition, 19, 20; second parish incorporated, 20, 21, 174, 175; answer of first parish, 47, 48; objections to separation, 48; home of Dominicus Jordan, 66; alarm to be sounded at, 88; home of Joseph Wise, 96; New Casco desired to separate from, 217; warned to appear in town meeting, 226, 227; New Casco set off, 227, 228; Indians to meet at, 261, 297, 320, 321, 327; Shirley to meet Lithgow at, 278; called Maigan, 305; Rev. Allen died at, 311; Shirley advised to remain at, 325; Shirley met Winslow at, 326; ship dismissed which carried the governor to, 327; Freeman's vessel detained at, 400; boats sent to Richmond from, 405; mentioned, 15, 18, 24, 48, 65, 90, 139, 148, 154, 163, 173, 174, 219, 227, 254, 286, 292, 308, 325, 327, 370, 383, 396, 401, 459.
Great Bridge, 175.
Petition of Second Parish, 18, 310.
Town House, 226, 227.
Farell, Daniel, signed St. Georges petition, 99.
Farington, John, signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
Stephen, signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
Farnom, } Ebenezer, signed Frye-
Farnum, } burg petition, 14.
Joshua, signed Kennebec petition, 258.
Ralph, one of the committee to divide Kittery, 31.
Farrar ——, 200.
Fauset, Alexander, signed Falmouth petition, 311.
Feathers, 115.
Fernald, Harkles, signed Kittery petition, 133.
Nathaniel, signed Kittery petition, 133.
Tobias, signed Kittery petition, 133.
Field, Zachariah, signed New Casco petition, 219.
Finney, Robert, signed Brunswick petition, 154.
Fire-locks, 390.
Fisheries, 22, 37, 428, 430.
Fitch, Col. ——, 283.
Flag, *see* Colors.
Flagg, Gershon, 194.
Flan, John, 198.
Fletcher, Lieut. ——, 414.
Thomas, letters of, 74, 75, 76, 136, 137, 362, 391; mentioned, 140, 459.
Flint, Capt. William, 281.
Folger, Mr. ——, 412.
Foot, Thomas, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Fore River, 20, 49.
Forster, James, signed the Kennebec petition, 196.
Forts, need repairing, 232, 233, 284; to be repaired, 237, 253; built by the French, 238, 239, 293; ammunition sent to, 248; to be built on the Kennebec River, 251, 320, 321, 327; French at Kennebec River, 252; those of the French to be examined, 259, 260, 262; captured by the French, 262; French to build in the west, 263; French to build near Richmond, 278; to curb the Indians, 279, 280, 295, 297, 298, 299, 303, 322, 324; Indians displeased because one was built, 294, 301; to be built at Cushnoc, 323; officers of to correspond with governors, 325; to be provided for, 330; those who fortified their houses to be reimbursed, 330; the government to be kept informed of the conditions of, 335, 345; French object to, 337; to be kept ready for an attack, 338, 339; the needs at Fort Halifax, 340, 341, 343, 344; those erected by the French to be attacked, 351; at Louisbourg being repaired, 352; new batteries at Halifax, 356, 357; French to establish a line of, 357; English should establish a line of, 360; how to improve one at Richmond, 367, 369, 370, 372, 387, 389, 392, 393, 396, 398, 404, 417, 447, 448; small quarters at Halifax, 405; arms needed at St. Georges, 419, 420; number of men to be reduced, 445, 447.

Fort at Beausejour, 456.
at Brunswick, 153, 410.
at Charlemont, 410.
at Colerain, 410.
at Crown Point, 182, 240, 252.
at Cushenoc, 308, 410, 449.
at Fall Town, 410.
at Falmouth, 383, 384.
at Frankfort, 450.
at Gaspereau, 453.
at Georgetown, 82, 93.
at Greenfield, 411.
at Mohongehela, 262.
at New Castle, 399.
at Northfield, 411.
at Pemaquid, 203, 410.
at Pontoosuck, 410.
at Richmond, 82, 87, 88, 91, 102, 128, 157, 158, 159, 160, 202, 223, 231, 233, 234, 242, 243, 246, 247, 253, 278, 293, 295, 297, 312, 320, 321, 328, 329, 341, 343, 364, 365, 373, 390, 395, 396, 410.
at Saco, 410.
at St. Georges, 71, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 84, 89, 98, 99, 124, 128, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 147, 157, 161, 233, 278, 295, 296, 363, 402, 410, 414, 420, 453, 461.
at St. John's River, 156, 436, 443, 445.
at Schlegnecto, 353, 354.
at Taconnett, 308, 322, 334, 448.
Castle William, 183, 207, 253.
Cumberland Camp, 443, 453.
Dummer, 166, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 208, 410.
Edward, 440.
Frederick, 79, 138, 164, 234, 410.
Halifax, 52, 53, 236, 323, 326, 328, 329, 335, 336, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 365, 366, 367, 370, 371, 372, 374, 377, 378, 380, 381, 382, 383, 385, 386, 389, 390, 392, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 402, 403, 404, 405, 410, 412, 413, 417, 444, 447, 449, 450, 451, 452, 455, 458, 459, 460, 461.
Lawrence, 355.
Lucy, 35.
Massachusetts, 166, 284, 410.
Number Four, 166, 189, 241.
Pelham, 284.
St. Frederick, 228.
Shirley, 284.
Western, 312, 313, 323, 326, 329, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 364, 365, 366, 376, 381, 383, 386, 389, 391, 395, 397, 402, 403, 444, 449, 450, 461, 462.
Foster, Isaac, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Richard, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Thomas, 4, 414.
Four River, 175.
Fowler, Moses, 179.
Fowles, Jacob, 421.
Fox Islands, the, 75.
Fox, Jabez, attorney for Mary Westbrook, 17; desired to stay proceedings in settling Westbrook's estate, 17, 24, 25; why he took the Westbrook house, 24; sold his land, 25; an appraiser, 67; a Kennebec proprietor, 176; signed Kennebec petition, 194; petition of, 16; mentioned, 58, 227, 228.
Jas., signed answer of Falmouth, 49.
Jonathan, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Foy, Robert, signed petition of Wiscasset, 51; signed Kennebec petition, 198.
France, 73, 76, 154, 180, 190, 191, 209, 250, 325, 354, 356, 357, 433, 446, 453.
Frank, Mr. ——, 39.
Frankfort, 235, 246, 247, 248, 271, 273, 277, 318, 320, 393, 409, 447, 450, 451, 452, 460.
Frankland, Sir Harry, 28.
Franklin, Benjamin, letter of, 262.
Freas, John, signed petition of Kennebunk, 65.
Freeman, Mr. ——, 400.
Maj. Enoch, letters of, 24, 139, 154, 162, 306; mentioned, 17, 44, 58, 89, 90, 308, 383.
French, the, held captives, 6, 8, 9, 60, 106, 135, 153, 163, 177, 190, 191, 192, 302; may treat with the Cagnawagas, 6; held Indian captives as slaves, 36; claimed the Kennebec Valley, 40, 52, 180, 182; a proposed protection against, 53; sent settlers to Penobscot, 73, 77; report not true, 75; Saunders to prevent their settling or trading, 76, 134; to be watched by Colville, 77; may be instigating Indians, 78; to receive captives, 101; designs against Cecanecto, 124; may settle near Bay of Fundy, 124; other designs of, 124, 125, 134, 263, 266, 355; at Le Chock, 128,

French, the, *continued.*
134; may prevent peace with Indians, 128; at Frenchman's Bay, 136; at St. John's River, 156; in pursuit of Indians, 156; claimed St. Lucia, 180, 182; use works of Deny, Leat and Lescarbot to prove boundary, 181; may take Fort Dummer, 189; held Crown Point, 189, 240; said all prisoners had been returned, 191; humanity of, 192; encroachments of, 209, 237, 238, 239, 240, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 263, 293, 297, 352, 356, 358, 363, 455, 457; secured the interest of the Indians, 238, 239, 247, 251, 278; in better condition than the English, 238, 251; gall'd the English, 239; Acadia lost by and restored to, 239, 240; a menace to the English, 240, 248, 356, 359; in command of Indians, 247, 266; disguised as Indians, 247, 293; instigated Indians, 248, 250, 362, 363; ordered to leave the Kennebec Valley, 248, 249, 251, 286, 293; the fort of to be examined, 259, 260, 262; Ward surrendered to, 262; Indians and English against, 263; in the west, 263, 266; on English vessels, 265; sent ammunition and supplies to the Indians, 266, 293, 331, 428, 429, 439; to build fort on the Kennebec, 278, 279, 293, 320; their influence over the Indians, 294, 295, 296; Indians to prevent further settlements of, 301; to be removed, 320, 350, 359, 360, 442, 443, 446; underhanded work of, 321, 331; prevented the Indians attending the conference, 321; no settlement found of, 325, 328; influenced Indians, 329, 330, 331; priest sent belt, 331; the influence to be stopped, 331; will not begin hostilities, 337; objected to fort on the Kennebec, 337; lost a fine ship, 338; purchased captives, 338; to attack Fort Halifax, 338; their forts to be attacked, 351, 359; design to encroach on English territory, 352, 353, 354, 355; should be attacked first, 352; depended on Indians, 352; on

French, the, *continued.*
the Ohio, 352; to attack Schiegnecto, 353; want land, 353; present strength of, 354, 355; Acadians will declare for, 355; may hold New England, 356, 359; line of circumvallation, 356, 357; may gain all the Indians, 357; will establish a line of forts, 357; may influence slaves, 358; may be masters of the continent, 359; urged the Indians to strike the English, 362, 363; Freeman would not trade with, 400, 401; captured Ward's schooner, 407; have a fleet at the eastward, 421, 426, 431, 433, 445; did not assist the enemy, 423, 438; not responsible for what others did, 423; want the privilege of transporting, 424; want their guns, 424, 426; submissive, 426; insolent, 426, 427, 428, 431, 446; had more privileges than the English, 427, 428; undutiful, 428; assisted the enemy, 428, 429, 439; refused to take the oath, 431, 432, 433, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 445, 446; Acadians treated as French subjects, 433; penalty for not taking the oath, 433, 439, 442; to send new delegates to Halifax, 433, 446; fled from St. John's River, 436, 443, 445; troops at Louisbourg, 436; did not take arms against the English, 438; retired to Canada, 443; kept as prisoners, 445, 453; Indians gone to assist, 461; mentioned, 54, 109, 123, 134, 154, 156, 238, 242, 248, 251, 260, 292, 296, 297, 298, 303, 307, 323, 324, 325, 327, 330, 352, 357, 359, 360, 361, 366, 369, 370, 382, 385, 434, 435, 436, 439, 456.
French Boundary Commission, 180, 181, 182.
Frenchman's Bay, 136.
Frontiers, distressed condition of the, 92.
Frost, Mr. ——, 401.
Charles, 49.
James, 110.
John, 179, 205, 206.
Simon, 66, 144.
Thomas, 194.
Frye, Capt. ——, 224.
Col. ——, 262.

Frye, *continued.*
Maj. ——, 326.
Joseph, petition of, 10; to settle a new township, 10; built roads, 10, 11, 12; sought assistance in Falmouth, 11, 12; desired governmental help, 13.
Joseph Jr., signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
Simon, signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
Fryeburg, settled by Joseph Frye, 10; road needed and built at, 10, 12, 14; distance from Phillipstown, 10; fifty families at, 11; distance from Falmouth, 11; the nearest seaport, 11, 12; desired help from the government, 13; petition of, 13.
Fullertown, William, signed Kennebec petition, 199.
William Jr., signed Kennebec petition, 199.
Furs, 416.
F——, J., signed Kennebec petition, 277.

G

Gachell, *see* Gatchell.
Gage, Capt. ——, 291.
Gamble, ——, 402.
Archbald, 402.
Gammon, Joseph, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Gardiner, Dr. Sylvester, a Kennebec proprietor, 53, 176; signed Kennebec petition, 194, 211; mentioned, 235, 337.
Gardner, Maj., 15, 16.
Garey, John, signed Phillipstown petition, 179.
Garrisons, *see* under Forts.
Gaspereau, 453.
Gatchel, } John, signed petition
Gachell, } for frontiers, 93; letter of, 161, 162; signed Kennebec petition. 197, 198, 278; mentioned, 85.
John Jr., signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Stephen, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Geleson, Nathaniel, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
George II, 174, 203, 297, 298, 441.
Georges Island, 446.
Georgetown, 49, 50, 82, 93, 211, 212, 213, 220, 221, 244.
Germans, 41, 42, 47.
Germany, settlers from, 28, 29, 41.
Gerrish, Mr. ——, 292.
James, signed Berwick petition, 144, 146.
Jno., letters of, 33, 34.
William, signed Berwick petition, 144, 146.
Gilmor, James, signed Kennebec petition, 258.
William, signed Kennebec petition, 258.
Gilpatrick, John, signed Kennebunk petition, 65.
Giveen, } David, signed Sheepscot
Given } petition, 63; signed Kennebec petition, 196,
James, signed Sheepscot petition, 63.
Robert, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Glidden, Charles, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Gloucester, petition of the people of, 149.
Godfrey, Benjamin, signed New Casco petition, 218.
Godsoe, John, 131, 133.
Gold pieces, 418, 419.
Goldthread, 112.
Goldthwait, Ezekiel, 283.
Goodwin, Abiel, deposition of, 345, 346.
Edward, 211.
Ichabod, 110, 317.
John, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Miles, signed Kennebec petitions, 196, 277.
Samuel, signed Kennebec petitions, 194, 277; memorial of, 270, 274; letter of, 460; mentioned, 211, 262, 318, 320, 459.
William, letter of, 174.
Gordon, Henry, signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
Gordy, John, signed Kennebec petition, 258.
Gore, the, 3.
Gorham, 54, 56, 200, 275.
Capt. ——, 71.
Mrs. ——, 72.
Col. John, 60, 71, 74.
Goud, Daniel, signed Kennebec petition, 277.
Jean George, signed Kennebec petition, 277.
Gounon, R., letter of, 304, 306.
Gouve, Ebenezer, signed Wiscasset petition, 51, 319; signed Kennebec petition, 196.

Grace, James, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Grammar Schools, 19, 49.
Grand Pré, 60.
Granaries of the west, the, 359.
Grant, Andrew, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Elijah, signed Kennebec petitions, 195, 258.
Ephiram, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
James, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Gray, ——, 271.
Andrew, selectman of North Yarmouth, 88.
Daniel, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Frances, signed Wiscasset petitions, 51, 319; signed Kennebec petition, 277.
George, signed Wiscasset petitions, 51, 245; signed Kennebec petitions, 196, 278.
James, signed Wiscasset petition, 51.
John, signed Wiscasset petitions, 51, 245, 320; signed Kennebec petitions, 195, 198, 258.
Joseph, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Joshua, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Moses, signed Wiscasset petition, 51; signed Kennebec petitions, 196, 278.
Greagg, Thomas, signed petition for St. Georges, 99.
Great Ossapee River, 10.
Great Sebaskadegon, 3.
Green, Benjamin, 422, 433, 434, 435, 437, 440.
Greenfield, 411.
Greenleaf, Col. John, 19, 20, 265, 291, 316, 376, 401, 413.
Joseph, signed Kennebec petitions, 198, 258.
Richard, signed Kennebec petitions, 198, 258; signed Wiscasset petition, 319.
Samuel, signed Kennebec petitions, 198, 258; signed Wiscasset petition, 319.
Stephen, signed Kennebec petitions, 197, 258.
Gridley, Isaac, 114.
Groves, William, 271.
Gulf of Mexico, 356.
Gulf of St. Lawrence, 239.
Gunnison, Elihu, 32, 150, 151.
John, 32.
Gunter, T., 42.
Gustin, David, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
G——, Robert, signed Sheepscot petition, 63.
G——, Stephen, signed Kennebec petition, 198.

H

Haley, Saml., signed petition for Kittery, 133.
Halifax, 25, 27, 28, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 71, 72, 266, 351, 357, 363, 367, 421, 426, 433, 435, 440, 441, 444, 445, 447, 455.
Governor's House, 422, 433, 434, 435, 437, 439.
Lord, 182.
Hall, Mr. ——, 4, 7, 224, 457.
Cornelius, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Samuel, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Hallowell, Benjamin, signed Kennebec petition, 53, 176.
Ham, Tobias, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Hamilton, Mr. ——, 71.
Lieut. and Capt. John, 59, 60, 337.
Hancock, Mr. ——, 258, 453.
Thomas, a Kennebec proprietor, 53, 176; signed Kennebec petition, 194, 211.
Hanscom, Moses, signed Falmouth petition, 311.
Moses (Senior), signed Falmouth petition, 311.
Harlow, Eleazer, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Harmon, Capt. John, 165.
Herring, John, signen Kennebec petition, 195.
Harris, John, signed Kennebec petition, 277.
Hart, J. J., clerk, 110.
Harward, George, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Hatch, Samuel, signed Wells petition, 268.
Hatfield, 127.
Hay, English, 343, 364, 369, 383.
Hayley, Martyn, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Hazen, Richard, 128.
Healey, John, signed petition for Kittery, 133.

Heath, Col. ——, 4, 20.
Hebberd, Zacheus, signed Kennebec petition, 258.
Hells Gate, 257.
Henderson, Capt. Thomas, letter of, 137; mentioned, 27, 28, 43, 74, 75.
Henshaw, Joshua, 270.
Herdie, Samuel, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Hewey, James, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Hiler, Jacob, signed St. Georges petition, 100.
Hill, Elisha, 110.
John, report of, 284; mentioned, 54, 59, 270, 401, 414.
Nathaniel, signed Wells petition, 268.
Robert, 111, 113, 114.
Hilton, Moses, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
William, signed Wiscasset petition, 51; signed Kennebec petition, 195; signed Wells petition, 267.
Hinkley, Ebenezer, signed Kennebec petitions, 194, 212.
Edward, captured, 161.
Gideon, captured, 161.
Isaac, captured, 161.
Samuel, signed Kennebec petitions, 194, 198.
Shubel, signed Kennebec petitions, 194, 212.
Hiscock, John, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Hobbs, Humphry, desired land, 5, 6; petition of, 5; petition granted, 54, 56; grant to, amended, 56; mentioned, 200, 281.
Hobbstown, 409.
Hobson, Capt. ——, 20.
Hocomoc Point, 257.
Hodg, } Henry, signed Sheepscot
Hodge, } petition, 63.
James, signed Sheepscot petition, 63; signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Robert, signed Sheepscot petition, 62.
William, signed Sheepscot petition, 63.
Hodgkins, Moses, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Philip, signed Kennebec petitions, 197, 212.
Hodsden, Joseph, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Holbrook, Richard, signed Wiscasset petition, 51, 245, 319.
Samuel, secretary, 7, 9, 19, 20, 37, 54, 55, 69, 92, 129, 133, 146.
Holderness, Earl of, 183, 209, 292, 337, 350.
Holdin, Thomas, signed St. Georges petition, 100.
Holland, 29, 39, 41, 47.
Holmes, Ann, 163.
Holt, Benjamin, signed Phillipstown petition, 179.
Honowell, *see* Hunewell.
Hooman, Henry, signed Wiscasset petition, 51.
Hooper, Robert, signed Kennebec petition, 196; signed Wiscasset petition, 245.
Hooten, Richard, 419.
Hopes, ——, 29.
Hopkins, David, signed Sheepscot petition, 63.
William, signed Sheepscot petition, 63.
Hopson, Governor, 294.
Horses, 104.
Hosdon, Stephen, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Houdelette, Charles Estienne, signed Kennebec petition, 278.
How, Caleb, 4.
Howard, Lieut. James, signed Kennebec petition, 195; letters of, 312, 376.
John, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Jonathan, signed Wiscasset petition, 51.
Samuel, signed St. Georges petition, 99; signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Hubbard, John Heard, signed Wells petition, 268.
Samuel, deputy secretary, 136.
Thomas, bill paid, 112.
Thomas, speaker, 20, 21, 31, 54, 55, 66, 68, 69, 92, 95, 103, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 129, 130, 133, 134, 135, 136, 172, 175, 199, 201, 213, 219, 220, 221, 224, 233, 235, 241, 256, 270, 280, 283, 290, 312, 316, 317, 332, 333, 334, 401, 408, 411, 412, 413, 414, 419, 454, 457.
Hudson's River, 330.
Hughes, ——, watchmaker, 32.
Humphry, Thomas, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Hunaford, Thomas, signed New Casco petition, 219.
Hunewell, Israel, signed Kennebec

Hunewell, Israel, *continued.*
petition, 198; signed Wiscasset petition, 320.
Hunt, John, signed New Casco petition, 219.
Capt. Adam, 242, 243, 246, 365, 370, 371, 374, 378, 379.
Huper, Robert, signed Wiscasset petition, 51.
Hurons, the, 249.
Hussey, Joseph, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Huston, James, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
William, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Hutchings, Charles, petition of, 405; discharged, 406, 407.
Benjamin, signed Kittery petition, 133.
Enoch, signed Kittery petition, 133.
John, signed Kittery petition, 133.
Thomas, signed Kittery petition, 133.
Hutchinson, Thomas, signed Kennebec petition, 198; letter of, 35; mentioned, 5, 8, 24, 32, 92, 95, 122.
Hutchinson's Point, 257.
H——, Isaac, 197.
H——, Robert, 319.
H——n, Mr., 45.

I

Ielley, Thos., signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Inches, Capt. ——, 292.
Indians, the, to send delegates to Boston, 2, 81, 86, 94, 103, 127, 215, 225; to treaty elsewhere, 2; concerning trade with, 2, 3, 9, 21, 69, 101, 102, 111, 121, 225, 239, 252, 298, 312; not satisfied with the treaty, 4; captives in the hands of, 6, 8, 60, 92, 94, 101, 105, 106, 135, 147, 148, 153, 154, 157, 163, 164, 177, 190, 191, 221, 222, 229, 230, 231, 232; interview with desired, 6; private trade with restrained, 9; peace concluded with, 15, 21; plotting mischief with priests, 26; killed Proctor, 26; desired an armourer, 30, 31; killed by Albee, 34, 35; uncertain if they will attack settlements, 36; influenced by instruments, not
Indians, the, *continued.*
of their color, 36; held as slaves by the French, 36; captured Hamilton, 59, 60; why they will not release captives, 60; pleased with the sloop, 70; intercourse with strengthens friendship, 70; to be brought to Boston, 72; at Penobscot, 74, 80, 83, 84; to capture fort at St. Georges, 74; the French may instigate, 78; gone to Sheepscot, 80; desired peace with the English, 81, 443, 445; raids on Richmond and Swan Island, 82, 84, 87, 88, 91, 104, 163, 221; attacked fort at Georgetown, 82; emissaries from Canada stir up trouble, 83, 84, 91, 94; soldiers in pursuit of, 85; men hesitate about going against, 85; militia to go against, 88, 89; near Marblehead, 89, 90, 173; killed cattle at Brunswick, 90; carried away captives, 92, 105, 106; at Parker's Island, 93; killed at Wiscasset, 94; hostility to those near Canada, 94; returned to Canada, 101; killed the county's oxen, 102; took prisoners at Sheepscot, 106; costs of presents for, 112; would live at peace with the English, 127; report that they are on a raid, 136, 137, 139, 140; the friendly to keep away, 141; may have gone to Nova Scotia, 141; money to be distributed among, 142; the English to be careful in attacking, 142, 158; captured boys, 147, 148; tracked, 147; killed oxen in North Yarmouth, 147; raids on Brunswick and Sheepscot, 153, 161, 162, 163, 164, 461; killed Burnel, 154, 157; gave belt to governor of Canada, 156; the French seeking, 156; ready to make treaty, 156, 160, 179; did not keep the treaty, 557; must return the stolen children, 157; fears that they will break with the English, 159, 247; to be watched, 158, 159, 160, 161; hard to reconcile the conduct of, 160, 161; preparation for treaty set back, 160; brought treaty to fort, 161; to attack St. Georges, 166;

Indians, the, *continued.*
because of small-pox the treaty deferred, 179, 180, 215; captured prisoners against advice of the governor, 191; the French not accountable for acts of, 191; the French ransom prisoner from, 192; none held as prisoners in Canada, 192; own no authority, 192; presents for, 201; object to settlements, 223, 224, 231; intended interview with, 224, 225, 231, 232, 261; killed at Montinicus, 236, 295, 309; in the interests of the French, 238, 239, 247, 251, 278, 295; trade extensively with the French, 239, 252; the French may influence the Six Nations, 240; gave the French liberty to hunt, 247; pretence of, 247; the French sent ammunition to, 247, 266, 293; may fall upon the English, 247, 293; artifice of priests, 247; instigated by the French, 248, 250; six companies to be raised, 248; not to grant land to the English, 251; have no respect for the government, 251; to be curbed, 252, 328; met at Kennebec River, 260, 261; to meet at Falmouth, 261; sent encouragements to the English, 263; will not molest the Dutch, 266; designs against the English, 266, 267; met Gov. Shirley, 287, 320, 321, 327; speech at Albany, 288; greeted new comers, 288, 289; asked to a conference, 294, 296; a fort disagreeable to, 294; French keep them from conference, 295, 321; influenced by the French, 294, 295, 296, 329, 330, 331; want blood wiped away, 295, 309; raid of, 296, 302; the most powerful tribe of, 296; vessel sent for, 296, 300; at the conference, 297; fort to protect, 298; had but little trade with the English, 298; gave the English permission to build forts, 299; asked to send children to English schools, 300, 301; satisfied with the conference, 300, 301; to inform the English of intended hostilities, 302; hostilities in New Hampshire, 309,

Indians, the, *continued.*
310; trade at Fort Richmond, 312, 313; a fort to intercept, 322; gave false information, 325; consented to new settlements, 327; influenced by soldiers, 327; place of rendezvous, 328; curbed, 328; to be kept dependent, 328, 329; the French sent supplies to, 331; a priest sent to, 331; raid on Taconnet, 333, 334; their treachery gave a new aspect, 334; raid near Fort Halifax, 335; which tribes were concerned in the raid, 336; gathering for war, 337; to kill Picost, 338; captured Johnson, 338; to attack Fort Halifax, 338; to do scouting, 340; the French depend on, 352; the French may govern all, 357; can be influenced by forts, 360; urged to strike the English, 362, 363; gave intelligence of proposed attack on St. Georges, 391, 392; Penobscots will not join in the attack, 391; not to be trusted, 392, 395, 402; raid at Frankfort, 393, 396; knew the weakness of the English, 394; raid of, 1750, 395; near New Castle, 399; brought intelligence of intended attack on Broad Bay, 399; raid near St. Georges, 402; the Penobscots, treacherous, 402; war declared against, 408; peace with the Penobscots, 408; asked to join the army, 408; scouts to intercept, 414; as they decrease wild animals increase, 424, 430; assisted by the French, 428, 429, 439, 456; about one hundred inclined to peace, 443, 445; prisoners with Monckton, 443, 453; took prisoners at Frankfort, 450, 451; to confer, 454; hesitated about peace, 453; scalped at St. Georges, 453; killed a man near Gaspereau, 453; gone to assist the French, 456, 461; mentioned, 7, 25, 53, 69, 98, 102, 104, 110, 119, 123, 124, 127, 149, 150, 154, 162, 165, 200, 213, 215, 216, 222, 223, 236, 242, 259, 260, 270, 272, 273, 279, 284, 291, 294, 301, 303, 308, 323, 324, 328,

Indians, the, *continued.*
330, 351, 352, 366, 367, 370, 385, 392, 413, 420, 429, 436.
Indians, Canadian, 101, 137, 140, 191, 201, 202, 246, 330, 362, 395; *see* also Indians, French.
Cape Sable, 279.
Eastern, 21, 34, 60, 71, 103, 107, 223, 225, 231, 232, 296, 297, 301, 328, 329, 332, 384, 408.
French, 161, 232, 263, 295, 296; also called Indians, Canadian.
Friendly, 141, 248.
River, 288.
St. Johns, 266, 279, 391, 394.
Seigneurie, 249.
Ingalls, Samuel, signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
Ingersoll, David, 163.
William, 219.
Instructions to Saunders, Capt. Thomas, 76.
Interpreters to be retained, 233, 234, 235.
Ireland, settlers from, 28, 29, 39, 42, 44, 46, 104.
Irish, the, 42.
Iron works, 36.
Iroquois, the, 249.
Islands of Canceau, 181.

J

Jack, Joseph, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Jackson, Henry, signed Falmouth petition, 311.
Solomon, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Jacobites. 358.
Jacobs, Benjamin, signed Wells petition, 268.
Jamaica, 357.
James, William, signed St. Georges petition, 99.
William Jr., signed St. Georges petition, 99.
Jameson, Robert Jr., signed Falmouth petition, 311.
Jaremy Squam, } 50, 245.
Jeremy Squam, }
Jean, George, signed Kennebec petition, 277.
Jeffries, David, a Kennebec proprietor, 176, 211; signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Jemeson, Paul, signed Falmouth petition, 311.
Robert, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Jenkins, David, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Jesuits, 156, 160, 161, 231, 249, 250, 294, 296, 305, 321, 329, 331, 363.
Johnson, James, signed Kittery petition, 133; captured, 338; mentioned, 363, 364.
Capt. John, 281, 408.
Samuel, signed Kittery petition, 133.
William, signed Kennebec petitions, 198, 212.
Johnston, James, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Join or Die, 262, 264.
Jones, Cornelius, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Ephraim, attorney, 200.
John, Kennebec proprietor, 176, 211; signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Jonas, signed Kennebec petition, 277.
Jonathan, 200.
Michael, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Richard, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
William, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
William Jr., signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Jonquiere, Gov. Jaques Pierre Taffand, Marquis de la, dead, 190; exchanged prisoners, 191; objected to taking prisoners, 191.
Jordan, Clement, to settle estate of Dominicus Jordan, 66, 68; heir of Dominicus Jordan, 66, 67; signed Falmouth petition, 312; answered Cushing's petition, 276.
Dominicus, his estate to be settled, 65, 66, 67, 68; his heirs, 66, 67; executed a will, 254, 256.
Dominicus Jr., to settle his father's estate, 66, 67, 68; an heir, 66, 67; opposed to Ezekiel Cushing, 256; answered Cushing, 274, 276; signed the Falmouth petition, 312.
James, signed Falmouth petition, 311.
James Jr., signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Jeremiah, signed Falmouth petition, 312.

Jordan, *continued*,
Jeremiah (tartus), signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Joanna, 276.
Mrs. Joanna, widow of Dominicus, 67; her share in her husband's estate, 67.
John, heir of Dominicus, 67; signed Kennebec petition, 197; signed Falmouth petition, 312.
John Jr., signed Falmouth petition, 311.
Nathaniel, heir to Dominicus, 66, 67, 68; opposed to Cushing, 256; answered Cushing, 276; signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Noah, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Richard, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Robert, heir of Dominicus, 67.
Robert Jr., heir of Dominicus, 67; signed Falmouth petition, 311.
Samuel, heir of Dominicus, 67; signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Samuel, Jr., signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Stephen, signed Falmouth petition, 311.
Thomas, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Joy, David, signed Kennebec petition, 277.
Thomas, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Judges, the Plough, 32.
J——, Jonathan, signed Phillipstown petition, 179.

K

Keaff, Corneales, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Kedney, Daniel, signed petition for St. Georges, 99.
Keen, Joseph, signed Kittery petition, 133.
Nathaniel, signed Kittery petition, 133.
Kehoret, 122.
Kelley, Samuel, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Kelloch, David, signed St. Georges petition, 99.
Finla, signed St. Georges petition, 99.
John, signed St. Georges petition, 99.
Kellogg, Joseph, his bill paid, 119.
Kendall, Benjamin, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Ralph, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Kennebec, 138, 322, 327.
Proprietors, memorial of, 51; petitions of, 176, 193.
Purchase, protected by the English, 52; distance from Boston, 52; proposed to lay out four townships in, 52.
River, 40, 51, 52, 53, 96, 106, 125, 176, 180, 181, 182, 193, 210, 211, 221, 223, 224, 231, 235, 242, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 266, 276, 277, 280, 286, 292, 293, 295, 297, 299, 300, 303, 320, 321, 322, 325, 327, 328, 330, 337, 351, 354, 355, 361, 391, 396, 398, 412, 415.
Kennebunk, set off from Wells, 61, 64, 68; supported their own minister, 64; built a meeting house, 64; objected to helping support minister in Wells, 65; petition of the people of, 63.
Kennebunk River, 61, 64, 68, 177.
Kennedy, James, signed Sheepscot petition, 62.
Samuel, signed Sheepscot petition, 63; signed petition for the Frontiers, 93.
William, signed Sheepscot petition, 62, 63.
Kenney, } David, 200.
Kenny, }
Elisha, signed Wiscasset petitions, 51, 245, 320; signed Kennebec petitions, 195, 277.
Isaac, signed answer to Sheepscot petition, 215.
Thos., signed Wiscasset petition, 245.
Keppell, Commodore ——, 361.
Kilbe, } Mr. ——, 26, 33.
Kilby, }
Christo, 46.
Kilgore, Benjamin, signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
Joseph, signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
Killeran, Capt. ——, 307.
Kilpatrick, Tho., signed petition for St. Georges, 99; letter of, 419.
Kimball, Benjamin, signed petition of Wells, 268.
Nathaniel. signed petition of Kennebunk, 65.

Kimball, *continued.*
Richard, signed petition of Fryeburg, 14; signed petition of Kennebunk, 65.
Thomas, signed petition of Kennebunk, 65.
Kincaid, Naphtali, signed petition of Kennebec, 277.
Saml., signed petition of Wiscasset, 320.
King, Edward, ensign, 88, 147.
Kinnicon, John, signed petition of Wiscasset, 320.
Kittery, to be divided, 31; Rev. Newmarch to be supported at, 31; committee to attend to the division of, 31, 32; Richard Cutts to attend the General Court, 32; boundary of, 41; lower parish incorporated, 68; bounds of the new parish, 69; to support their own minister, 69; third parish set off, 131, 132; trouble over ministry land, 132, 167; the first parish summoned, 133, 152, 167; Pepperrell to make answer for, 150; hearing postponed, 152; answer to petition of the third parish, 166, 171; divided into three parts, 167, 168; Caleb Hutchings, constable of, 406; tonnage tax on ships at, 406; the selectmen mistook the law, 407, 408; petition of, 131; mentioned, 14, 21, 45, 104, 131, 165, 167, 171.
Knight, Enos, 200.
George, signed New Casco petition, 218.
Stephen, signed Fryeburg petition, 14.
William, signed New Casco petition, 219.
Knowles, Gov. ——, 207.
Korday, William, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
K——y, Mr. ——, 45, 46.

L

La Chasse, Father, 249.
Lachoak, Le Chock, } River, 128, 129, 134.
La Corne St. Luc, Monsieur, 229, 230.
Laet, Joannes de, his *Novus Obis* used to prove a boundary, 181.
Lamb, Ja., 112.
Lambert, ——, dead, 28.
Robert, signed Wiscasset petition, 51, 320; signed Kennebec petition, 195, 271, 277.
Sheribiah, signed Wiscasset petition, 51; signed Kennebec petitions, 199, 277.
Lammon, John, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Lamson, Nathl., signed Kennebec petition, 244.
Land Bank, the, 38.
Lane, ——, paid for measuring, 111.
——, son of Capt. Lane, 373.
Capt. John, desired to command at Pemaquid, 203; letter of, 202; mentioned, 373, 379, 381.
Lankester, Daniel, signed Kennebec petitions, 196, 197, 258.
Elihu, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Joseph, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Nathan, signed Kennebec petition, 258.
Larmond, Mr. ——, 402.
John, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Larrabee, Nathaniel, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Stephen, signed Kennebunk petition, 65.
Lauverjat, Father, 249.
Lawrence, Maj. ——, 4.
Lieut. Gov. Charles, of Nova Scotia, letters of, 434, 445, 455; mentioned, 350, 351, 353, 356, 360, 361, 422, 425, 437, 440, 441, 443, 444, 453, 457.
Leach, James, signed Falmouth petition, 311; signed petition for Kittery, 133.
Lebanon, 409, 420.
Leeman, Ebenezer, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
John, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Legonier, Sir John, 207.
Leighton, Tobias, 110.
Leissner, C. C., letter to, 398; letter of, 399.
Lemons, Benj., signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Leneken, Daniel, signed Kennebec petition, 199.
Joseph, signed Kennebec petition, 199.
Lermond, Alexander, signed St. Georges petition, 99.

Lescarbot, Marc, his Historie used to prove a boundary, 181.
Letters of,
Allen, James, 38.
Averell, Job, 156.
Beal, Josiah, 400.
Berry, Capt. George, 458.
Bradbury, Capt. Jabez, 80, 104, 155.
Burton, Benj., 402.
Chute, Thos., 89.
Cushing, Ezekiel, 65, 90, 148, 396.
Denny, Samuel, 82, 93, 94.
Fletcher, Thomas, 74, 75, 76, 136, 137, 362, 391.
Franklin, Benjamin, 262.
Freeman, Enoch, 24, 139, 154, 162, 396.
Gatchel, John, 161.
Gerrish, Jno., 33.
Goodwin, Capt. Samuel, 460.
Gounon, R., 304, 306.
Hamilton, Capt. John, 337.
Henderson, Thos., 137.
Howard, Lieut. James, 312, 376.
Hutchinson, Thomas, 35.
Killpatrick, Tho., 419.
Lane, John, 202.
Lawrence, Lieut. Gov. Charles, 434, 445, 455.
Leissner, C. C., 399.
Lithgow, Capt. William, 101, 201, 340, 364, 374, 380, 387, 391, 393, 402, 416, 446, 449, 461.
Little, Henry, 398.
Longueil, Charles le Moyne, 190, 191.
Monckton, Robert, 443, 453.
Morris, Capt. Charles, 266.
Moulton, Col. Jer., and others, 142.
Nikels, Alex., 140, 386.
North, John, 138, 164.
North Yarmouth Selectmen, 87.
Oulton, John, 84, 138, 147.
Pepperrell, H., 14.
Pepperrell, Sir Wiliam, 103, 165,
Phipps, Lieut. Gov. Spencer, 73, 77, 78, 81, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 97. 126, 141, 157, 158, 159, 160, 179, 186, 215.
Phipps, William, 77.
Proctor, Chas., 25, 45.
Ramley, Mattheys, 390.
Robinson, T., 285.
St. Castin, Joseph de Badis, 121, 122, 123.
Sherriff, William, 59, 70.
Letters of, *continued.*
Shirley, Gov. William, 180, 206, 241, 242, 243, 245, 258, 259, 260, 261, 264, 265, 286, 293, 308, 335, 339, 344, 363, 377, 379, 385, 397, 398.
Sparhawk, N., 45, 46.
Stevens, Phineas, 108.
Waldo, Francis, 15.
Wendell, Jacob, 162.
Wheelwright, Jno., 225.
Wheelwright, Nathaniel, 228.
Willard, Josiah, 34, 71, 72, 105, 106, 107, 108, 127, 142, 166, 233, 236, 290, 292, 306, 307, 421.
Williams, Eph. Jr., 32.
Winslow, Isaac, 27, 29, 39, 41, 43, 46.
Lewis, Andrew, signed petition for Kittery, 133.
Daniel, signed petition for St. Georges, 100.
Thomas, signed petition for Kittery, 133.
Yar., signed petition for St. Georges, 100.
Lime, 26, 27, 43, 47.
Lincoln, Col. ——, 287.
Benjamin, 316, 334, 458.
Linnaken, Benjamin, signed Kennebec petition, 199.
Charles, signed Kennebec petition, 199.
Linscot, Ichabod, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Lithgow, Capt. William, letters of, 101, 201, 340, 364, 374, 380, 387, 391, 393, 402, 416, 447, 449; mentioned, 71, 80, 86, 87, 111, 112, 113, 114, 118, 137, 138, 142, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 223, 235, 236, 248, 253, 259, 278, 313, 334, 335, 336, 339, 344, 377, 379, 385, 386, 395, 396, 397, 402, 413, 444, 455, 459, 460, 461.
Little, Capt. ——, 56.
Henry, signed Sheepscot petition, 63; signed Kennebec petition, 195; letter of, 398.
Little Jabez Island, 219, 227.
Little Ossapee River, 10.
Littlefield, Eliab, signed Wells petition, 268.
Isaac, signed Wells petition, 268.
James, signed Wells petition, 268.
Jeremiah Jr., signed Wells petition, 268.
John Jr., signed Wells petition, 268.

Littlefield, *continued.*
Jonathan, signed Wells petition, 268.
Joseph, signed Wells petition, 268.
Samuel, signed Kennebunk petition, 65.
Livermore, Capt. ——, 217.
Liverpool, 27.
London, 15, 21, 23, 27, 33, 34, 37, 38, 45, 46, 103, 180.
Board of Trade, 183.
New England Coffee House, 33.
St. James Street, 180, 206.
Whitehall, 285.
Long Island, 50, 245.
Long, Thomas, signed St. Georges petition, 100.
Longfellow, Stephen, 226, 227, 228.
Longueil, Gov. Charles le Moyne, 2nd baron, letter of, 190, 192.
Loran, 156.
Lord, John, 110.
Nathan, 110.
Louis, 122, 123.
Louisbourg, 28, 58, 104, 165, 238, 239, 264, 265, 352, 355, 356, 359, 361, 400, 401, 406, 407, 434, 436.
Low, Eph., signed Phillipstown petition, 178.
John, signed Phillipstown petition, 179.
Lowd, William, 225, 226.
Lumber, 22, 26, 27, 28, 36, 43; *see* also Timber.
Lumbers, Saml., captured by Indians, 161.
Lumbert, Joshua, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Lunenburg, 266.
Lydius, Col. John H., 127, 128, 228, 230.
Lynde, Benjamin, 37, 241.
Lynde's Island, 257.

M

McCarter, John, signed St. Georges petition, 99.
McCleland, William, signed Sheepscot petition, 63; signed Kennebec petition, 196.
McClyr, William, signed St. Georges petition, 100.
McCobb, Samuel, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
McCordy, John, signed St. Georges petition, 100.
McCoye, John, signed Kennebec petition, 278.
McFaden, James, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
James Jr., signed Kennebec petition, 198.
McFadin, Capt., 313.
John, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
McFarland, Andrew, signed Kennebec petition, 199.
Ephraim, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
John, signed Kennebec petitions, 195, 198.
John Jr., signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Joseph, signed the Kennebec petition, 277.
Walter, interpreter, 233, 234, 235.
McGlotten, George, signed the Kennebec petition, 194.
McGuthery, Robert, signed the Kennebec petition, 195.
Mackentir, } John, signed the St.
McIntyer, } Georges petition, 99.
Joseph, signed the Kennebec petition, 197.
Robert, signed the St. Georges petition, 99.
McKenney, } Daniel, signed the
McKinney, } Kennebec petition, 198.
George, signed the Kennebec petition, 198.
Matthew, signed the Kennebec petition, 198.
Thomas, signed the Wiscasset petition, 319.
McKown, John, signed the Kennebec petition, 198.
McLane, Charl., 200.
Robert, 245.
McMillan, John, 14.
McNear, John, signed the Kennebec petition, 196.
McNeff, William, signed the Kennebec petition, 197.
McPhetres, John, signed the Kennebec petition, 196.
Macken, Tarrance, signed the Kennebec petition, 197.
Mackentir, *see* McIntyer.
Mackney, Henry, signed the Falmouth petition, 312.
Macon, Abner, 393.
Macworth's Island, 219, 227.
Madamock, } 27, 35, 96.
Madomock, }
Maddock, John, signed petition of Kennebunk, 65.

Maigan, 305, 306.
Main River, 20, 48.
Maine, Province of, 250.
Malbon, Daniel, signed the Kennebec petition, 277.
Malcom, Allen, signed the Kennebec petition, 195.
Lieut. John, signed Kennebec petitions, 196, 197; mentioned, 380, 386.
Michael, signed the Kennebec petition, 195.
William, signed the Kennebec petition, 196.
Mallett, John, signed the Kennebec petition, 196.
Man, Gideon, deposition of, 147.
Manson, Saml., signed Kittery petition, 133.
Manufacture of gun locks, 415.
Map of sea-coast, 130.
Marble, James, 200.
Marblehead, 173, 421.
Mariner, Joseph, 256.
Marks of,
Alexander, William, 197; Aston, John, 197; Beath, Walter, 199; Bennett, Andrew, 198; Borks, John, 65; Brewer, James, 198; Brewer, James Jr., 199; Buber, Joseph, 194; Burke, John, 197; Calwell, George, 198; Chapman, John, 277; Clark, George, 198; Cobee, R., 196; Coffea, John, 311; Comes, Silvanus, 197; Coms, Wm., 194; Cornish, John, 197; Cromwell, Joshua, 197; Day, Josiah, 197; Day, Stephen, 197; Dugles, Elisha, 311; Dun, John, 198; Dunlap, Robert, 196; Dunton, Timothy, 198; Erskin, Alexander, 195; Erskin, Kingun, 198; E——, Simon, 195; Flan, John, 198; Forster, James, 196; Geleson, Nathaniel, 197; Getchel, John, 198, 278; Gray, Frances. 277; Gray, Joshua, 197; Hanscom, Moses, 311; Harring, John, 195; Harris, John, 277; Hayley, Martyn, 194; Hilton, William, 195, 267; Hosdon, Stephen, 195; Hunewell, Israel, 198; Hutchinson, Thomas, 198; Ielley, Thos., 195; Jack, Joseph, 196; Jones, Cornelius, 198; Jordan, Stephen, 311; Keaff, Corneales, 197; Korday, William, 197; Lambort, Robert, 267; Lambort, Sherrebiah, 277; Lankester, Elihu, 197; Leneken, Joseph, 199; Linnaken, Benjamin, 199; Linnaken, Clark, 199; Linscot, Ichabod, 195; McCoye, John, 278; McFarland, Joseph, 277; McGlotton, George, 194; McKenney, Daniel, 198; McNeff, William, 197; McKen, Tarrance, 197; Mitchell, William, 277; Murphey, Thomas, 195; Murry, Patrick, 198; Musterd, William, 196; Oliver, John, 194; Onle, John, 197; Orr, John, 197; Parris, Amos, 278; Poor, Robert, 198; Rardaon, Timothy, 197; Reed, William, 196; Sedgley, Robert, 197; Seward, John, 197; Sholders, Peter, 311; Spalding, John, 277; Spied, John, 198; Stinson, James, 196; Storer, Thos., 195; Thompson, Joseph, 197; Thornton, Cornelius, 198; Thornton, James, 198; Thornton, Michael, 194; Wals, Patrick, 197; Whelan, Mathew, 198; Young, James, 195; ——, George, 278; ——, John, 196.
Marsdon, Samuel, signed the Kennebec petition, 277.
Marston, John, 459.
Marshall, William, signed Kennebec petitions, 198, 212.
Martinique, 497.
Martin, John, captured by Indians, 153; ransomed, 163; signed the Kennebec petition, 196.
Martyn, Capt. ——, 28.
Maryland, 143, 206.
Mascarene, } Gov. Paul, of Nova
Mascorreens, } Scotia, 160, 294, 368.
Massachusetts Bay, Province of, 1, 10, 17, 18, 48, 49, 52, 61, 63, 87, 88, 91, 92, 100, 102, 111, 120, 130, 131, 149, 151, 152, 155, 164, 165, 166, 173, 175, 177, 184, 187, 193, 119, 202, 203, 208, 211, 213, 217, 243, 254, 267, 274, 281, 310, 317, 336, 347, 400, 405, 419, 421, 444.
Masts, 97, 239; *see* also Timber.
Mast men, 97.
Mathews, John, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Maxell, John, signed Wells petition, 268.
Maxwell, Francis, signed Falmouth petition, 311.

Maxwell, *continued.*
James, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Patrick, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
William, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Mayors, Alexander, signed Sheepscot petition, 63.
John, signed Sheepscot petition, 63.
Means, Thomas, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Mecib, James, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Mecordy, signed the St. Georges petition, 100.
Meeting houses, to be built in new township, 57, 110; at New Casco, 218.
Melancon, Pierre, 425.
Melill, John, signed petition for St. Georges, 99.
Meloon, Samuel, signed petition for Kennebec, 212.
Samuel Jr., signed petition for Kennebec, 212.
Melvin, Capt. Eleazer, 281.
Memorials, of Goodwin, Samuel, 270, 274; Hazzen, Richard, 129; Kennebec proprietors, 51; Winslow, Col. John, 281, 282.
Menis, *see* Minas.
Merrill, Benjamin, signed New Casco petition, 219.
James, signed New Casco petition, 219.
James Jr., signed New Casco petition, 219.
John, signed New Casco petition, 219.
Joshua, signed New Casco petition, 219.
Nathaniel, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Richard, signed petition for New Casco, 218.
Merrimac River, 129, 189, 355, 411.
Merry Meeting Bay, 211, 221, 365.
Merryland Meadows, 177.
Messages of,
Honorable Board, the, 97.
House of Representatives, 134.
Phips, Lt. Gov. Spencer, 30, 36, 69, 103, 124, 125, 128, 129, 134, 216, 455.
Shirley, Gov. William, 4, 6, 7, 232, 278, 281, 282, 283, 290, 333, 334, 335, 336, 338, 362, 383, 384, 413, 414, 415.
Message to the Governor, 221.
Metcalf, Jacob, signed the Wiscasset petition, 51, 319.
Micmacs, the, 453.
Militia, *see* under Soldiers.
Miller, James signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Robert, signed Phillipstown petition, 179.
Milliken, Capt. ——, 401.
Mills, 27, 35, 43, 190.
Minas, 60, 165, 353, 354, 355, 422, 425, 440, 442.
Basin, 446.
Ministry land in Kittery, 132, 167.
Minot, Col. ——, 287.
James, 5, 133, 414.
John, 154.
Mississippi River, 357.
Mitchell, Benjamin, 147, 221, 230, 231, 232.
Christopher, signed petition for Falmouth, 312.
Daniel, 147.
John, 1, 65.
Miriam, wife of Robert, 66; heir of Dominicus Jordan, 66; summoned, 256.
Robert, to settle estate of Dominicus Jordan, 66, 67, 68; heir of Dominicus Jordan, 66, 67, 256; signed Falmouth petition, 311.
Solomon, 147.
William, signed petition for Kennebec, 277.
Monckton, Lieut. Col. Robert, letters of, 443, 453; mentioned, 352, 436.
Monseag, Moun Swag, } Bay, 244, 257, 318.
Montague, Capt. ——, 206.
Montgumry, Robert, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
Robert Jr., signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
William, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
Montinicus Island, 236.
Montreal, 36, 190, 221, 228, 230, 232, 338, 360.
Mood, Mr. —— of Brunswick, 405.
Moor, William, signed Kennebec petition, 199.
Morris, Capt. Charles, letter of, 266.
Morton, James, signed petition for Kennebec, 198; mentioned, 136.
Mose Point, 62.

Mostyn, Rear Admiral, 434, 435, 437, 439.
Moulton, Daniel, signed petition for Phillipstown, 179; mentioned, 144, 205, 346.
Ebenezer, 110.
Jeremiah (Col. and Hon.), to administer the estate of Thomas Westbrook, 17, 24; the petition of granted, 58, signed petition for Phillipstown, 179; letter of, 142; mentioned, 17, 65, 66, 84, 92, 96; 225.
Mount Desert, 136.
Mousam River, 61, 64, 68, 257.
Muggeridge, Col. Benjamin, 242, 243, 245, 246.
Mugrage, Mr. ——, 85.
Munmers, Valentin, signed petition for Falmouth, 312.
Murfey, } Thomas, signed peti-
Murphey, } tion for Kennebec, 195; signed petition for Wiscasset, 319.
Murray, Capt. ——, 422, 426, 430, 433.
Patrick, 198.
Muscongus Island, 225.
Muster Rolls, of the guards at Indian treaty, 25; with Waldo in England, 27, 32; to be made up for extra days, 172; demands on Lithgow's, 419.
Musterd, William, 196.
M. ——, John, 63.
M——n, T., 45.

N

Nantasket, 15.
Narantsaug, 304.
Mission, 304.
Narrows, the, 62.
Naval Officer, the, 28,
Neal, Thos., signed petition for St. Georges, 100.
Neck, the, 48.
Nelson, James, signed petition for Wiscasset, 50.
Nenango, 262, 263.
Nevers, Elisha, signed petition for Kennebec, 258.
Phins., signed petition for Kennebec, 258.
New Boston, 409.
New Casco, 48, 217, 226, 227.
New Castle, N. H., 136, 157, 210, 387, 399.
New England, 1, 18, 22, 32, 33, 37, 48, 61, 77, 91, 102, 125, 131, 151, 152, 166, 180, 182, 187, 202, 203, 207, 208, 222, 239, 266, 286, 328, 336, 350, 355, 356, 359, 360, 362, 400, 419, 436, 456.
New Gloucester, 409.
New Hampshire, 17, 143, 165, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 203, 205, 208, 250, 294, 295, 301, 302, 309, 313, 315, 347, 363, 384, 406, 407.
New Marblehead, 89, 90, 172, 173, 174.
New Meadows, 162, 164.
New Plymouth, 51, 176, 193, 210, 257, 276.
New Store, the, 262.
New Town, certificate of, 109.
New York, City, 357, 416.
Province of, 191, 209, 252, 357, 363, 384.
Newbury, 264, 265.
James, signed petition for Kennebec, 198.
Newfoundland, 22, 206.
Newmarch, the Rev. John, of Kittery, 31, 69, 167, 170.
Nichols, } Capt. Alex., signed peti-
Nikels, } tion for Sheepscot, 62, 63; signed petition for the Frontiers, 93; signed petition for Kennebec, 195; letters of, 141, 386; mentioned, 100, 141, 156, 157, 242, 243, 246, 374, 398, 459, 460, 461.
Alex. Jr., signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
James, signed petition for Sheepscot, 63.
John, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
Samuel, signed petition for Sheepscot, 63.
Nicholson, ——, 240.
Niles, Mr. ——, 317.
Noble, Lazarus, 163, 164, 196, 221, 230, 231, 232, 278.
Mrs. Lazarus, 163.
Norrantsuaniens, the, 304, 305.
Norridgewock, 101, 142, 249, 298, 302, 304, 309, 313, 322, 327, 328.
Norridgewocks, the, 4, 86, 89, 94, 101, 111, 140, 141, 142, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 179, 201, 247, 248, 249, 251, 278, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 300, 301, 302, 304, 309, 313, 320, 321, 322, 327, 336, 392, 394, 395.

North, Capt. John, letters of, 138, 164; mentioned, 226, 261.
North Yarmouth, 3, 87, 88, 136, 147, 148, 149, 154, 173, 185, 217, 218, 219, 227, 269, 291.
Northfield, 411.
Norton, Lemuel, signed the Wiscasset petition, 319.
Nouvelle Ecosse, 422, 425, 440.
Nova Scotia, 72, 77, 124, 125, 126, 141, 156, 160, 180, 181, 182, 209, 210, 238, 239, 240, 250, 279, 294, 350, 351, 354, 355, 359, 360, 421, 422, 425, 440.
Noyes, John, paid, 120.
Nathan, signed petition for New Casco, 218.
Nathaniel, signed petition for New Casco, 218.
Saml., signed petition for New Casco, 219.
Number Four, 338.
N——, signed petition for Phillipstown, 179.

O

Oak Island, 257
Ohio River, 263, 303, 352, 356, 357, 360.
Oliver, Mr. ——, 287.
Andrew, 5, 333, 334.
John, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
O'Neal, John, signed Kennebec petitions, 197, 212.
Oneidas, the, 331.
Onondagas, the, 331.
Oroh'quanghe, 331.
Orr, John, signed petitions for Kennebec, 197, 199.
Joseph, signed petition for Kennebec, 197; signed petition for the Frontiers, 93.
Osborne, J., clerk, 3, 4, 317, 333.
Osgood, Capt. Phineas, 281.
Samuel, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Otis, Col. ——, 36.
James, 8.
John, 19.
Ottaways, the, 263.
Oulton, John, on the poor condition of Fort George, 78; paid, 119; letters of, 84, 138, 147.
Oxen, killed by Indians, 90, 102, 147, 148.
O——, Ephraim, signed petition for Kennebec, 194.
O——, John, signed petition for Kennebec. 198.

P

Page, David, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Paine, Joseph, signed petition for Kennebec, 258.
Pall, Daniel, reported raid of Indians, 147, 148.
Palmer, Thomas, signed petition for St. Georges, 99.
Pananamoresqe, 304, 306.
Panavanke, 121, 123.
Pannaumpseqeins, the, 305.
Paris, 180, 354.
Parker, Lieut. Isaac, letter sent by, 109.
Phinehas, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Thomas, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Parker's Island, 93.
Parris, Amos, signed Kennebec petition, 278.
Parry, Henry, signed Kennebec petition, 277.
Parsons, Lawrence, signed petition for St. Georges, 99.
Phineas, letter of, 108.
Partridge, Col. ——, 162, 241, 332.
Mr. ——, 262.
Olr., 268.
Thomas, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Passamaquoddy, 363.
Paterson, Petter, signed petition for Sheepscot, 63.
Patterson, ——, 418.
John, signed petition for Sheepscot, 63.
Patteson, David, signed petition for St. Georges, 100.
William, signed petition for St. Georges, 100.
Peabody, Isaac, 200.
Nathaniel Jr., 200.
William, 200.
Pearce, Stephen, 345, 347.
Pearson, 409.
Pearsontown, a road to be built from, 12; distance from Saco Falls, 12.
Peckin, George, signed Kennebec petition, 277.
Peirce, James, signed Wiscasset petition, 51.
Joseph, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Stephen, 205, 313, 314, 315.

Pelham, Mr. ——, 183, 206, 207.
Pemaquid, 33, 80, 81, 203, 410.
Pemberton, B., 28.
Pennsylvania, 42, 263, 358.
Penobscot, 2, 73, 74, 80, 83, 84, 122, 142, 272, 304, 322.
River, 75, 128, 180, 249, 250, 278.
Penobscots, the, 4, 72, 77, 81, 83, 84, 87, 89, 94, 102, 104, 105, 111, 140, 141, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 166, 179, 247, 294, 295, 296, 297, 300, 301, 302, 305, 309, 320, 321, 322, 328, 336, 362, 391, 392, 394, 395, 402, 408, 454.
Pentagoet River, 180, 182, 239, 250, 355.
Pepperrell, Lady, 16, 108.
Andrew, 23, 32.
H., letter of, 14.
Col. William, deceased, gave bell, 170.
Sir William, arrived in London, 103; to make answer for Kittery, 150, 151; trouble in his family, 151, 152; did not wish to serve, 151, 152; enlisted soldiers, 165; his answer for Kittery, 166, 171; letters of, 103, 165; petition of, 151; mentioned, 2, 7, 8, 22, 23, 34, 44, 45, 46, 50, 108, 125, 126, 159, 203, 241, 244, 291, 307, 397, 403.
Perce, John, signed Wiscasset petition, 319.
Percey, Arthur, signed petition for Kennebec, 199.
Thomas, signed petition for Kennebec, 198.
Perkins, ——, 35.
Jacob, signed petition for Wells, 268.
Peterson, Peter, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
Petitions of,
Averell, Isaac, 100.
Berwick, 144.
Blake, John, 444.
Brunswick, 152.
Curtis, Jacob and others, 1
Cushing, Ezekiel and wife, 254.
Cushing, Thomas, 421.
Falmouth Second Parish, 18, 310.
Fox, Jabez, 16.
Frye, Joseph, 10.
Fryeburg, 13,
Gloucester, 149.
Hobbs, Capt. Humphrey, 5.
Hutchings, Caleb, 405.
Inhabitants of the Frontiers, 92.
Petitions of, *continued*.
Kennebec, people of, 63, 276.
Kennebec proprietors, 176, 193, 211, 257.
Kittery, 131.
Mitchell, John, 1.
Molton, J., 58.
New Casco, 217.
Pepperrell, Sir William, 151.
Phillipstown, 177.
Plaisted, Joseph, 203, 205, 313.
St. Georges, 98.
Saunders, Capt. Thos., 171.
Sheepscot, 61.
Wells, 267.
Whittemore, Samuel and others, 100.
Wiscasset, 49, 176, 243, 317.
Pettengill, Joseph, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Phelan, John, signed petition for Kennebec, 196.
Philadelphia, 29, 41, 262.
Gazette, 262.
Philbrook, Job, signed Kennebec petition, 197, 212.
Jonathan, signed Kennebec petition, 197, 212.
Jonathan Jr., signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Joshua, 212.
William, signed Kennebec petition, 198, 212.
Phillips, Capt. ——, 103.
Gen. ——, 466.
Richard, 440, 441.
Maj. William, granted and named a township, 178,
Phillipstown, distance from Fryeburg, 10; desired to be incorporated, 177; petition granted, 178; town named, 178; disadvantage of not being a town, 178; petition of, 177; mentioned, 58, 95, 96.
Phipps, ——, 80.
Danforth, 218, 227, 228.
Farm, 257.
Lieut. Gov. Spencer, 73, 77, 80, 81, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 97, 126, 141, 157, 158, 159, 160, 179, 186, 215; letters of, 459; messages of, 30, 36, 69, 103, 124, 125, 128, 129, 134, 135, 216, 455; speeches of, 21, 91, 177, 452, 453; mentioned, 16, 18, 24, 31, 47, 49, 60, 61, 63, 68, 69, 70, 74, 76, 78, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 91, 92, 94, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 108,

Phipps, Lieut. Gov. Spencer, *continued.*
123, 129, 130, 131, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 154, 155, 164, 165, 166, 172, 175, 177, 190, 192, 193, 199, 201, 202, 210, 211, 213, 229, 312, 421, 444, 449, 454, 458, 459, 460, 461.
William, letter of, 79.
Physician, a, needed at Fort Halifax, 342, 392.
Picort, a Canadian guide, 207.
Picture of Royal Family, burnt, 183; new ones desired, 207.
Pierson, Capt. Moses, his petition granted, 54, 56; grant to amended, 56.
Pigwacket, new township at, 10.
Pines, 36.
Piscataqua, 23, 309, 407.
River, 408.
Pisiquid, 353, 422, 425, 440, 441, 454.
Pitts, James, a Kennebec proprietor, 56, 176, 211; signed petition for Kennebec, 194.
Plaisted, Joseph, one of the committee to divide Kittery, 31; petition of, 313; answer to petition, 346.
Joseph, 203, 204, 205, 314, 315, 316, 346, 347, 376.
Pleasant Point, 75, 419.
Plommer, William, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Plough Judges, the, 32.
Plume, Sir ——, 38.
Plymouth Company, the, 322.
Proprietors, the, 261, 273, 274, 276, 318.
Purchase, the, 318.
Pochard, Abram, signed Kennebec petition, 278.
N——, signed Kennebec petition, 277.
Pollard, Benj., signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Pontoosuck, 410.
Poor, Robert, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Pope, John, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Richard, signed petition for Kittery, 133.
Popkins, Jno., 112.
Porter, Aaron, 39.
Porterfield, Patrick, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Porterfield, *continued.*
William, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Portsmouth, 17.
Ferry, 69.
Ferry House, 69.
Pote, Jeremiah, signed petition for New Casco, 218.
William, memorandum of, 136.
Potter, Alexander, signed petition for Kennebec, 196.
James, signed petition for Kennebec, 196.
Powers, Jonathan, 269.
Preble, Col. ——, 236.
Abraham, signed the Wiscasset petition, 51; signed the Kennebec petition, 277.
Jedediah, 227, 228, 339, 401.
Presumpscot Mills, 154.
River, 48, 217, 219, 227, 275.
Price, Mr. ——, 310.
Priests, 26, 245, 294, 295, 331, 428.
Proctor, Charles, letters of, 25, 45.
Capt. Thomas, 402.
Protestants, 107.
Prout, Hannah, wife of Joseph, 66; heiress of Dominicus Jordan, 66, 256.
Joanna, 275.
Joseph, to settle estate of Dominicus Jordan, 66; heir of Jordan, 66, 67, 256.
Pumeroy, Pumory, Pumury, Benjamin, signed petition for Kennebec, 197.
Richard, signed petition for New Casco, 218.
Richard Jr., signed petition for New Casco, 218.
William, signed petitions for Kennebec, 196, 258.
Purinton, Purrenton, David, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Hezekiah, captured, 161; signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Humphrey, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Humphrey Jr., signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Putnam, Ezra, 200.
Miles, 200.
Pyncheon, Joseph, 7, 125, 133.
P——, Mr., 44.
P——, John Jacob, signed Kennebec petition, 277.
P——, Lemuel, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
P——, Capt. William, 281.

Q

Quan Cour, 121, 123
Quebec, 51, 229, 246, 249, 250, 303, 322, 328, 337, 338, 356, 360, 363.
Harbor, 338.
Quincy, Mr. ——, 332.

R

Rackleff, William, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
Ralle, Sabastian, 249.
Ramley, Mattheys, letter of, 390.
Rand, Jonathan Jr., signed petition for Kennebec, 278.
Rangers, *see* under Soldiers.
Rardam, Timothy, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Reading, William, 421.
Rease, Mr. ——, 26.
Reed, Andrew, signed petition for Kennebec, 195, 199.
David, signed petition for Kennebec, 185.
John, signed petition for Kennebec, 196.
Jonathan, signed petition for Kennebec, 194; mentioned, 271.
William, signed petition for Kennebec, 194.
William (second), signed petition for Kennebec, 196.
Renay, Elisha Jr., signed petition for Kennebec, 245.
Report of, Hill, John, 284.
Pepperrell, William, 2.
Rhode Island, 45, 46, 208, 384.
Rice, Richard, signed petition for Kittery, 133.
Samuel, signed petition for Kittery, 133.
Richards, Humphrey, signed petition for Falmouth, 312.
Joseph, clerk, 7.
Richardson, Benjamin, 215.
Thomas, 215.
Richmond, 3, 9, 71, 72, 81, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 94, 103, 128, 138, 163, 233, 234, 235, 253, 320, 321, 322, 374, 375, 398, 405, 410, 447, 461, 463.
Rideout, Niklas, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Right, Capt. John, 258.
Ring, Benj., signed petition for Kennebec, 212.
River, Le Chock, 54.
of Canada, 360, 422, 425, 436, 440, 442; *see* also River St. Lawrence.
River, *continued.*
St. Johns, *see* St. Johns River.
St. Lawrence, 77, 180, 182, 209, 246, 247, 250, 295, 354, 360; *see* also River of Canada.
Rives, Joseph, signed petition for St. Georges, 99.
Roads, needed and built in Fryeburg, 10, 11, 12, 14; cost of, 11; expensive to maintain, 11, 12, 13; from Pearsontown, 12; between Cushenoc and Taconnet, 323; between Forts Halifax and Western, 381.
Roberts, Joseph, 215.
Robertson, Charles, signed petition for Kennebec, 196.
Bryant, signed petition for Kennebec, 212.
Robinson, Daniel, signed petition for Falmouth, 312.
Haunce, signed petition for St. Georges, 100.
John, signed petition for St. Georges, 100.
Joseph, signed petition for St. Georges, 100.
Moses, signed petition for St. Georges, 100.
Moses, signed petition for St. Georges, 99.
Thomas, 200, 285, 329, 350, 351, 353.
Robison, John, signed petition for Falmouth, 312.
Rodgers, Patrick, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
Rogers, Lieut. ——, 373.
Thomas, signed petition for Kittery, 133.
Rollings, John, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
Roman Catholics, 358, 430.
Ross, Capt. ——, 40, 43.
John, taken prisoner, 153, 163.
William, signed petition for Sheepscot, 62; taken prisoner, 153, 163; signed petition for Kennebec, 196; mentioned, 106, 397.
Rouse, Capt. ——, 436, 443, 445.
Rowell, John, signed Wiscasset petitions, 51, 319; signed the Kennebec petition, 196.
Royal, Col. ——, 291.
Rum, 44, 157, 374.
Rumlet, Rundlet, Nathaniel, signed petition for Wiscasset, 51; signed petitions for Kennebec, 195, 277.

Russell, Judge ——, 91, 122, 125.
Benjamin, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Rutherford, Robt., signed petition for St. Georges, 99.
R——, Timothy, signed petition for Kennebec, 198.

S

Saco, 3, 89, 410.
Falls, 12.
River, 12, 96, 409, 420.
St. Castine, Joseph de Badis, desired a vessel, 121, 122, 124; his letter considered, 122; invited to Boston, 122, 126, 127; no vessel for him, 123; letters of, 121, 122, 123.
St. Croix River, the, 124, 130.
St. François, 229.
Indians, the, 95, 121, 123, 127, 141, 142, 161, 166, 192, 249, 261, 293, 385.
River, 328.
St. Georges, the limit of trading places with the Indians, 3, 9; an armourer needed at, 30; same sent, 31; supplied with settlers, 35; concerning settling Germans at, 47; settlers from Pennsylvania desired at, 47; Indians to attack, 74, 362, 363; ammunition needed at; 79, 80; Indians at, 83, 84, 86, Col. Cushing to march to, 89; part of petitioned for assistance, 98; stores sent to, 335; the Indians near pretend friendship, 392; men in truck house at, 410; scouts to be sent from, 414; mentioned, 27, 39, 41, 94, 103, 104, 128, 136, 137, 138, 139, 155, 159, 160, 161, 164, 172, 179, 215, 231, 295, 301, 391, 461.
Falls, 35, 36.
Ford, 399.
River, 35, 71, 77, 78, 96, 98, 105, 157, 166, 296, 300, 301, 399, 409.
Truck House, 410, 454.
St. Johns, 363.
Island, 238, 453.
River, 122, 124, 155, 238, 239, 240, 249, 252, 266, 350, 354, 356, 436, 443, 445, 453.
St. Lucia, Island of, 180, 181, 182.
Salem, 34.
Sam, Capt., ——, an Indian, 60, 71.
Saunders, Capt. Thomas, sent eastward, 2; reported that an armourer was needed, 30; to bring Indians from Richmond and St. Georges, 71, 72; to cruise in the east, 76; to watch the French, 76; can enlist men is necessary, 77; instructions to, 76; sent among Indians, 160, 161; at Fort Frederick, 164, 165; in command of the Massachusetts, 171; supplied forts, 171, 172; attended Lord Colvill, 172; brought delegates to Boston, 172; to make up roll for extra pay, 172; carried supplies to Fort Halifax, 344; landed supplies at Arrowsic, 365; to convey boats, 378; to bring back the province goods, 395; bound for New York, 416; petition of, 171; mentioned, 72, 76, 127, 129, 134, 225, 236, 308, 399.
Savage, Daniel, signed petitions for Kennebec, 195, 258.
Edward, signed petition for Kennebec, 258.
Isaac, signed petitions for Kennebec, 196, 258.
James, signed petitions for Kennebec, 198, 258.
Savages, *see* Indians.
Saw Mills, 36, 149.
Saward, John, 197.
Sayward, Joseph, 110.
Scalps, bounty for, 285, 409.
Scammon, Hannah, 317.
James, 317.
Scanlin, John, signed petition for St. Georges, 99.
Scarborough, 88, 175.
Schiegnecto, 279, 352, 353, 354, 355.
Schooduct, 136.
Schools, 18, 19, 49, 50, 55, 57, 58.
Schooners, *see* Vessels.
Scott, Hugh, signed petition for St. Georges, 100.
Joseph, 112.
Scouts, 330, 340, 420.
Seabury, Samuel, Justice of the Peace, 147.
Seal Islands, the, 73.
Sebago Pond, 54, 56.
Sebasticook River, 321, 322.
Sebooset, 122, 156.
Sedgley, Robert, signed petition for Kennebec, 197.
Seney, Mitchel, signed petition for Wiscasset, 319.

Settlements on the frontier, a barrier, 51.
Settlers wanted from Ireland and Germany, 28, 29, 41, 42; bounty for, 29; vessels kept for, 29; arrived, 35; government expects to pay bounty for bringing, 39, 40; no bounty for, 41; from Pennsylvania and Holland, 47; Crellins to go to Holland for, 47; to be located near Fort Halifax, 52; under Hobbs and Pierson, 54, 55, 57; government requirements, 57, 59. deeds for, 57; French send to Penobscot, 73, 75.
Sevey, Michell, signed petition for Wiscasset, 51.
Sewell, ——, 39.
William, signed petitions for Kennebec, 198, 258.
Shackley, Samuel, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65.
Shapleigh, John, signed petition for Kittery, 133.
Sheepscot, petition of the people of, 61; desired to be incorporated, 62; to be incorporated, 63; boundaries of, 63; rumor that Indians will attack, 80; home of Israel Averil, 100; Indians took a prisoner at, 106; Indian raid on, 153; mentioned, 138, 140, 156, 163, 210, 211, 461.
Narrows, 50, 244.
River, 61, 62, 100, 211, 213, 214, 272, 276.
Sheffield, 163.
Shepherd, John signed petition for Kittery, 133.
Ships, *see* Vessels.
Shirley, Gov. William, letters of, 180, 206, 241, 242, 243, 245, 258, 259, 260, 261, 264, 265, 286, 292, 308, 335, 339, 344, 363, 377, 379, 385, 397, 398; messages of, 4, 6, 7, 232, 278, 281, 282, 283, 290, 333, 334, 335, 336, 338, 362, 383, 384, 413, 414, 415; message answered, 224; order of, 416; speeches of, 246, 254, 320, 350; warrant of, 336; mentioned, 1, 4, 5, 9, 15, 24, 107, 108, 156, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 217, 220, 228, 235, 254, 257, 267, 268, 269, 270, 274, 276, 280, 281, 285, 286, 290, 292, 306, 307, 310, 313, 317, 338, 346, 362, 364, 374, 376, 380, 386, 387, 390, 391, 393, 397, 399,
Shirley, Gov. William, *continued.* 400, 401, 402, 405, 408, 411, 413, 419, 441, 443, 444, 453.
Shirreff, William, letters of, 59, 70; mentioned, 72, 73.
Shirtleff, Capt. ——, 122.
Sholders, Peter, signed petition for Falmouth, 311.
Signatures, *see* Marks.
Silver, worth more than bills, 28; amount in the treasury, 28.
Silvester, Joshua, signed Wiscasset petitions, 51, 245; signed the Kennebec petition, 196.
Samuel, signed the Kennebec petition, 278.
Simonton, George, signed the Falmouth petition, 312.
Simpson, Henry, 203, 204.
William, signed the Kennebec petition, 197.
Sioto River, 263.
Six Nations, the, 6, 9, 182, 240, 330, 331, 357.
Skins, sent as presents, 290.
Skofield, Thomas, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Slaves, Indians held as, 36; bear arms, 357; uprisings of, 357; the French can instigate, 358.
Sleater, John, signed petition for St. Georges, 100.
Slooman, Henery, signed Wiscasset petition, 320.
Sloops, *see* Vessels, 401.
Small, Mr., 131.
Benjamin, signed petition for Falmouth, 311.
Small Island, 257.
Point, 236.
Small pox in Boston, 179, 215.
Small, William, signed petition for Falmouth, 312.
Smart, John, signed petition for Kennebec, 196.
Robert, signed petition for Kennebec, 196.
Smith, Charles, signed petition for Kittery, 133.
Ebenezer, signed petitions for Kennebec, 196, 258.
Capt. Goodwin, 447, 452.
Ichabod, 195.
Capt. John, 447, 459.
Joseph, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Joshua, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Nathaniel, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.

Smith, *continued.*
Townsend, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
William, signed petition for St. Georges, 100.
Snell, John, signed petition for Kennebec, 194.
Snow, Isaac, signed petition for Brunswick, 154; signed petition for Kennebec, 197.
John, signed petition for Kennebec, 197.
Soldiers, part of them to be dismissed, 7, 8; pay and subsistance of, 8; muster-roll of treaty-guard, 25; Proctor to have command of the Rangers, 26; to be enlisted to do duty at Fort Halifax, 52, 53; to receive land, 54, 56, 57, 58; established on the frontiers, 69, 70; Saunders to enlist, 77; Bradbury to enlist, 81; more to be raised if needed, 86, 96, 97, 280, 284, 294; militia to attack Indians, 88, 89; to be paid for defending the frontier, 96; Cushing to enlist, 158, 159, 165; Lithgow to enlist, 161; needed at Fort Frederick, 164; Pepperrell to enlist, 165; Harmon to enlist, 165; scouts out from the Connecticut to the Merrimac River, 189; at Fort Number Four, 189; reimbursement of pay to, asked for, 207, 208; to be discharged, 241; Berry in command of independent companies, 242, 243; Virginia forces, 262; to be paid in advance, 290; to remove French settlers, 320, 360; house to be built to lodge, 323; marched up the Kennebec, 324, 328; sailed from Casco Bay, 326; discharged, 328; appropriations for desired 329, 330; number of in the service, 329; scouts to be maintained, 330, 340, 409, 411, 420; encamped at Bang's Island, 327; their influence at Casco, 327; attacked at Taconnet, 334; to be impressed, if necessary, 336; to be recruited from Fort Halifax, 339; Indians to have the same pay as, 340; in poor condition, 340, 341, 365, 374; cannot do scouting, 340; to be raised to drive away the
Soldiers, *continued.*
French, 360; more needed at Fort Halifax, 365; run for, 374; their quarters to be improved, 378, 380; independent companies desire constant pay, 386, 387; Lithgow levied independent companies, 391, 392, 394; invalids dismissed, 392; Cushing ordered to impress, 393, 394; few at Fort Halifax, 394, 451; permitted to do their planting, 395; independent companies refuseed to guard stores, 396; schemes of independent companies, 396; carried supplies to the river, 402, 403, 404; small quarters at Fort Halifax, 405, 417; to defend frontier, 409; pay of, 409, 411; bounty of, 409; officers of, 409, 410; independents to be dismissed, 411, 412, 416; under Monckton, 436; uneasy, 448; on dismissing, 448, 449, 450; to replace those at Fort Halifax, 455, 458, 460; money to be sent to pay, 459.
Solivern, John, signed petition for Kennebec, 212.
Somersworth, 347.
Soul, Capt. Cornelius, 88.
South Carolina, 357.
Sparhawk, N., letters of, 21, 45, 46; mentioned, 14, 32, 44, 46, 401, 412. 414.
Spaulding, John, signed Kennebec petitions, 195, 277.
Speeches of,
Phipps, Lieut. Gov. Spencer, 21, 91, 177, 452.
River Indians, 288.
Shirley, Gov. William, 246, 254, 320, 350.
Speer, Robert, signed petition for St. Georges, 99; signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Robert Jr., signed Kennebec petition, 196.
William, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Spied, John, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Spinder, Capt. ——, 27, 39.
Spring, Jedediah, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Sproul, James, signed petition for Kennebec, 198.
Robert, signed petition for Kennebec, 198.

Sproul, *continued.*
William, signed petition for Kennebec, 198.
Squadock, } 104, 155, 156, 179.
Squadook, }
Stallions, 104.
Standwood, Saml., signed Kennebec petition, 196.
William, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Stanwood, David, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Ebenezer, signed petition for Frontiers, 93; signed petition for Kennebec, 196; mentioned, 85.
Thomas, signed petition for Kennebec, 196.
Stanyan, John, signed petition of Phillipstown, 179.
Stapell, Samuel, signed petition for New Casco, 218.
Staples, Nathaniel, signed Falmouth petition, 312.
Samuel, signed Phillipstown petition, 179.
Starbird, John, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Stansbury, Mr. ——, 16, 27, 29, 39.
Starrat, Peter, 312.
Steele, Mr. ——, 412.
Steenson, Capt. ——, 202.
Sterling, Hugh, 14.
Stevens, Capt. ——, 127.
Rev. ——, 167.
Benjamin, signed petition for Wells, 268.
John, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14; signed petition for Wells, 268.
Capt. Phineas, 7, 36, 105, 106, 109, 191, 192, 241, 242.
Samuel, signed petition for Gloucester, 149.
River, 211, 221.
Stewart, Jeremiah, signed petition for Wells, 268.
Samuel, signed petition for Kennebec, 267.
Stillffing, Michael, signed Kennebec petition, 277.
Stimson, ——, 115.
Stinson, James, signed Kennebec petitions, 196, 198, 258.
John, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Thomas, signed Kennebec petition, 258; mentioned, 276, 277.
Thomas Jr., signed Kennebec petitions, 196, 258.
Stinson, *continued.*
William, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
Storehouse, *see* under Forts.
Storer, Col. ——, 4, 51.
John, signed petition for Wells, 267.
John Jr., signed petition for Wells, 268.
Thomas, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
Story, William, 270.
Stouder, Mr. ——, to bring prisoners from Canada, 190, 191.
Stout, Cxtopher, an appraiser, 67.
Stover, Capt. John, to call a town meeting, 3.
Stroot, Christopher, agent for Falmouth second parish, 19.
Stroudwater River, 175.
Stubs, Jona., signed petition for New Casco, 218.
Richard, signed petition for New Casco, 219.
Summersworth, 203, 205, 313.
Sutton, John, 195, 278.
William, 143, 144.
Swan, Caleb, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Island, 82, 84, 88, 104, 106, 163, 221.
James, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Jo: Greely, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Sylvester, Joshua, signed petition for Wiscasset, 319.
Symonds, Samuel, 200.
S——, John, signed petition for St. Georges, 100; signed petition for Kennebec, 197.
S——, Wh., signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
S——y, Mr. ——, 45.

T

Taconnett, 298, 303, 308, 309, 319, 322, 323, 324, 325, 327, 333, 444.
Falls, 260, 261, 321, 322.
Tafts, John, 393.
Tapping's Mills, 257.
Tar, John, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
William, signed Kennebec petition, 197.
Tasker, Capt. ——, 332.
Tayler, Joseph, signed petitions for Wiscasset, 51, 319; signed petition for Kennebec, 196.

Taylor, Benjamin, 200.
Joseph, signed petition for Wiscasset, 245.
William, signed petition for Kennebec, 194.
Tebbets, Timothy, signed petition for Kennebec, 197.
Temple, Robert, signed Kennebec petition, 194; mentioned, 176, 211.
Thomas, ——, 200.
Richard, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65.
Thompson, Alexander, signed petition for Kennebec, 197.
Benjamin, signed petition for St. Georges, 99; signed petition for Kennebec, 196, 212.
Cornelius, signed petition for Kennebec, 197.
James, signed petition for Kennebec, 194, 197.
John, signed petition for Berwick, 144, 146.
Joseph, signed petition for Kennebec, 197.
Thorndike, Robert, an appraiser, 67.
Thornton, Cornelius, signed petition for Kennebec, 198.
James, signed petitions for Kennebec, 198, 212.
Michael, signed petitions for Kennebec, 194, 212.
Three Rivers, 229, 230.
Thwing, Nathaniel, signed petition for Kennebec, 194.
Tibits, Daniel, signed petition for Wiscasset, 245.
Timber, 260, 261, 338, 343, 382, 383, 387, 392, 393, 403, 404, 418, 447, 449, 451; *see* also Lumber.
Titcomb, Edmund, signed New Casco petition, 219.
Stephen, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65.
Tomlinson, Mr. ——, 185.
Tompson, Joseph, signed petition fr New Casco, 219; mentioned, 227, 228.
Nathl., signed petition for New Casco, 219.
Tomson, John, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
Tonnage tax, on ships at Kittery, 40.
Topsham, 85, 365.
Totman, Henry, signed petition, for New Casco, 219.
Toulon, 357.
Towle, Samuel, signed petition for Kennebec, 194.
Town, Enos, 200.
Jesse, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65.
Joseph, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65.
Thomas, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65.
Townsend, M——, 23, 43.
Chauncey, 16.
Township, No. Four, 338.
No. One, 56.
Townships, given away, 39, 41; the original grants must be preserved, 173.
Trade, Indians to be engaged in, 2, 3, 9, 21, 69, 101, 102, 111, 121, 225, 239, 252, 298, 312; private restrained, 9; Sparhawk to engage in, 22, 23; in fish by Barrow, 37, 38; with Halifax, 39; will be encouraged by good currency, 40; French not permitted to trade in the province, 76, 77; bags to be used in, 111; thread returned from Indian, 112; the French hold the trade with the Indians, 239, 252; the English lost trade with Indians, 239, 252; formerly large with Indians, 298; at Fort Richmond, 312; provisions made to hold, 378; grain not to be exported, Freeman and the French, 400, 401; the French protected in, 428.
Trade, Lords Commissioners of, 181, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 208, 362.
Trask, Samuel, signed Wiscasset petition, 51; signed the Kennebec petition, 196.
Samuel Jr., signed Kennebec petition, 196; signed the Wiscasset petition, 320.
Treadwell, Samuel, signed petition for Wells, 268.
Treaties, of 1749, 302; Aix la Chappelle, 252, 355; of Breda, 240, 250; Dummers, 297, 298, 299, 301; of St. Germain, 239; of Utrecht, 180, 182, 355, 455.
Trent, Capt. ——, 262.
Troops, *see* under Soldiers.
Truck houses, 3, 9, 31, 89, 113, 120, 127, 298.
Masters, 111.

Trufant, David, signed petition for Kennebec, 197, 212.
Trundy, Ich. Jr., signed petition for Falmouth, 311.
John, signed petition for Falmouth, 312.
Tucker, Daniel, 162.
Thomas, signed petition for New Casco, 219.
Tuesick Gut, 257.
Point, 257.
Tufts, John, signed petitions for Kennebec, 194, 277; mentioned 276.
Joshua, signed petition for Wiscasset, 245.
Tullor, Joseph, 200.
Tyng, M——, 125, 135, 414.
Edward, a Kennebec Proprietor, 176; signed the petition for Kennebec, 194.
John, 7.

U

Underwood, Jona., signed the petition for New Casco, 218.
Urin, John, signed petition for Phillipstown, 179.
Utrecht, 180, 182, 355, 455.

V

Van Shaial, Capt. ——, 162, 163.
Vessels, kept for trade and to carry passengers, 29; to be sent to Halifax, 39; to be sent to Holland and Ireland, 39; gone and going for passengers, 42; to carry boards, 43; for Ireland, 44; needed as a transport, 70; sent by the French to Penobscot, 73, 75, 77; bound for the Bay of Fundy 75; to protect the people and territory, 77, 78; none to take people from the frontiers, 92; desired by St. Castine, 121, 122, 124; not to be sent to Castine, 123; murder on one, 143; boat needed at Fort Frederick, 164; not to be cleared for French settlements, 264, 265; first seen by Indians, 288; sent to bring Indians, 296; returned with Indians, 300; dismissed at Falmouth, 327; sloop bound for Halifax, 335; fine one lost by the French, 338; arrived at Louisbourg, 352; sent to Bay of Fundy, 353, 355; men of war against St. Johns, 363; embargo on Freeman's schooner, 400; he will become a privateer, 401; tonnage to be taxed at Kittery, 406; impressed at Kittery, 406, 407; captured by the French, 407; tax on unlawful, 407; cannot carry provisions, 417; French fleet at the eastward, 421, 426, 431; forfeited for assisting the enemy, 430; the French had none at St. John's River, 443; those at Halifax need provisions, 444.
Bethel, the, 40, 43.
Boston Packet, the, 76.
Massachusetts, the, 70, 71, 76, 78, 171.
Port Mahon, the, 206, 207.
Spinder, the, 27.
Success, the, 76, 78, 172.
Vickery, John, 421.
Vincent, William, signed the Kennebec petition, 194.
Virginia, 143, 144, 262, 263.

W

Wadleigh, John, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
Waite, John, signed answer for Falmouth, 49; mentioned, 227, 228.
Wacfild, Wackfeld, Wakefield, Wakfield } Gilbins, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65.
Jaems, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65.
Jerediah, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65.
John, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65.
Nathaniel, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65.
Waldo, Capt. ——, 26.
Frank, 15, 22.
Hannah, 16, 23.
Brig. Samuel, to go to London, 14, 15; in London, 21, 23, 32, 37, 43, 45; asked to select watches, 32, 33; his settlements prosperous, 35; to build iron works and saw-mill, 36; asked to assist in the fish trade, 37; his vessel and goods condemned, 39, mentioned, 25,

Waldo, *continued.*
27, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 44, 45, 46, 47.
Waldron, Mrs. Elizabeth, 17.
Richard, 17, 18, 24, 25.
Richard, Jr., 24.
Walker, Ezekiel, signed the petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Isaac, signed the petition for Fryeburg, 14.
John, signed the petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Joseph, signed the petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Rachel, signed the petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Samuel, signed the petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Samuel, Jr., signed the petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Solomon, signed the petitions for Kennebec, 198, 258.
Timothy, signed the petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Wals, Patrick, 197.
Walton, Elizabeth, 347, 350.
George, 347, 350.
Samuel, 203, 205, 313, 314, 315, 316, 347, 349, 376.
Wampum, 113, 116, 137, 141, 331.
Ward, Mr. ——, Ensign, 262.
Capt. Nathan, 407.
Nehemiah, 197.
Warner, Philo, signed petition for Gloucester, 149; clerk, 150.
Warren, Sir Peter, 104.
Washington, Maj. George, 262, 303.
Watches, silver, 32, 33.
Waterhouse, Edward, signed petition for Phillipstown, 179.
Watts, Capt. John, 307, 344, 345.
Samuel, 4, 241, 333, 458.
Waymouth, ——, widow, 82.
Moses, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
Webb, ——, 106.
Mr. ——, attacked by Indians, 89.
Nathaniel, signed petition for Kennebec, 258.
Samuel, signed petition for Falmouth, 312.
Webber, John, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65.
Jonathan, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65; signed petition for Kennebec, 197.
Stephen, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65.
Weber, Josear, signed petition for Kennebec, 212.
W., signed petition for Kennebec, 197.
Webster, John, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Weeks, Joseph, signed petition for Kittery, 133; a chain bearer, 32.
Nicoles, 133.
Welch, Benjamin, 147.
George, 311.
Joseph, 51.
Weld, Habijah, 194.
Wells, part of, desired a new parish, 1, 61, 64; Kennebunk set off, 68; petition of, 267, 268; mentioned, 177.
Mr. ——, 217, 241, 332, 334.
Nathaniel, 61, 268.
Samuel, 197.
Wendell, Jacob, Kennebec proprietor, 176, 194; letter of, 162; mentioned, 4, 7, 29, 92, 95, 135, 235, 333.
Wentworth, Gov. Benning, 185, 188, 260, 307, 309, 363.
Samuel, 42.
William, 32, 133, 152, 311.
Wesserunskik, River, 298.
Westbrook, Mrs. Mary, 17.
Mary, 17, 24.
Col. Thomas, 17, 24.
Westfield, 163.
West Indies } 401.
Westandeys }
Whaleboats, 261, 278, 304, 325, 405, 417.
Whalley, Thomas, signed the Kennebec petition, 194.
Wheelwright, John, letter of, 225; mentioned, 73, 76, 114, 120, 121, 122, 123, 139, 148, 202, 287, 291, 416, 447.
Nathaniel, 191, 228, 232.
Whelan, Mathew, signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Wheton, Capt. ——, of Swan Island, house attacked, 82; escaped with his wife, 82, 83.
Whidden, James, signed Kennebec petition, 196, 278.
Timothy, signed Kennebec petition, 196, 278.
White, Col. ——, 241.
Phil., signed Kennebec petition, 198.
Whitehaven, 50, 244, 272.
Whitney, Benjamin, signed Kennebec petition, 197.

Whitney, *continued.*
Samuel, captured by Indians, 161.
Samuel, Jr., captured by Indians, 161.
Whittemore, Samuel, 110, 215.
Whitten, ——, 106.
Wilder, Joseph, 4, 92.
Wiley, William, signed petition for Fryeburg, 14.
Wilks, John, signed petition for Wiscasset, 245.
Willard, Col. ——, 4.
Josiah, Secretary, letters of, 34, 71, 72, 105, 106, 107, 108, 127, 142, 166, 235, 236, 290, 292, 306, 307, 421; mentioned, 5, 7, 8, 9, 19, 59, 61, 68, 70, 71, 74, 95, 98, 103, 104, 119, 122, 123, 125, 126, 150, 133, 134, 135, 151, 162, 164, 172, 175, 180, 199, 202, 203, 206, 266, 286, 287, 308, 310, 413.
William, George, signed petition for Kennebec, 212.
Col. Isaac, 4, 6, 8, 33, 83, 84, 91, 127, 135, 166, 224, 307, 309.
John, signed the Kennebec petition, 196.
Thomas, signed the Kennebec petition, 194.
Col. William, 330.
Williamson, Jonathan, signed the Wiscasset petitions, 245, 319; mentioned, 50, 271, 272.
Thomas, signed the Wiscasset petition, 319.
Willkens, Bray, Jr., 200.
Wilmot, Mrs. ——, 292.
Willson, } Alexander, signed the
Wilson, } Kennebec petition, 196.
George, 143.
Gowin, signed the New Casco petition, 219.
Gowin, Jr., signed the New Casco petition, 218.
Hugh, signed the Kennebec petition, 196.
Joseph, signed the Kittery petition, 133; signed the New Casco petition, 219; mentioned, 281.
Robert, signed Kennebec petition, 196.
Samuel, signed Phillipstown petition, 179.
Winn, Joseph, signed petition for Wells, 268.
Winnigance River, 211, 212, 221.
Winslow, Mrs. ——, 16, 22, 23, 26, 461.
Mrs. ——, 16, 36, 40.
Edward, signed petition for Kennebec, 194.
Elisha, signed petition for Kennebec, 195; mentioned, 198.
Frank, 27, 36, 43, 44, 46, 47.
Gilbert, selectman of Yarmouth, 88.
Hannah, 29, 36, 41, 44.
Isaac, letters of, 27, 29, 39, 41, 43, 46.
Mrs. Isaac, 29, 47.
James, 219, 227.
John, signed Kennebec petition, 194.
Gen. John, Memorial of, 281, 282; mentioned, 224, 282, 290, 309, 310, 312, 324, 325, 336, 360, 387, 415, 453, 454.
Joseph, signed petition for Kennebec, 194.
Joshua, Kennebec proprietor, 176.
Kenelm, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
Nathaniel, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
Nathaniel, Jr., signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
Winthrop, Mr. ——, 15, 29.
Wiscasset, part of, desired to be incorporated, 50, 244, 245, 318; 319; opposition to same, 320; petition of, 49, 176, 243, 317-petition granted, 51; mentioned, 63, 82, 94, 105, 176, 271.
Bay, 62.
Head, 63.
Narrows, 244.
Proprietors, the, 50.
Wise, John, signed Kennebec petition, 212.
Joseph, surgeon, 96.
Witham, Daniel, signed petition for Gloucester, 149.
Joseph, signed petition for Kennebec, 198.
Witt, Mr. ——, 457.
Wood, Mr. ——, 37.
Timothy, signed petition for Sheepscot, 63.
Wooden, James, signed petition for Kennebec, 196.
Woodside, Capt. ——, 85.
William, signed petition for Kennebec, 196.
William, Jr., signed petition for Kensebec, 196.

Woodward, Peter, signed petition for Kennebec, 197.
Wormwood, Bentmion, signed petition for Kennebunk, 65.
Worthington, Col. ——, 241.
Wowenocks, the, 95, 105.
Wright, John, signed the Kennebec petitions, 194, 258; mentioned, 271, 272, 276, 277.
John, Jr., signed the Nennebec petition, 258.
Capt. John, 242, 243, 246.
Joseph, signed the Kennebec petition, 258.
Samuel, signed the Kennebec petition, 258,
Wylie, Robert, signed the Kennebec petition, 199.
William, signed the Kennebec petition, 199.
Wyman, Abram, signed the Kennebec petition, 277.
Francis, signed the Kennebec petition, 198.
Francis Jr., signed the Kennebec petition, 197.
James, signed the New Casco petition, 219.
James Jr., signed the New Casco petition, 219.
Nathaniel, signed the Kennebec petition, 197.
W——, John, signed the Kennebec petition, 195.

Y

York, 31, 69, 144, 203, 204, 205, 346, 376, 418.
County, 1, 5, 8, 10, 17, 18, 31, 48, 49, 58, 58, 66, 68, 94, 100, 104, 131, 144, 153, 159, 173, 174, 193, 200, 203, 204, 205, 217, 220, 244, 258, 269, 275, 313, 314, 345, 346, 347, 375, 376, 398, 407, 411.
Goal, 142, 143, 313, 315, 345, 407.
Benjamin, signed New Casco petition, 219.
Benjamin, Jr., signed New Casco petition, 219.
Young, Abijah, signed petition for Kennebec, 197.
Francis, signed petition for Kennebec, 198.
Young, *continued.*
Isaac, signed Wiscasset petition, 51, 245, 319.
James, signed Kennebec petition, 195.
John, signed petition for St. Georges, 99.
Joseph, signed petition for Kennebec, 198; signed petition for Wiscasset, 245, 319.
Joseph Jr., signed petition for Wiscasset, 50, 51; signed petition for Kennebec, 196.
Thomas, signed petition for Wiscasset, 51.

Z

Zouberbuhler, Mr., 28, 39, 44.

——, Benj. signed petition for Kennebec, 197.
——, Charles, signed petition for Wells, 268.
——, David, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
——, George, signed petition for Kennebec, 278.
——, Henry, signed petition for Kennebec, 198.
——, Jacob, signed petition for Kennebec, 195.
——, James, signed petition for Sheepscot, 62.
——, James signed petition for Kennebec, 258.
——, James B., signed petition for Kennebec, 258.
——, Johannes, signed petition for Kennebec, 277, 278.
——, John, signed petition for Kennebec, 196, 197.
——, Jonathan, signed petition for Phillipstown, 179.
——, Joseph, signed petition for Kennebec, 198.
——, Joshua, signed petition for Phillipstown, 179.
——, Samuel, signed petition for Kennebec, 197, 278.
——, Uzziah, signed petition for Kennebec, 277.
——, William C., signed petition for Kennebec, 195.